



IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

1 Old Broad Street, and 22 Pall Mall, London.

FIRE, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000.

Paid-up Capital, £300,000.

Invested Assets (Capital and Reserves), over £1,500,000.

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Subscribed Capital, £750,000. Paid up and Guarantee Fund, £188,000.

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The distinguishing features of this Company comprise:—

Fixed Assurance at the Minimum of Cost. This is a new plan introduced by the Company, and provides for the gradual reduction and extinction of premiums.

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Guaranteed Surrender Values. Free Travelling all over the World.

Unusually Liberal Conditions of Assurance.

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MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; 17 King William Street, London, E.C.

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THIS SOCIETY differs in its principles from other Offices.

INSTEAD of charging rates higher than are necessary, and returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the premiums will with safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those Members (a majority of the whole) who live long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1,200 to £1,250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for (with profits) £1,000 only; while, by *reserving* the surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected in the future—on the Policies of those who participate.

The NEW ASSURANCES have for several years exceeded a MILLION.

The EXPENSES (under 2 per cent. of Premiums and about 6 per cent of year's Income) are much under those of any other Office doing a large business.

THE REALISED FUNDS EXCEED £5,000,000.

Only two Offices in the Kingdom (both older) have as large a Fund.

THE FIFTH SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION

Showed a SURPLUS of £624,473, of which a third (£208,150) was reserved for after division, and £416,323 divided among 6,662 Policies entitled to participate. Policies—say of £1,000—sharing a *first* time were increased to sums varying from £1,180 to £1,300 or more. Other Policies, of like amount, which had previously shared, were raised to £1,400, £1,500 and upwards. A few of the early Policies have been doubled.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 Payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 Payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 Payments
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 18 0	2 12 6	35	2 6 10	3 0 2	45	3 5 9	3 17 6
*30	2 1 6	2 15 4	40	2 14 9	3 7 5	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

* Thus, A person of 30 may secure £1,000 at Death, by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 15s.. This Premium, if paid to any other of the Scottish Mutual Offices, would secure £800 only, instead of £1,000.

[The non-participating Rates of other Offices differ little from these Premiums, so that persons who assure with them virtually throw away the prospect of additions from the Profits without any compensating advantages.]

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of £1,000 by *twenty-one* yearly payments of £27. 13s. 4d.—*being thus free of payment after age 50.*

† At age 40 the Premium *ceasing at age 60*, is for £1,000, £33. 14s. 2d., being about the same as most Offices require to be paid during the whole term of life.

Claims are payable one month after proof of death.

REPORTS with STATEMENT of PRINCIPLES may be had on application.

J. MUIR LEITCH, *London Secretary.*

JAMES WATSON, *Manager.*

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Head Office: ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Incorporated under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110.



Registered under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89.

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JOHN WRIGHT, Esq.	Superintendent for Metropolitan District.

BRANCH OFFICES.—ENGLAND.

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LIVERPOOL ..	Gresham Buildings, 99 Dale Street.		

WALES.—CARDIFF: Gresham House, Roath.

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GLASGOW ..	116 St. Vincent Street.	EDINBURGH ..	97 George Street.
DUNDEE ..	74 Commercial Street.	ABERDEEN ..	28 Market Street.

IRELAND.—DUBLIN: 3 Westmoreland Street.

FUNDS, 1884.

Assets	£3,491,376
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds	3,391,789
Annual Income	685,369

BONUS YEAR, 1885.


POLICIES effected before the 1st July, 1885, on the profit tables, with annual premiums, will participate in the Bonus to be declared this year, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Society.

Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Scale of Annuities.
Loans granted upon Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold
Property, Life Interests, and Reversions;
Also to Corporate and other Public Bodies upon Security of Rates, &c.

Prospectus, Reports, and Proposal Forms can be obtained on application to the Society's Agents and Branch Offices, or to
JOSEPH ALLEN, Secretary.

THE
FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

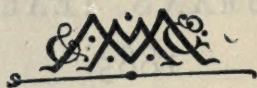
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES



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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1885

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL PUBLICATION



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE
STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1885

EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

London

MACMILLAN AND CO.

1885

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Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

PREFATORY NOTE.

I HAVE again to thank the many correspondents who have so liberally assisted me in the preparation of this year's edition of the YEAR-BOOK: without such help it would be scarcely possible to keep the work up to date year after year. I have been even more abundantly supplied with material this year than last, and as one result the YEAR-BOOK is again increased in size. Several countries have been to a large extent re-cast, as will be seen by reference to Egypt, Italy, Russia, and some of the British Colonies. Throughout the statistics have been renewed, added to, and in many instances re-arranged. Several correspondents have been good enough, unsolicited, to make useful suggestions and corrections, which have been welcome.

Sir RAWSON W. RAWSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., has kindly allowed me to use the diagrams and tables prepared for his presidential address to the Statistical Society, and Sir EDWARD HERTSLET, C.B. has been good enough to supply me with the changes in the diplomatic lists in advance of the new issue of his valuable 'Foreign Office List.'

J. S. K

'STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK' OFFICE,

29 & 30 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

February 2, 1885.

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DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
OF EUROPE.

States	Year of Enumera- tion	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Popn. per square mile
BELGIUM	1880	11,373	5,520,009	485
NETHERLANDS	1883	12,648	4,172,921	329.8
GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND	1881	120,832	35,026,108	290
England	"	50,823	24,613,926	484
Wales	"	7,363	1,360,513	184
Scotland	"	29,820	3,735,573	125
Ireland	"	32,531	5,174,836	160
ITALY	1881	114,926	28,459,451	247
GERMANY	1880	212,028	45,234,061	213
Prussia	"	137,066	27,279,111	200
Bavaria	"	29,292	5,284,778	180
Württemberg	"	7,675	1,971,118	256
Saxony	"	6,777	2,972,805	438
FRANCE	1881	204,092	37,672,048	184
SWITZERLAND	1880	15,992	2,846,102	178
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	1880	240,942	37,786,346	157
Austria	"	115,903	22,144,244	191
Hungary	"	125,039	15,642,102	125
DENMARK	1880	13,784	1,969,039	143
PORTUGAL	1878	36,510	4,160,315	114
ROUMANIA	1878	48,307	5,376,000	111
SERVIA	1882	18,800	1,820,000	96
SPAIN	1877	191,100	16,061,859	84
GREECE	1881	25,041	1,979,305	79
TURKEY IN EUROPE	1881	63,850	4,490,000	70
RUSSIA IN EUROPE	1882	2,041,402	86,486,959	42
SWEDEN AND NORWAY		293,848	6,497,245	22
Sweden	1881	170,979	4,572,245	27
Norway	1881	122,869	1,913,000	15

II.

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
IN 1882 AND 1883.

Exports of British home produce to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions	1882	1883	Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1883, as com- pared with 1882
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
British India	29,059,327	31,874,084	+ 2,814,757
United States	30,970,147	27,372,968	— 3,597,199
Australasia	25,365,087	24,216,452	— 1,148,635
Germany	18,518,024	18,787,635	+ 269,611
France	17,421,212	17,567,512	+ 146,300
SECOND GROUP:—			
Netherlands	9,379,737	9,506,246	+ 126,509
British North America	9,699,957	9,155,927	— 544,030
Belgium	8,080,310	8,327,941	+ 247,631
Italy	6,480,258	7,121,948	+ 641,690
Turkey	6,422,542	6,689,775	+ 267,233
Brazil	6,875,617	6,648,470	— 227,147
Russia	5,771,847	5,036,614	— 735,233
Argentine Republic	4,166,717	4,904,082	+ 737,365
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	7,495,554	4,556,784	— 2,938,770
China	4,613,017	4,224,854	— 388,163
THIRD GROUP:—			
Sweden and Norway	3,628,379	3,868,822	+ 240,443
Spain	3,669,618	3,785,034	+ 115,416
Egypt	2,450,504	3,367,300	+ 916,796
Hong Kong	3,032,320	2,891,477	— 140,843
Straits Settlements	2,338,087	2,624,001	+ 285,914
British West Indies	2,209,460	2,383,182	+ 173,722
Japan	2,119,151	2,276,573	+ 157,422
Denmark	2,167,742	2,265,959	+ 98,217
Spanish West Indies	2,299,648	2,246,305	— 53,343
Java	1,823,155	2,133,407	+ 310,252
Chili	2,999,852	2,059,889	— 939,963
Portugal	1,956,908	1,962,184	+ 5,276
Mexico	1,861,432	1,552,321	— 309,111
Roumania	972,559	1,342,619	+ 370,060
Greece	1,075,531	1,288,876	+ 213,345
Uruguay	1,455,122	1,286,769	— 168,353
Philippine Islands	1,306,949	1,216,904	— 90,045
Colombia	1,016,608	1,196,313	+ 179,705

III.

THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
IN 1882 AND 1883.

Imports into the United Kingdom from the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions	1882	1883	Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1883, as com- pared with 1882
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
United States.	88,352,613	99,238,960	+ 10,886,347
British India	39,921,127	38,882,829	— 1,038,298
France	39,090,381	38,636,022	— 454,359
Germany	25,570,985	27,907,626	+ 2,336,641
Australasia	25,174,588	25,936,201	+ 761,613
Netherlands	25,320,709	25,115,586	— 205,123
SECOND GROUP:—			
Russia	21,047,722	20,976,182	— 71,540
Belgium	14,932,674	16,178,345	+ 1,245,671
British North America	10,398,850	12,283,727	+ 1,884,877
Sweden and Norway	11,758,635	11,834,314	+ 75,679
Spain	11,488,245	11,623,663	+ 135,418
China	9,936,092	10,137,739	+ 101,647
Egypt	7,796,092	10,008,659	+ 2,212,567
Denmark	5,249,467	6,254,998	+ 1,005,531
Brazil	6,482,144	6,138,521	— 343,623
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	6,274,895	5,895,909	— 378,986
THIRD GROUP:—			
Turkey	4,831,703	5,465,299	+ 633,596
Straits Settlements	4,580,499	4,643,016	+ 62,517
Java	3,739,534	4,090,593	+ 351,059
Roumania	4,973,901	3,516,442	— 1,457,459
Portugal	3,676,054	3,463,500	— 212,554
Chili	3,436,580	3,429,755	— 6,725
Italy	3,481,325	3,392,446	— 88,879
British West Indies	4,125,324	3,172,415	— 952,909
Austria	2,014,524	2,337,896	+ 323,372
Peru	2,684,854	2,250,476	— 434,378
Ceylon	2,408,038	2,172,736	— 235,302
Greece	1,849,597	1,905,635	+ 56,038
British Guiana	2,404,334	1,715,173	— 689,161
Philippine Islands	2,307,117	1,670,076	— 637,041
Hong Kong	1,429,749	1,171,986	— 257,763
Spanish West Indies	1,768,637	1,079,494	— 689,143
Argentine Republic	1,234,249	945,708	— 288,541
Colombia	1,120,370	782,862	— 337,508

IV.

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES AND COLONIES TO SCALE.—AREA.

BRITISH COLONIES.	Portuguese Colonies, 705,778 sq. m.	Dutch Colonies, 682,792 sq. m.	French Colonies, 382,706 sq. m.	Spanish Colonies, 165,734 sq.m.	Danish Colonies, 87,124 sq. m.
United Kingdom, 120,757 sq.m.					

The entire figure represents the Area of the British Colonies, 8,000,000 sq. m.

V.

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES AND COLONIES TO SCALE.—
POPULATION.

BRITISH COLONIES.	French Colonies, 8,722,857.		Spanish Colonies, 8,175,467.	Portuguese Colonies, 3,723,967.	Danish Colonies, 127,122.
	Dutch Colonies, 26,841,597.				
BRITISH COLONIES.	Spain, 16,350,874.		United Kingdom, 35,153,780.	France, 37,672,048.	BRITISH COLONIES.
Denmark, 1,969,039.		Portugal, 4,160,315.		Holland, 4,172,971.	

The entire figure represents Pop. of British Colonies, 214,000,000.

VI.—GENERAL TRADE, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
UNITED KINGDOM, £715,371,000.

UNITED KINGDOM.	<p>France, £425,460,000.</p>		UNITED KINGDOM.
	<p>Holland, £178,138,000.</p>		
	<p>Spain, £54,846,000.</p>		
	<p>Denmark, £23,958,000.</p>		
	<p>Portugal, £15,678,000.</p>		

• The entire figure represents the Total Trade of the United Kingdom.

VII.—TRADE OF EACH COUNTRY WITH ITS COLONIES.
UNITED KINGDOM, £186,358,000.

UNITED KINGDOM.	<p>France, £21,056,000.</p>		UNITED KINGDOM.
	<p>Holland, £8,008,000.</p>		
	<p>Spain, £5,152,000.</p>		
	<p>Denmark, £590,000.</p>		
	<p>Portugal, £317,000.</p>		

The entire figure represents the Trade of the United Kingdom with its Colonies.

VIII.

Statement of the Area and Population of the Colonial Possessions of each European Country in each Quarter of the Globe, and of each of those Countries, on 1st January, 1884.

	British ¹		Portuguese ²		Spanish ¹	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
Europe	196	257,866	—	—	—	—
Africa	268,507	2,598,741	698,618	2,874,414	8,838	215,974
Asia	930,356	202,179,781	7,160	849,553	115,306	5,603,685
America	3,613,644	6,012,502	—	—	46,770	2,263,332
Australasia	3,117,965	2,742,550	—	—	—	—
Polynesia	7,754	126,502	—	—	—	—
Total of Colonies	7,938,422	213,917,942	705,778	3,723,967	165,734	8,175,467
Total of Mother Country	120,757	35,153,780	34,499	4,160,315	192,959	16,350,874

	Dutch		French ⁴		Danish	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
Europe	—	—	—	—	40,266	83,659
Africa	—	—	269,931	5,385,229	—	—
Asia	636,329	26,743,678	55,643	2,855,519	—	—
America	46,463	97,919	48,066	400,521	46,858	43,463
Australasia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polynesia	—	—	9,006	81,588	—	—
Total of Colonies	682,792	26,841,597	382,706	8,722,857	87,124	127,122
Total of Mother Country	12,648	4,172,971	204,092	37,672,048	13,784	1,969,039

¹ Channel Islands transferred from mother country to European colonies.

² Azores and Madeira ditto to African colonies.

³ Canaries and Ceuta ditto to ditto.

⁴ Algeria united with African colonies; the protectorates of Tunis and Cambodia included; the recent acquisitions in Tonquin not included.

IX.

Statement showing the Amount and Comparative Growth of the Trade of each European Country having Colonial Possessions; also the Total Trade of each Country, and its Trade with its own Colonial Possessions, distinguishing Imports and Exports, together with the Percentage Increase, or Decrease, on the Average of Three Years at each of the periods for which Returns are available between 1872 and 1883.

(From data furnished by the Board of Trade.)

[000's omitted in amount columns.]

Countries	Periods of Comparison		Comparative Growth of the Trade of each European Country having Colonial Possessions							
			Total Trade							
	Triennial Averages		Imports				Exports			
			Average Annual Value.		Percentage of Difference		Average Annual Value		Percentage of Difference	
	First Period	Last Period	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	Increase	Decrease	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	Increase	Decrease
United Kingdom . . .	1874-76	1881-83	£ 373,059	£ 412,311	10·5	—	£ 278,679	£ 303,060	8·8	—
Portugal . . .	1872-74	1879-81	7,289	9,318	27·8	—	6,133	6,360	3·7	—
Spain . . .	1872-74	1880-82	18,074	27,181	50·4	—	20,542	27,465	33·7	—
Holland (special trade) . . .	1873-75	1880-82	55,638	75,501	35·7	—	42,836	57,758	34·8	—
France . . .	1874-76	1881-83	183,908	237,931	29·4	—	187,421	187,329	—	—
Denmark . . .	1874-76	1880-82	12,773	13,438	5·2	—	9,864	10,520	6·7	—

Countries	Periods of Comparison		Trade of each Country with its own Possessions							
			Imports				Exports			
	Triennial Averages		Average Annual Value		Percentage of Difference		Average Annual Value		Percentage of Difference	
			First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	Increase	Decrease	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	Increase	Decrease
	First Period	Last Period	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	Increase	Decrease	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	Increase	Decrease
United Kingdom . . .	1874-76	1881-83	£ 83,640	£ 96,551	15·4	—	£ 74,905	£ 89,807	19·9	—
Portugal . . .	1872-74	1879-81	179	159	—	11·2	151	158	4·6	—
Spain . . .	1872-74	1880-82	2,119	1,857	—	12·4	2,871	3,295	14·8	—
Holland (special trade) . . .	1873-75	1880-82	6,698	4,454	—	33·5	3,503	3,554	1·4	—
France . . .	1874-76	1881-83	9,144	9,228	0·9	—	9,632	11,828	22·8	—
Ditto excluding Algeria . . .	1874-76	1881-83	4,420	5,380	21·7	—	2,988	3,816	27·7	—
Denmark . . .	1874-76	1880-82	310	329	6·1	—	220	261	18·6	—

Note.— The general trade of Holland has not been published since the year 1871. The excess of the general (i.e., home and transit trades) over the special trade on the average of the three years 1869-71 was 31·5 per cent. for imports and 36·7 per cent. for exports. Applying the same proportions to the period 1880-82, the general imports and exports of Holland would amount to 99,283,000*l.* and 78,955,000*l.* respectively. The export trade of Holland given in this Dutch table includes colonial produce re-exported.

X.

Statement showing the Proportion which the Trade (Import and Export) of each European Country, with its own Possessions, bore to its Total Trade on the Average of the Years at the end of the Past Decennial Period for which Returns are available.

(Compiled from the preceding table.)

Countries	Periods of Comparison		Percentage Proportion to Total Trade					
	Triennial Averages		Imports		Exports		Total	
	First Period	Last Period	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years	First 3 Years	Last 3 Years
United Kingdom . . .	1874-76	1881-83	22.4	23.4	26.9	29.6	24.3	26.1
Portugal . . .	1872-74	1879-81	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0
Spain . . .	1872-74	1880-82	11.7	6.8	13.9	11.9	12.9	9.4
Holland (special trade) . .	1873-75	1880-82	12.9	5.9	8.2	6.1	10.4	6.0
France . . .			4.8	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.2
Ditto, excluding Algeria .	1874-76	1881-83	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Denmark . . .	1874-76	1880-82	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5

Note.—The special exports of Holland include Dutch colonial produce re-exported.

11
PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846 (see page 133).

II. Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince and heir-apparent, general in the service of Austria, born August 21, 1858; married May 10, 1881, to Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II., of Belgium, born May 21, 1864. Offspring: *Elisabeth*, born September 2, 1883.

III. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, born May 24, 1840, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower, September 15, 1858; married, in second nuptials, October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunziata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871; married, in third nuptials, July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children:—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865. 3. Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 5. Marie, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elizabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Cousins of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, field-marshal-general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868–69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegard of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845, and married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Württemberg (see page 143).

II. Archduchess Elisabeth, born Jan. 17, 1831; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; widow, November 20, 1874. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, and married Oct. 8, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Duke Rudolf of Croy-Dülmen, born Feb. 27, 1856. 2. Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858; married Nov. 29, 1879, to Alfonso XII., King of Spain. 3. Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860. 4. Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863.

III. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

IV. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I.

V. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold.

VI. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

VII. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria.

VIII. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, Feb. 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess Waldeck, born November 29, 1842.

Besides the above, there are upwards of twenty other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branch of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of both branches—since the death of Archduke Francisco, ex-duke of Modena, October 20, 1875—is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835, nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with

Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins, or 930,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, or 465,000*l.*, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenue of Hungary.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary, from the date of the conquest of the Duchy of Austria by Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1282	Matthias	1611
Albert I.	1291	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Friedrich III.	1308	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Albert II.	1313	Leopold I.	1657
*Rudolf II.	1358	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert III.	1365	Karl II.	1711
*Albert IV.	1395	*Maria Theresa	1740

Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany) 1404

Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of

Germany) 1439

Maximilian I. 1493

Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany) 1519

Ferdinand I. 1556

Maximilian II. 1564

Rudolf III. (Rudolf II. of Ger-

many). 1576

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
many)	1792
*Ferdinand IV.	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries—filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 94), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I.—comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a 'Cisleithan' monarchy, and a 'Transleithan' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consist in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire.—Count G. *Kálnoky de Köröspatak*, born at Letourtz, December 29, 1832; entered the diplomatic service, 1854; Secretary of Legation at Berlin, 1856-57, and at London, 1857-61; Ambassador at Rome, 1879-80; and at St. Petersburg, 1880-81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire, November 21, 1881.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count *Bylandt-Rheydt*; President of the Technical Committee in the Administration of the Army, 1870-76; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 21, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron *von Kállay*. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, June 4, 1882.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

Austria Proper.

The first constitution of Austria, called also 'Cisleithania,' originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by

an ordinance, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a Charter, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets—namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, thirteen in number in 1884; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-three in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—one hundred and five in 1884. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consisted in 1884, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property qualification: of these 85 represent the landed proprietors, 116 represent the towns, 21 the Chambers of Trade and Commerce, 131 the rural districts. The constituencies which under that law elect the representatives for the Austrian Lower House are divided

into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; they choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives. Secondly, the towns; third, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourth, the large landed proprietors, payers from 5*l.* to 25*l.* of taxes, according to the district in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 10*s.* per annum. Bohemia sends 92 representatives to the Reichsrath, being 1 representative to 60,443 inhabitants; Galicia 63, or 1 to 94,585 inhabitants; Lower Austria 37, or 1 to 62,989 inhabitants; Moravia 36, or 1 to 59,816 inhabitants; Styria 23, or 1 to 52,765; Tyrol 18, and Upper Austria 17, being 1 each to almost 44,700 inhabitants. The smallest number of representatives is from Vorarlberg, which sends 3, or 1 to 35,791 inhabitants. The most highly represented province is Salzburg, which sends 5 members, or 1 to 32,714 inhabitants. At the election of 1879 there were 1,290,769 electors in Austria, although those who actually voted were only 462,169. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. In case of dissolution, new elections must take place within six months. The emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Edward Taaffe, born at Vienna, February 23, 1833; entered the State service, 1857; Provincial Governor of Salzburg, 1863–67; Minister of the Interior, 1867–70; Provincial Governor of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1871–79.

Appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, August 19, 1879.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Baron S. Conrad *D'Eybesfeld*, formerly Governor of the province of Lower Austria. Appointed Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, February 17, 1880.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Dr. J. *Dunajewski*. Appointed Minister of Finance, June 26, 1880.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Julius *Falkenhayn*, born at Vienna, February 20, 1829; entered the army 1848, and retired 1858; editor of the journal 'Vaterland,' 1859-76. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, August 19, 1879.

5. The Ministry of Commerce and National Economy.—Baron F. Pino *von Friedenthal*. Appointed Minister of Commerce and National Economy, January 14, 1881.

6. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*).—Major-General Count S. *von Welsersheimb*. Appointed Minister of National Defence, June 25, 1880.

7. Ministry of Justice.—A. *Prazak*. Appointed Minister of Justice, January 14, 1881.

Besides the seven ministers, heads of departments, there is a 'minister without portfolio,' F. *Ziemialkowski* (appointed August 12, 1879), taking part in the deliberations of the cabinet, but not exercising special functions.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the Empire, or the Kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of Government as an Aristocratic Monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an Upper and a Lower

House, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1884, of 751 members, namely 2 Princes of the reigning house; 50 Archbishops, Bishops and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 692 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary and Transylvania; 5 regalists from Transylvania; and 2 deputies of Croatia.

The Lower House, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases very low (in the cases of merchants and others as low as 10*l.* 5*s.*). Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate, according to the last returns, was 821,241, or 1 in 18 of the population. No distinction is made, either as regards electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1884, the House of Representatives consisted of 447 members, of whom 337 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, 75 from Transylvania, 34 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia, and 1 from Fiume.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, February 25, 1875.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Gyula *Szapary*, appointed December 6, 1878.

2. The Ministry of National Defence.—Baron Bela *d'Orczy*, appointed December 26, 1883.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron Bela *d'Orczy*; appointed August 12, 1879.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö, President of the Council; appointed December 6, 1875.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. August *de Trefort*, appointed February 26, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Theodor *Pauler*, Minister of Justice, 1872-75; re-appointed December 6, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Baron *de Kemény*, appointed October 14, 1882.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Count *Szechenyi*, appointed October 14, 1882.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count *de Bedekovich*, appointed February 26, 1877.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'King' in all public acts.

Croatia and Slavonia have a common diet of their own, and for internal affairs, religion, instruction, and justice, are autonomous, the governor or president being appointed by the Emperor.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. The following table shows for 1880 the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative percentage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Austria		Hungary		Austria-Hungary	
	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.
Roman Catholics. . .	17,693	79.9	7,849	50	25,542	67.6
Greek and Armenian Catholics	2,536	11.5	1,500	9.7	4,036	10.6
Protestants and other Christians	407	1.8	3,215	20.6	3,622	9.6
Byzantine Greeks . .	493	2.3	2,435	15.6	2,928	7.9
Jews	1,005	4.5	638	4.1	1,643	4.3
Non-Christian with- out Creed, &c. . .	10	—	3	—	13	—
Total	22,144	100	15,640	100	37,784	100

In Austria Proper the Roman Catholic Church has (1880) 7 archbishoprics—Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara; 23 bishoprics, and 2 vicar-generals; 36 theological seminaries, with 180 teachers, and 1,150 pupils; 461 monasteries with 6,896 monks; 429 nunneries with 8,727 nuns; and 15,026 clergy (1880). The Byzantine Greeks have 2 archimandrites, 1 bishop, and 412 clergy; the Greek Catholics 1 archbishop, 1 bishop, and 2,110 clergy; and the Armenian Catholics 1 archbishop, and 14 clergy, in Austria. In Hungary proper there are (1882) 3 Roman Catholic archbishoprics—Gran, Erlau, and Kalocsa; 1 archabbacy, 16 bishops, 27 theological seminaries, 120 teachers, and 725 pupils; 222 monasteries with 2,139 monks, 144 nunneries with 1,602 nuns; and 6,782,116 adherents. In Croatia-Slavonia there is 1 Roman Catholic archbishop and 2 bishops, 4 seminaries, 71 monasteries, and 16 nunneries. The Greek Catholics have 1 archbishop (Fogaras) and

5 bishops in Hungary, and 1 bishop in Croatia-Slavonia. The Byzantine Greeks have 2 archbishoprics (Carlowitz and Hermannstadt), and 6 bishops in Hungary, and 2 bishops in Croatia-Slavonia. The ordinary income of the Austrian dioceses alone is over 1,300,000*l.* The value of the church property is over 19,000,000*l.* The various religious bodies have an income of 400,000*l.*; and the value of their property, landed and other, is estimated at about 9 millions sterling. In the budget of 1884-5 the total sum contributed to Catholic worship from Austrian State funds is 482,894*l.*, and to Byzantine Greek worship 8,750*l.* By a law passed in April 1868, civil marriage and the perfect equality of all religious creeds are established.

The Protestant clergy are chosen and supported by their congregations. In the budget of 1884-5 the sum of 10,600*l.* is set down as the contribution from Austrian State funds to Protestant worship. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession were divided in Hungary proper into 51 diaconates, with 1,149 ministers, and 1,092,067 adherents in 1882; and of the Helvetic Confession into 56 diaconates, with 2,211 ministers and 1,954,061 adherents.

In 1880, 32·59 per cent. of males and 36·08 per cent. of females above 6 years in Austria could neither read nor write. In Galicia it rose to 74·24 per cent. of male illiterates, and 79·92 of female; Bukowina, 84·22 males and 90·79 females; Dalmatia, 82·06 males and 92·68 females. In the Hungarian lands 44 per cent. of men and 53·5 per cent. of women could neither read nor write. It was enacted by a series of decrees issued in the years 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory (between the ages of 6 and 14), and the principle, though not adhered to in Transleithan Austria, nor in those parts of Cisleithan Austria inhabited by people belonging to the Slav race, was fully carried out among the Teutonic population of the Empire. The cost of public education mainly falls on the communes, but of late years the state has come forward to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education. The total sum allotted to education in the Austrian budget of 1884-5 is 1,276,235*l.*, of which 340,167*l.* was for high schools (including universities), 94,700*l.* for technical high schools, 598,613*l.* for middle, real, and special schools, and 191,030*l.* for 'Volksschulen.'

There are seven universities in Austria, at Vienna, Prague, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, Czernowitz, and Lemberg, two in Hungary, Buda Pesth and Klausenburg, and one in Croatia, Agram.

The following table exhibits the statistics of the entire educational machinery of Austria-Hungary for 1884 for the universities, and 1882 for the schools:—

	Number	Professors and teachers	Students and pupils
Austria :—			
Universities	7	927	9,766
Technical high schools	6	337	2,641
Special high schools	11	200	2,541
Theological schools	46	247	1,591
Gymnasias	164	2,192	50,625
Realschulen	80	1,415	15,251
Normal schools	70	992	9,689
Special public and private institutions	1,306	5,917	82,674
Elementary schools (public) . .	15,788	51,171	2,506,118
Do. do. (private) . .	1,127	—	85,166
Hungary :—			
Universities	3	329	4,183
Law schools	13	126	789
Theological schools	51	284	1,854
Gymnasias	150	1,972	33,492
Realschulen	30	478	4,925
Normal schools	73	671	4,003
Elementary schools	16,050	22,408	1,691,922

In 6,710 of the public elementary schools in Austria the language used was German; in 3,962, Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 3,706 other Slav dialects; 860, Italian, 46 Roumanian, 3 Magyar; and in 501 more than one language. According to official statistics, 84·6 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1882.

In Hungary Proper 77 per cent. of the children were at school. In 1882 the Roman Catholics had 5,477 schools, 7,515 teachers, and 695,855 pupils; the Greek Catholics, 2,363 schools, 2,526 teachers, and 154,928 pupils; the Byzantine Greeks, 1,937 schools, 2,071 teachers, and 164,729 pupils; the Augsburg Protestants, 1,684 schools, 2,353 teachers, and 139,586 pupils; the Helvetic Protestants, 2,783 schools, 2,980 teachers, and 203,282 pupils; the Jews, 750 schools, 816 teachers, and 73,893 pupils. In Croatia-Slavonia are (1880) 595 elementary schools, with 1,250 teachers and 55,360 pupils.

Revenue and Expenditure.

There are three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole Empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary. Austria has to pay 68·6 and Hungary 31·4 per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the Empire,' not including the interest of the national debt.

The Whole Empire.

The expenditure for 1879 was 13,703,453*l.*; for 1880, 11,575,999*l.*; for 1881, 11,992,356*l.*; for 1882, 13,095,320*l.*; the estimate for 1883 was 11,458,198*l.*; and for 1884, 11,830,691*l.*

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire' were as follows for the year 1885:—

Sources of Direct Revenue	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	604,200
Ministry of War	2,549,399
Ministry of Finance	1,995
Board of Control	316
Surplus from Customs	18,434,740
Contributions by the two parts of the Empire	97,862,860
Total	119,453,510
	£11,945,351

Branches of Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary.	Total
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,330,700	50,000	4,380,700
Ministry of War { Army	97,261,835	4,973,300	102,235,135
Marine	8,760,500	1,978,089	10,738,589
Ministry of Finance	1,971,520	1,050	1,972,570
Board of Control	126,516	—	126,516
Total	112,451,071	7,002,439	119,453,510
	£11,245,107	£700,243	£11,945,351

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1885, the expenditure was estimated at 789,263*l.*, and revenue 79,579*l.*; the cost of the army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1885 is estimated at 636,000*l.*

Austria Proper.

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure of Austria Proper are only published after the lapse of a number of years, and are very intricate. They show generally large deficits, and, in recent years, a growing expenditure. The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows in the ten years from 1875 to 1884:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1875	37,308,989	38,223,104
1876	37,894,194	40,386,987
1877	37,663,781	40,556,947
1878	39,979,516	42,312,170
1879	39,256,514	47,116,365
1880	39,999,577	41,271,291
1881	40,964,599	46,311,226
1882	44,815,579	48,572,095
1883	46,376,537	49,195,983
1884	47,455,569	51,491,937

¹ In the following statements the florin is taken at its nominal value of 2*s.*, its real value being, however, only about 1*s.* 8*d.*

The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the financial estimates for the year 1884-5 (March 31):—

Revenue	Florins	Expenditure	Florins
Ordinary.		Ordinary.	
Council of Ministers .	690,900	Imperial household .	4,650,000
Ministry of Interior .	1,105,655	Imperial Cabinet Chan-	
Ministry of Defence .	213,270	cery	72,272
Ministry of Worship		Reichsrath	714,542
and Education:— .		Supreme Court . . .	24,000
Religious funds . .	3,859,060	Council of Ministers .	1,010,409
Education	1,311,435	Ministry of the Interior	16,097,005
Various	27,210	„ National De-	
Ministry of Finance:—		fence	9,115,200
Administration . .	1,129,900	Ministry of Public Wor-	
Direct taxes:—		ship and Education:—	
Land tax	33,645,000	Central Establish-	
House tax	27,117,000	ments	1,360,880
Industry tax	10,000,000	Public Worship . . .	4,253,870
Income tax	24,500,000	Education	10,934,726
Total direct taxes . .	95,262,000	Ministry of Agriculture	11,103,710
Customs	43,362,700	„ Finance	100,360,790
Indirect taxes:—		„ Justice	19,806,300
Excise	86,557,000	„ Commerce	41,420,110
Salt	19,972,500	Board of Control . . .	150,000
Tobacco	69,956,300	Interest and sinking	
Stamps	17,400,000	fund of public debt .	118,044,051
Judicial fees	33,000,000	Management of ditto. .	967,010
Lottery	20,224,000	Pensions and grants .	16,679,250
Various	3,837,000	Cisleithan portion of the	
Total indirect taxes . .	250,946,800	Common Expenditure	
State properties . . .	1,783,258	of the Empire, in-	
Ministry of Com-		cluding War and Fo-	
merce:—		reign Affairs	83,817,835
Post and telegraph .	26,005,000		
Railways	17,385,450		
Various	698,000		
Ministry of Agricul-			
ture:—			
Forests and domains	3,801,720		
Mines	6,154,507		
Various	665,967		
Ministry of Justice .	664,182		
Various	79,904		
Total ordinary revenue	458,097,018	Total ordinary expendi-	
Extraordinary revenue	16,458,681	ture	440,581,960
		Extraordinary expendi-	
		ture	74,337,413
Total revenue {	474,555,699	Total expenditure {	514,919,373
	£47,455,569		£51,491,937

The extraordinary expenditure extends to March 31, 1886. The direct taxation amounts to about 8s. per head of population. The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above table, is the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, the burden of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. The public debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. It amounted in 1789, to 34,900,000*l.*, and had risen to 98,700,000*l.* in 1820; to 108,400,000*l.* in 1830; to 125,000,000*l.* in 1848; and to 300,980,413*l.* in 1868.

An official return gives the following statement as to the total debt for July 1, 1884:—

	Florins
I. General debt:—	
Consolidated debt . . .	2,683,944,438
Floating debt . . .	88,318,027
Annuities (capitalised) . . .	13,917,407
II. Austria's special debt:—	
Consolidated debt . . .	530,191,416
Floating debt . . .	1,513,264
Redemption of landed annuities	142,116,953
Total . . .	{ 3,460,001,505 £346,000,150

If to this be added state bills or government paper money, 350,951,770, the total will amount to over 380,000,000*l.*

The total annual interest on the above debt amounted, in 1884, to 14,467,320*l.*, and of this the general debt absorbed 11,500,386*l.* To the latter sum, Hungary had to contribute about 3,000,000*l.* Subsequent to May 1868, all loans were contracted separately by either Austria or Hungary.

The total debt amounts to 13*l.* per head, after deducting Hungary's capitalised share, and the interest to over 9s. per head. The total estimated revenue for 1884–5 was 2*l.* 3s. per head, and the total exports for 1882 amounted to 3*l.* 7s. per head. The total income of Austria-Hungary from all sources is estimated at 425 millions sterling, or 11*l.* 5s. per head, and the national capital at 2,800 millions, or 74*l.* per head.

Hungary.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary, were as follows in each of the eight years from 1877 to 1884:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1877	21,833,949	23,341,042
1878	21,984,611	23,936,143
1879	22,220,860	25,643,638
1880	23,635,029	25,366,966
1881	26,441,471	28,718,009
1882	30,463,621	33,324,208
1883	30,102,986	32,271,148
1884	30,886,418	32,920,023

The actual revenue for 1884 was 31,085,823*l.* (including 680,000*l.* as the advance of a loan), and expenditure 31,860,568*l.*, showing a deficit of 2,134,745*l.*

The financial estimates for the year 1885 gave the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows:—

REVENUE.

Ordinary revenue:	Florins	Ministry of Instruction and Public Worship	Florins
State debts	16,004,863	Ministry of Justice	535,739
Accountant-General's office	1,770	" " National Defence	644,935
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	500	Total of ordinary revenue	270,213
" of the Interior	805,210		313,825,017
" " Finance	250,425,946	Transitory revenue	12,492,678
" " Communi- cation:—		Total	326,317,695
(a) Ministry	11,250,558		£32,631,769
(b) State railways	23,771,260		
Ministry of Commerce	10,114,223		

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenditure:	Florins	Accountant-General's office	Florins
Civil list	4,650,000	Minister-Presidency	110,100
Cabinet chancery	75,012	Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	333,930
Diet	1,239,254	" of the Interior	54,275
Quota of common ex- penditure	28,530,079	" for Croatia	10,168,429
Pensions chargeable on the common ex- chequer	91,630	" of Finance	36,080
Pensions (Hungary)	4,432,321	" Communica- tion:—	56,310,867
National debts	105,547,947	(a) Ministry	14,726,233
Guaranteed railway interests	7,306,378	(b) State railways	23,771,260
Debts of guaranteed railways now taken over by the State	11,451,491	Ministry of Commerce	10,048,806
Administration of Croatia	6,011,408	" " Instruction and Public Worship	5,515,231
		Ministry of Justice	10,918,688
		" " National Defence	7,447,151
		Total of ordinary expenses	308,776,270

EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

Transitory expenditure and investments :	Florins	Extraordinary common expenditure . .	Florins
Transitory expenditure, total of . .	2,000,577		4,195,805
Investments, total of	23,020,876	Total . .	337,993,523
			£33,799,352

This shows an anticipated deficit of 1,167,583*l.* About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from direct, and one-third from indirect taxes and monopolies. The principal direct taxes are on land, houses, and incomes. The land-tax for 1885 was estimated at 3,800,000*l.*; house-tax, 890,000*l.*; tax on profits, incomes, &c., 2,554,000*l.*; the total direct taxation amounting to 9,017,000*l.*, or 12*s.* per head.

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. The debt has been created mostly since 1848. The large loans raised during this recent period have been to a great extent employed for the purchase of railways, the receipts of which are far exceeded by the expenditure; in addition to which the government has to disburse a large sum yearly to the guaranteed railways. In the beginning of 1884 the debt amounted to 127,335,000*l.* (taking the florin at 2*s.*), besides the share of Hungary in the common debt of the Empire (see above). The proportion of the total annual charge of the debt to the total revenue is 37 per cent. The annual charge is 14*s.* per head of population, and the burden of the capital 11*l.* per head, both which items are considerably increased by Hungary's share in the common debt. The total special exports of Hungary in 1883 amounted to 44*s.* per head. The value of the public property of Hungary at the end of 1883 was 131,610,000*l.*

Army and Navy.**1. ARMY.**

The existing army organisation of the empire is based on the terms of the 'compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, passed December 5, 1868, modified in some respects by a law passed in 1882. Military service is obligatory on all men who have completed their twentieth year, the only exceptions being in connection with certain family conditions and physical or mental capacity. No substitution is allowed. The yearly contingent of recruits for the army amounts to 94,000. The army is divided into three categories—the active army, the reserve, and the Landwehr. There is also in time of war a Landsturm, but as service in it is voluntary, no estimate can be given of its strength. The active army and the reserves are common to the whole empire and under

the control of the Minister of War of the Empire; the Landwehr of Cisleithania and that of Transleithania are quite independent of each other, being respectively under the control of the Austrian and the Hungarian Ministers of National Defence, but all orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina. In principle every qualified man must pass three years with the colours, seven years in the reserve, and two years in the Landwehr. The whole empire is divided into 102 recruiting districts, each corresponding to a regiment of infantry, with a separate district for Tyrol and Vorarlberg (Tyrolean Chasseurs), 4 for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for the marine. For the two Landwehrs there are 183 districts, in Hungary, under separate administration from the army. Each infantry regiment has four battalions, and there are besides 32 battalions of ordinary chasseurs. There are 20 brigades, forming 41 regiments of cavalry, subdivided into squadrons, in addition to the Landwehr; 13 regiments of field artillery, 12 battalions, forming 72 companies of fortress artillery; two regiments forming in war 52 companies of engineers proper, besides one regiment of 25 companies of pioneers. The following table shows the strength of the Austro-Hungarian army in 1883:—

Description of Troops	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
<i>Standing Army:—</i>		
102 regiments of infantry	144,738	490,620
1 regiment Tyrolean Chasseurs	3,548	12,118
32 battalions Chasseurs	12,288	38,496
41 regiments of cavalry	42,271	61,582
13 „ field-artillery	20,033	58,474
12 battalions fortress „	7,038	18,431
2 engineer regiments	5,019	13,800
1 regiment pioneers	2,629	7,092
1 railway and telegraph regiment	844	4,652
Train	2,355	36,300
Staff, medical and other establishments	14,021	32,541
Total standing army	255,084	774,106
Austrian Landwehr	3,522	132,032
Hungarian do.	7,540	127,234
Gendarmerie, &c.	6,254	6,164
Total	272,400	1,039,536

On the peace-footing there are 18,678 officers and in war 32,763; in peace 52,176 horses, in war 205,316.

2. NAVY.

The navy of Austria in all its branches is under the supreme command of the head of the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The naval forces consisted, in the year 1884, of 13 iron-clads, 11 cruisers, 15 vessels for coast defence, 5 transport and service ships, 22 torpedo-boats (4 of the first class), besides a number of tenders, school ships, and hulks. The following table gives the list of the 13 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement as that describing the British ironclad navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each vessel, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons.

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons.
Custoza . . .	9	8	22-ton	4,820	7,060
Tegetthoff . . .	14½	6	27-ton	7,000	7,390
Erzherzog Albrecht .	8	8	15-ton	4,060	5,940
Lissa . . .	6½	12	15-ton	4,100	6,080
Kaiser . . .	6½	10	12-ton	3,130	5,810
Ferdinand Max . .	5	14	6½-ton	3,100	5,140
Habsburg . . .	5	14	6½-ton	3,150	5,140
Kaiser Max . . .	8	8	9-ton	2,890	3,550
Don Juan d'Austria .	4½	8	9-ton	2,920	3,550
Prinz Eugen . . .	8	8	9-ton	2,960	3,550
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Salamander . . .	4¾	10	6½-ton	2,060	3,110
<i>River Vessels:—</i>					
Leitha . . .	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310
Maros . . .	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310

Another armour-plated (steel) vessel, the *Kron Prinz Erzherzog Rudolf*, of the *Tegetthoff* type, is now in process of construction. It is reported that she will carry 16- to 18-inch armour, and have a speed of 16 to 17 knots; her displacement will be 6,800 tons, and her engines 6,500 indicated horse-power.

The *Custoza*, first in the list of sea-going cruisers, launched in 1872, is a broadside ironclad, 302 feet in length, and 58 feet in extreme breadth, armed with Krupp guns. Likewise a broadside ship, but with an armoured citadel, and addition of the latest improvements, is the second ironclad, the *Tegetthoff*, 287 feet long, and 71 feet broad. The *Tegetthoff*, constructed in 1876-78 at the 'Stabilimento Technico,' Trieste, having a belt of steel 14½ inches

thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 27 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The ship third in the list, the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, launched in 1872, is 285 feet in length, and 56 in extreme breadth, also armed with Krupp guns. At the present time (Jan. 1885) two torpedo cruisers of very high speed and novel construction, designed by Mr. W. H. White, are being constructed at Sir W. Armstrong's works. They are the only Austrian vessels of war built abroad for many years.

The personnel of the navy consists in peace of 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 6 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 19 captains of frigates, 22 captains of corvettes, 150 lieutenants, 318 ensigns and cadets, and 6,890 sailors. In war the sailors number 13,752, and the officers are proportionately augmented. The navy is recruited partly by a general levy from the seafaring population of the Empire and partly by voluntary enlistment. The term of service in the navy is ten years, three in active service and seven in the reserve.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Bohemia and Moravia: Theresienstadt citadel and extensive camp; Olmütz. Galicia and Buckowina: Cracow fortified and intrenched camp at Przemyśl. Hungary and Transylvania: Eperies on affluent of Theiss at foot of Carpathians; on the left of the Theiss, Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar; Kronstadt on Transylvanian Alps; Szegedin on the Theiss; on the Danube, Comorn, Bude (Blocksberg), Peterwardein and Orsova; on the Drave, Essegg. Croatia and Dalmatia; Brod, Gradiska, Agram on the Save, Karlstadt on the right of that river. Fiume and Zeng on the coast; in Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, Budua and Lissa island; in Ischia are Trieste and Pola, naval harbours. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. Between the Inn and the Danube are Salzburg and Pass-Luëg; and on the Danube are Linz and Postlingberg. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The capital, Vienna, is undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy. The land frontier of Austria-Hungary is 5,000 miles in extent, and the sea boundary 1,395 miles.

Area and Population.

The Austrian Empire—exclusive of the Turkish provinces, which have been under the administration of Austria since 1878, but have as yet not been formally incorporated with it—has an area of 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the last

census, December 31, 1880, of 37,883,226, or 160 per square mile. At the preceding census the population was 35,884,389. The increase during the period, embracing eleven years, amounted to 8·5 per cent. for the Cisleithan monarchy, but only to 1·24 per cent. for Hungary. In Transylvania there seems to have been an actual decrease of about 70,000 in the eleven years. In Austria the density of the population is 191 per square mile, and in the rest of the empire 135 per square mile. The density in both divisions varies much; in Lower Austria it is over 300 per square mile, and in Salzburg less than 60. As a rule the density declines from west to east, the industrial districts of the north-west being most thickly populated.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants, of the various provinces of the Empire, after the returns of the census of December 31, 1869, and the census of December 31, 1880:—

Provinces of the Empire	Area : English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1869	Dec. 31, 1880
<i>Austria Proper :—</i>			
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	7,654	1,990,708	2,330,621
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	4,631	736,557	759,620
Salzburg	2,767	153,159	163,570
Styria (Steiermark)	8,670	1,137,990	1,213,597
Carinthia (Kärnten)	4,005	337,694	348,730
Carniola (Krain)	3,856	446,334	481,243
Coast land (Küstenland)	3,084	600,525	647,934
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	885,789	912,549
Bohemia (Böhmen)	20,060	5,140,544	5,560,819
Moravia (Mähren)	8,583	2,017,274	2,153,407
Silesia (Schlesien)	1,987	513,352	565,475
Galicia (Galizien)	30,307	5,444,683	5,958,907
Bukowina	4,035	513,404	571,671
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	4,940	456,961	476,101
Total, Austria	115,903	20,374,974	22,144,244
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :—</i>			
Hungary Proper	87,043	11,530,397	11,644,574
Croatia and Slavonia, with mili- tary frontier	16,773	1,846,150	1,892,499
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)	21,215	2,115,024	2,084,048
Town of Fiume	8	17,844	20,981
Total, Hungary	125,039	15,509,415	15,642,102
Total, Austria-Hungary	240,942	35,884,389	37,786,346

Including military, the total population was 37,883,226 in 1880.

In Austria there were 10,819,737 males and 11,324,507 females; in Hungary 7,702,810 males and 7,939,192 females.

The total civil population of Austria Proper on January 1, 1884, was 22,494,021, and of the Hungarian lands in 1882 was 16,118,203.

It was decided at the Congress of Berlin that the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Sanjak of Novi Bazar should be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population, 1879
Bosnia . . .	16,417	1,158,453
Herzegovina . . .	4,308	
Novi-Bazar . . .	3,522	168,000
Total . . .	24,247	1,326,453

To this should be added 27,000 military.

Of the total number of inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina 448,613 are Mohammedans, 496,761 Greek-Orthodox, 209,391 (with 4 eparchies), Roman Catholics (with 3 bishoprics), 3,439 are Jews, and the rest belong to different faiths. It was stated in 1883 that the Mohammedans were leaving Bosnia by tens of thousands.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 68 English square miles, and a population of 9,124 in 1880, nearly all Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the lands of the Hungarian Crown, for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1879	878,035	674,933	169,088	226,544
1880	850,009	676,287	167,200	173,722
1881	855,937	698,976	176,983	156,961
1882	897,473	710,902	183,378	186,571
1883	882,654	701,199	176,016	181,455

Included in the above in 1882 there were 23,951 still-born, or 2·7 per cent. of the total births. Of the total births 130,875, or 14·5 per cent., were illegitimate. In Carinthia, in 1882, nearly

one-half the births were illegitimate; in Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, one-fourth; in Upper Austria, one-fifth; the lowest was in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 5 per cent. At the end of 1881 there were 12,155 criminals in the prisons of Austria. In institutions for the poor in 1880 there were 199,215 persons.

Hungary.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1878	674,761	520,975	147,314	153,786
1879	724,428	566,366	162,188	158,062
1880	682,776	529,213	144,126	163,563
1881	604,263	492,727	157,733	111,535
1882	708,011	571,814	163,839	136,157

Included in the number of births in 1882 there were 10,164, or 1·6 per cent. children still-born. Of the total births 51,182 were illegitimate, or 8·3 per cent. of the whole.

In 1879, 5,929 emigrants left Austria, and in 1880, 10,145; in 1880, 11,000 emigrants left Hungary.

The ethnical elements of the population are as follow on the basis of language:—

	Austria	Hungary		Austria	Hungary
German .	8,008,864	1,882,371	Roumanian .	190,799	2,325,838
Bohemian,			Magyar .	9,887	6,206,872
Moravian &			Gipsies .	—	79,393
Slovak .	5,180,908	1,799,563	Wendic .	—	83,150
Polish .	3,238,534	—	Armenian .	—	3,523
Ruthenian .	2,792,677	345,187	Other native		
Slovene .	1,140,304	—	tongues .	—	33,668
Servian and			Foreign		
Croatian .	563,615	2,325,747	tongues .	—	56,892
Latin .	668,653	—	Infants .	—	499,898

In Austria 2,275,117 of the population were returned as farming their own lands, 90,036 as tenant-farmers, and 3,739,421 as farm-labourers; or 6,000,000 people directly engaged in agriculture; with their families they form nearly 60 per cent. of the population of Austria. There were 1,305 mining proprietors and 116,565 workers; 575,811 manufacturing proprietors and 1,541,287 workers; 185,405 traders with 124,668 assistants. In Hungary there were 1,451,707 farm-proprietors, 23,393 tenant-farmers, and 1,373,768 farm-labourers, or over 2,720,000 people directly en-

gaged in agriculture; 173 mining proprietors and 25,732 miners; 380,786 engaged in manufactures with 385,630 workers; 97,300 engaged in trade with 79,995 assistants.

The following were the populations of the principal towns of Austria-Hungary in 1880 :—

Vienna (with suburbs) .	1,103,857	Maria - There-siopol .	61,367	Arad .	35,556
Budapest .	360,551	Debreczin .	51,122	Temesvár .	33,694
Prague .	162,323	Holdmezö Vá-sárhely .	50,966	Békés Csaba .	32,616
Trieste .	144,844	Presburg .	48,006	Grossvaradin .	31,324
Lemberg .	109,726	Czernowitz .	45,600	Zengy .	31,271
Gratz .	97,791	Keeskemét .	44,887	Makó .	30,063
Brunn .	82,660	Linz .	41,687	Klausenburg .	29,923
Szegedin .	73,675	Pilsen .	38,883	Agram .	28,360
Cracow .	76,095			Fiume .	20,981
				Innsbruck .	20,537

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was as follows in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882 (taking the florin = 2s.) :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1873	58,308,231	42,361,070	1878	52,100,000	65,470,251
1874	56,870,360	44,926,677	1879	55,330,000	68,401,854
1875	55,254,886	50,446,726	1880	61,350,000	67,599,443
1876	51,696,435	50,965,872	1881	64,184,479	73,147,061
1877	55,522,705	66,203,221	1882	65,417,374	78,189,277

The exports for 1883 were valued at 74,992,051*l*. The share of Hungary in the exports of 1883 was 7,244,780*l*.

The following table shows the routes by which the commerce of 1883 left the country :—

Country	Exports	Country	Exports
	£		£
Germany . . .	45,741,086	Switzerland . . .	599,279
Roumania . . .	4,875,706	Turkey . . .	26,228
Italy . . .	5,616,041	Montenegro . . .	844
Russia . . .	2,831,891	Trieste . . .	9,742,442
Servia . . .	1,722,992	Other ports . . .	3,835,538

The following table shows the value of the leading articles of export in 1883 :—

	Exports		Exports
	£		£
Grain, pulse, and flour	12,077,870	Glass and stoneware .	2,797,302
Textiles (raw and woven) . . .	11,103,370	Beverages . . .	2,620,564
Animals and animal produce . . .	9,703,803	Colonial goods . .	—
Wood, coal, and turf .	7,795,902	Fruits, plants, &c. .	2,387,094
Sugar	7,017,395	Leather and leather goods	2,121,241
Hardware	4,177,612	Wooden ware . . .	1,760,962
		Iron and iron goods .	1,175,799

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1883 was 415,408*l.*

About two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian Empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Roumania, the importations of which into the Empire average 4,000,000*l.* in value, and the exports to which are about 5,000,000*l.* sterling; Roumania is followed by Italy and Russia. Of the total commerce six-sevenths is by land and the remainder by sea, mainly through Trieste.

The special trade of Hungary was divided as follows for 1883 : imports from Austria, 18,600,000*l.*; other countries, 6,400,000*l.*; exports to Austria, 22,000,000*l.*; other countries, 13,544,000*l.* Of the imports, 35 per cent. consisted of textiles; 7·69 per cent. cattle, &c.; iron and ironwares, 5·96 per cent.; the remainder being corn, rice, machinery, and leather goods. Of the exports corn and flour constituted 39·66 per cent.; cattle, 12·67 per cent.; wine and other beverages, 6·63 per cent.; wool and woollens, 5·31 per cent.; altogether 70 per cent. of exports are agricultural produce.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small, and appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality owing to the geographical position of the Empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries, as the imports or exports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade Returns only the direct imports and exports are given. The declared real value of the direct exports and imports in the ten years from 1874 to 1883 is shown in the following table :—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria
	£	£
1874	799,544	1,063,649
1875	1,318,889	897,069
1876	855,798	784,634
1877	1,540,980	1,041,603
1878	1,665,857	763,034
1879	1,685,602	799,085
1880	1,430,949	593,561
1881	1,390,001	693,974
1882	2,014,523	703,962
1883	2,337,896	967,529

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1883, amounted to 1,890,093*l*. This comprised barley, valued 173,243*l*.; wheat, valued 13,466*l*., and wheat flour, valued 1,678,573*l*.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 257,882*l*., and the latter of 99,960*l*. in 1883. Among the minor articles of British imports are jute manufactures, 38,867*l*.; machinery, 62,152*l*.; oil-seed, 101,411*l*.; coals, 25,973*l*.; and woollen goods, 44,914.

Of the total area of Austria-Hungary 94 per cent. is productive. The total acreage of Austria proper under crops, fallow and grass, is 46,108,070; under woods and forests, 23,280,412; meadows and perennial pasture, 11,310,533 acres. In 1883 the leading agricultural products were as follow:—

	Acres	Bushels
Cereals	16,683,201	278,315,273
Potatoes	2,578,255	280,550,627
Beetroot sugar	560,623	Cwts. 82,440,600
Vineyards	515,576	Gals. wine. 76,430,310
Clover and grass	9,826,377	Cwts. 190,629,127

The total value of the landed property of Austria is estimated (1880) at 772,134,900*l*., and the gross annual production at 175,644,243*l*. In 1880 Austria possessed 1,463,282 horses (owned by 649,880 proprietors), 8,584,077 cattle (2,122,931 proprietors), 3,841,340 sheep (408,867 proprietors), 2,721,541 swine

(1,111,540 proprietors), and 1,006,675 goats (500,126 proprietors); the total value of the live-stock being estimated at 48,699,248*l*.

The total productive area of Hungary is over 76,500,000 acres, of which, in 1882, 21,500,000 acres were under crops, 22,514,450 under woods and forests, and the remainder under grass, meadows, and pasture. The agricultural returns are as follow for 1883:—

	Acres	Bushels
Cereal crops	19,133,618	307,714,079
Potatoes	972,958	85,024,079
Beetroot	190,054	Cwts. 34,848,063
Vineyards	899,754	Gals. wine 101,994,970
Tobacco	147,605	Cwts. 1,088,856
Flax and hemp	196,786	924,113

Hungary in 1880 had 1,819,508 horses, 4,597,543 cattle, 9,252,123 sheep, and 236,352 goats. In Hungary and Transylvania alone there are 2,500,000 separate agricultural holdings.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the leading minerals and of the furnace products of Austria in 1882:—

	Tons	£		£
Salt	296,375	2,267,376	Pig iron	2,106,275
Common coal	3,279,500	2,144,081	Silver	277,050
Brown „	4,498,145	1,693,688	Lead, &c. . . .	201,567
Silver ore	5,920	304,393	Zinc	78,766
Iron „	451,255	239,746	Quicksilver	77,025
Lead „	4,000	117,284	Other products	150,124
Other minerals	—	216,980		
Total all minerals	—	6,983,548	Total	2,890,807

The total number of persons engaged in mining in 1882 was 96,661, and in metal works 11,652. The total value of the mining products of Hungary, raw and worked, in 1882 was 1,991,846*l*.; in addition to which, the product of the salt-mines was valued at 1,259,911*l*.; the number of persons engaged in mining and iron-works in 1882 was 45,048. An official estimate issued in 1884 of the annual value of Austrian manufacturing industries in 1880 gave it at over 100 millions sterling.

The following are the railway statistics of Austria for January 1, 1884:—

	Austria	Hungary	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles
State lines	655	1,983	2,638
Company's lines worked by the State .	1,352	139	1,491
" " " companies	5,628	3,063	8,691
Total	7,635	5,185	12,820

Total receipts for 1883, 24,336,694*l*. In the Austrian budget for 1884 the sum of 2,877,000*l*. is devoted to the construction of new State lines. The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1882 :—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters and Post Cards	312,470,050	98,188,000
Patterns and Printed Matter	44,987,650	13,700,000
Newspapers	80,573,400	41,310,500
Parcels	32,077,500	—
Total	470,108,600	153,198,500
Receipts	£1,915,065	£736,008
Expenses	£1,588,636	£574,414

The declared value of the parcels transmitted in Austria by post in 1882 was 466,240,890*l*.; the number of postal and money orders transmitted was 24,140,724, and their value 70,354,748*l*. On the 1st of January 1883, there were 4,073 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 2,775 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austria for 1883, and Hungary for 1882 :—

	Offices	Miles line	Miles wire	Messages	Receipts	Expenses
Austria .	2,785	22,790	59,732	6,559,353	£405,336	£364,640
Hungary	1,173	9,894	35,456	3,415,640	160,977	172,936
Total .	3,958	32,684	95,188	9,974,993	£566,313	£537,576

In Bosnia and Herzegovina are 70 offices, 1,560 miles of line; messages in 1882, 373,352.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary in 1884 :—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers (16,965 horse-power) .	66	67,562	2,204
Coasting steamers (5,107 horse-power) .	68	10,717	714
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishingsmacks	9,040	243,123	26,053
Total.	9,174	321,402	28,971

In 1882 50,830 vessels, of 6,774,677 tons, entered, and 50,707 vessels, of 6,784,896 tons, cleared Austrian seaports. Of the former, 80·30 of the vessels and 87·13 of the tonnage, and of the latter 80·17 of the vessels and 87·02 of the tonnage were Austrian.

Of great importance for the commerce of the Empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company, which owned on the 1st of January 1884, a fleet of 84 vessels, of 69,818 tons, mainly Clyde-built, and superintended by British engineers, absorbs the greater part of the trade of Austria with the East, through the Suez Canal, being subsidized, at the rate of 173,000*l.* per annum, by the Imperial Government.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several states being specially provided for. The navigation is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory powers in turn. The Commission has its seat at Giurgevo, in Roumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April, 1883. Engaged in the Danube traffic are (Austrian) 186 steamers and 726 tugs; the goods carried in 1882 weighed 19,978,890 tons (*see* Roumania).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador—Count A. Károlyi de Nagy-Károly, Ambassador to the German Empire from December 1871 to December 1878. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, February 4, 1879.

Councillor of Embassy—Ladislaus von Hengelmüller Hengervar.

Secretaries—A. Schwarz von Mohrenstern; Baron von Wacken; and Count von Lützwow.

Naval and Military Attachés—Capt. Baron Fredrick von Haan, and Count O. Cassini.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, K.G.C.B., born in 1821; Envoy to the Netherlands, 1854–56; to Portugal, 1857–58; to Prussia, 1858–59; to Denmark, 1859–66; to Portugal, 1866–67; to Italy, 1867–83. Appointed

Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 1883; accredited January 24, 1884.

Secretaries—V. A. Wellington Drummond; Ralph Milbanke; G. W. Buchanan; A. Leveson Gower.

Military Attaché—Col. Hon. E. H. Primrose.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Kreuzer*, nominal value 2s.; present (1885) real value, 1s. 8d., or 12 florins = 1l.

The 8 *Florin* piece = 16s., or 8 fl. 10 kr. in gold.

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency, consisting of bank and state notes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i>	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	= 14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	= 1·7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	= 67 cubic feet.
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 Austrian feet	= 8,297 yards, or about 4½ miles.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal in Austria.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess Stéphanie, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881. [See p. 3.]

III. Princess Clémentine, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Prince Baudouin, born June 3, 1869. 2. Princess Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870. 3. Princess Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872. 4. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l*.

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens, 21 years of age, paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Under this qualification, the electoral lists, in the year 1884, contained the names of 124,378 electors, the right of suffrage being with 22 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. According to a law passed in August 1883 large classes of official, professional, learned, and scientific persons are admitted to the franchise without having to pay any taxes. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1884 they amounted to 138, elected in 41 electoral districts. To be eligible

as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation;' to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an allowance of 423 francs, or 16*l.* 16*s.* each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 8*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, under the following Ministers, appointed October 26, 1884, viz.:—

1. President of the Council and Minister of Finance.—*M. Bernaert.*
2. Minister of Justice.—*M. J. De Volder.*
3. Minister of the Interior and of Instruction.—*M. Thonissen.*
4. Minister of War.—*General Pontus.*
5. Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.—*M. J. Van den Peereboom.*
6. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Prince de Caraman-Chimay.*
7. Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works.—*M. Chevalier de Moreau.*

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'État,' without portfolio, who form a privy

council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the privy council.

The judicial institutions of Belgium are similar to those of France, except in one or two small points.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 15,000, while the Jews number about 3,000. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount specially granted in the budget for 1885 was 190,432*l.* to Roman Catholics; 3,530*l.* to Protestants; and 651*l.* to Jews; besides 2,280*l.* for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournai. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. At the last census, there were 1,559 convents in Belgium, of which number 213, with 4,027 inmates, were for men, and 1,346, with 20,645 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

In the budget of 1885 the sum allotted for education is as follows:—Superior education, 68,012*l.*; middle-class schools, 172,931*l.*; primary education, 593,334*l.*; total, including administrative expenses, 868,438*l.* There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four ‘*facultés*,’ or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are state universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various ‘*facultés*’ in each of the four universities in the session of 1883:—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . .	—	424	206	396	368	1,394
Ghent . .	—	210	61	125	122	518
Liège . .	—	257	212	203	345	1,017
Louvain . .	62	373	202	400	325	1,362

Attached to the universities are various special schools—engi-

neering, manufactures, mining, &c., with 891 students in 1883. Other special schools are those of Fine Arts; Antwerp with 1,386 students in 1882; Schools of Design, 10,735; Conservatoires and other Schools of Music, 11,738.

Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people, but has recently made considerable progress. Every commune is bound to maintain at least one school for elementary education, the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. To encourage education a law passed in August 1883 conferred the provincial and communal franchise on all who came up to a moderate standard. In the 144 royal athénæums, colleges, and middle-class schools in 1883 were 25,290 pupils. In 1883 there were 27 normal schools with 2,795 students; 4,706 elementary schools, and 340,118 pupils; 701 infant schools with 56,408 pupils, besides about 400 private infant schools, and 2,445 schools for adults with 76,918 pupils. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1881 was 1,300,734*l.* by State and communes, and including fees, &c.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read nor write at the census of 1880 was 32 per cent., and between seven and fifteen years 29·4 per cent. Luxembourg contains the smallest proportion of illiterate persons, and the other provinces come in the following order as regards instruction: Namur, Liège, Antwerp, Brabant, Limbourg, Hainaut, West and East Flanders. In the year 1883 there were 52,380 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,941 could neither read nor write; 1,610 could read only; 25,003 could simply read and write, and 17,080 possessed a superior education.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium (excluding special services) for each of the ten years 1875 to 1884—actual for the first seven, approximate for 1882, and estimated for the last two, years—are shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1875	9,839,101	9,882,320
1876	10,280,474	9,989,972
1877	10,354,004	10,454,974
1878	10,470,837	10,635,792
1879	10,819,644	10,944,258
1880	11,676,805	11,680,386
1881	11,871,105	12,113,519
1882	12,044,439	12,652,956
1883	11,982,870	12,974,112
1884	12,409,837	13,154,370

The following table gives the details of the budget for the year 1885:—

Ordinary Revenue	Francs	Ordinary Expenditure	Francs
Land taxes	23,429,400	Interest on public debt	104,001,559
Personal taxes	18,623,000	Civil list and dotations	4,748,675
Trade licenses	7,058,000	Ministry of Justice	15,488,211
Mines	329,000	" Foreign Af- fairs	2,363,210
Customs	26,597,000	Ministry of Interior	22,535,155
Excise	40,162,800	" Public In- struction	21,710,961
Succession duties	19,040,000	Ministry of Public Works	91,961,583
Registration duties	22,300,000	" War	46,063,800
Stamps	6,000,000	" Finance	15,856,015
Railways	122,500,000	Gendarmerie	3,490,000
Telegraphs	3,000,000	Miscellaneous expendi- ture	1,686,500
Post office	8,707,150		
Navigation and other dues	2,485,000		
Domains, forests, &c.	2,955,000		
Various State dues	6,130,000		
Repayments	3,537,040		
Other receipts	8,912,000		
Total ordinary revenue	321,865,390	Total ordinary expen- diture	329,905,674
Extraordinary revenue	5,159,884	Extraordinary expen- diture	44,974,750
Total revenue	{ 327,025,274 £13,081,010	Total expenditure {	{ 374,880,424 £14,995,216

It will be seen that there has been almost constant deficits in recent years in the ordinary budget. A deficit of 321,611*l.* was expected in 1885. The deficit was to be partly reduced by the application of 179,120*l.* unused amortisation funds. The deficit of 1,592,594*l.* in the extraordinary budget was to be covered by a loan. The personal tax is similar to that of the Netherlands.

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1884:—

Description of Debt		Capital
2½ per cent. Old Debt		219,959,632 francs
3 " of 1873-82		519,859,000 "
4 " 1st series of 1871-79		746,712,582 "
4 " 2nd " of 1880		134,719,000 "
4 " Loan of 1883		164,796,000 "
3 " Annuities for Military Servitudes		1,409,635 "
5 " Annuities		6,000,000 "
5 " various Netherlands Annuities		2,891,000 "
4½ " Railway Annuities		334,064,266 "
Total Debt . . . . .		.2,130,411,115 " £85,216,444

The $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ old debt, and the first series of the 4% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ old debt. The Floating Debt, consisting of Treasury Bonds issued in 1882, at 4 per cent., amounts to 2,432,746*l*.

The total debt amounts to 15*l*. per head of population, and the annual charge to 14*s*. 9*d*.; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce average 10*l*. per head.

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The following is the composition of the Belgian army:—Infantry: 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and 4 non-active battalions and 1 depôt; 1 regiment grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs à pied, 40 regiments of the line, each of 3 active and 1 non-active battalions and 1 depôt; 2 sedentary companies; a corps of discipline and correction; a school for army pupils. Cavalry: 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons. Artillery: A special staff; 4 field regiments, 2 of 8 mounted batteries and 2 batteries of reserve, and 2 of 2 horse and 7 mounted batteries, and 1 reserve battery; 4 special companies; a train battalion, consisting of a staff and 7 companies. Engineers: A special staff; 1 regiment of 3 battalions of sappers and miners, of 4 companies and a depôt; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. Administrative battalion, consisting of a staff and 8 special companies, each of 4 sections. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army according to the budget of 1885:—

	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staff, general and special	277	257	374
Infantry	1,852	28,712	30,564
Cavalry	360	5,680	6,040
Artillery	502	7,861	8,363
Engineers	87	1,390	1,477
Administrative battalion	74	820	894
Total	3,052	44,720	47,872

To this should be added 9,000 horses and 204 guns. In time of war the total strength is 103,860 men, 13,800 horses, and 240 guns.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering, March 31, 1883, 32,108 men. The Gendarmerie consists of 2,004 officers and men and 1,300 horses (1884-5). The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census of December 31, 1880, and by estimate on December 31, 1882 :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1880	Dec. 31, 1882
Antwerp (Anvers).	1,093	577,232	602,698
Brabant	1,268	985,274	1,016,991
Flanders { West . . .	1,249	691,764	703,777
{ East . . .	1,158	881,816	898,557
Hainaut	1,437	977,565	998,607
Liège	1,117	663,735	683,769
Limbourg	931	210,851	213,770
Luxembourg	1,706	209,118	211,165
Namur	1,414	322,654	325,863
Total	11,373	5,520,009	5,655,197

In 1882 there were 2,825,722 males and 2,829,475 females.

The density of population in 1882 was thus 497 per square mile ; in Brabant and East Flanders the density is about 800 per square mile.

During the five years 1876-80 the total rate of increase was 3·4 per cent.

According to the census returns of 1880 there are 2,237,867 Belgians who speak French only ; 2,479,747 who speak Flemish only ; 41,046, German only ; 420,339, French and Flemish ; 35,324, French and German ; 2,809, Flemish and German ; 13,410 who speak all three languages ; and 6,412 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns according to occupation are tabulated as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries . . .	226,759	17,549	244,308
Industries connected with vegetable products	199,333	37,411	236,744
Industries connected with animal products	40,401	24,595	64,996
Mixed industries ;	227,553	179,346	406,899
Commerce	143,229	101,018	244,247
Professions and official occupations .	457,042	192,114	649,156
Various occupations and independent	504,584	409,257	913,841
Total	1,798,901	961,290	2,760,191
Without profession or condition .	1,010,072	1,824,913	2,834,985
Grand total	2,808,973	2,786,203	5,595,176

The difference between the above total and that of the population is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head.

It is estimated that about 800,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Land in Belgium is divided, according to an estimate of 1882, between 1,160,149 freehold proprietors, who possess 2,615,931 hectares of land, out of a total of 2,945,516 hectares. The State owned (1864 the latest returns) only 39,289 hectares, and the communes 290,296 hectares. In 1882, there were 21 landowners to every 100 inhabitants, the highest number being in the province of Luxembourg, 47 to every 100, and the lowest in Antwerp and West Flanders, 14 to every 100 inhabitants.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1878 . . .	172,730	117,721	36,669	55,009
1879 . . .	174,641	121,060	37,421	53,581
1880 . . .	171,864	123,323	38,926	48,541
1881 . . .	175,411	117,077	39,437	58,404
1882 . . .	176,345	114,298	39,214	62,047

In addition to the above births and deaths in 1882 there were 8,469, or 4·5 per cent. of total births still-born; 14,279, or 8·1 per cent. of the living births were illegitimate.

In 1882 there were accused before the assize courts 191 persons, of whom 143 were convicted; and before the correctional tribunals 44,361, of whom 36,599 were sentenced, one half to fines only.

In 1882 there were 9,920 entries into the depôts of mendicity, the mean number during the year being 3,173.

The following table shows the immigration and emigration of 1878-82 :—

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Immigration . . .	14,325	14,234	16,490	17,702	18,104
Emigration . . .	11,646	12,474	15,064	15,822	16,252
Excess of immigration .	2,679	1,760	1,426	1,880	1,852

The following are the populations of the most important towns, January 1, 1883 :—

Brussels . . .	389,782	Mechlin . . .	44,749	Courtrai . . .	27,816
Antwerp . . .	180,447	Verviers . . .	42,898	St. Nicolas . . .	26,423
Ghent . . .	136,234	Louvain . . .	36,813	Namur . . .	26,008
Liège . . .	129,206	Tournai . . .	33,085	Mons . . .	24,466
Bruges . . .	44,796	Seraing . . .	29,545	Ostend . . .	20,247

Trade and Industry.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1882 was represented by 114,064,000*l.* of imports, and 102,556,000*l.* of exports. The special commerce was as follows in the year 1882 :—

Imports	Francs	Exports	Francs
Cereals . . .	385,089,000	Cereals . . .	134,015,000
Wool . . .	125,170,000	Coal and coke . . .	84,564,000
Flax and hemp . . .	88,712,000	Wool, cotton, &c. tissues . . .	83,736,000
Metals and minerals . . .	70,236,000	Machinery . . .	77,386,000
Hides . . .	64,554,000	Linen yarns . . .	69,677,000
Timber . . .	52,882,000	Wrought iron . . .	68,099,000
Oil seeds . . .	44,577,000	Stones . . .	62,092,000
Live animals . . .	43,390,000	Glass . . .	52,915,000
Cotton . . .	42,195,000	Flax and hemp . . .	52,583,000
Petroleum, &c. . .	38,682,000	Woollen yarns . . .	41,961,000
Coffee . . .	38,315,000	Hides . . .	40,489,000
All others . . .	613,798,000	Raw sugar . . .	33,993,000
		Raw zinc . . .	31,939,000
		All others . . .	490,451,000
Total . . .	1,607,600,000	Total . . .	1,325,900,000
	£64,304,000		£53,036,000

There was, besides, a transit trade valued at 49,520,000*l.* The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Belgium in 1882 :—

Imports from	Francs	Exports to	Francs
France . . .	317,592,000	France . . .	441,368,000
Germany . . .	242,893,000	Great Britain . . .	261,908,000
Netherlands . . .	238,113,000	Germany . . .	226,868,000
Great Britain . . .	198,219,000	Netherlands . . .	162,692,000
United States . . .	185,343,000	United States . . .	44,677,000
Russia . . .	138,677,000	Spain . . .	30,666,000
Asia . . .	74,640,000	Italy . . .	26,837,000
Rio de la Plata . . .	45,696,000	Switzerland . . .	24,877,000
Sweden and Norway	35,037,000	Brazil . . .	14,172,000

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
1879	10,725,739	5,106,479
1880	11,253,664	5,796,024
1881	11,510,388	7,075,139
1882	14,932,674	8,080,310
1883	16,178,345	8,327,941

The principal articles of export from Belgium to the United Kingdom are woollen yarn and flax, the first, of the value of 1,422,159*l.*, and the second of 835,392*l.* in 1883; sugar, refined and unrefined, 1,621,482*l.*; bar iron and manufactures, of the value of 719,397*l.*; butter, of the value of 262,193*l.*; eggs, 612,419*l.*; and poultry and game, including rabbits, of the value of 332,565*l.* in 1883. The export of cotton manufacture from Belgium to Great Britain was 545,595*l.* in 1883, and only 201,014*l.* in 1879. The imports of British produce into Belgium consist in the main of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 423,811*l.*, woollens of the value of 1,299,084*l.* (yarn 183,061*l.*), and cottons of the value of 2,201,369*l.* (yarn 861,692*l.*) in the year 1883.

About one-seventh of the area of Belgium is under woods and forests, and one-third under corn-crops, chiefly wheat, rye, and oats. In 1882 Belgium imported 1,315,064 tons and exported 522,668 tons of cereals. Beetroot cultivation is important; in 1882 the export of sugar was 50,385 tons more than the import. In 1880 there were 46,210 horses, 411,551 oxen, and 90,100 sheep.

The coal mines in Belgium in 1882 numbered 271, employing 103,701 miners, and producing in 1882 17,590,989 tons, of the value of 7,035,824*l.*, of which one-third was exported, mainly to France. The produce in 1883 was 18,500,000 tons.

Although Belgium only produces about 250,000 tons of iron-ore annually, the iron industry is of great importance in the country; of pig and wrought iron alone 1,004,543 tons were produced in 1881, of the value of 4,563,640*l.*; and in 1882, 1,563,977 tons, valued at 6,894,652*l.*; exclusive of the production of foundries for which no official statistics exist, but which probably averages 80,000 tons per annum, valued at 600,000*l.* The produce of quarries was valued at 1,552,720*l.* in 1881, and 1,691,880*l.* in 1882.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine consisted at the end of 1882 of 62 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 82,647 tons, inclusive of 46 steamers of a total burthen of 75,897 tons; on January 1, 1884, the number of vessels was 61, including 43 steamers. There were 299 vessels, of 10,476 tons, engaged in fishing. In 1883, 6,469 vessels, of 4,278,723 tons, entered Belgian ports, about three-fifths British, and less than one-fifth Belgian.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways, distinguishing State and private lines, open in Belgium at the end of 1883:—

				Kilomètres
Lines worked by the State	.	.	.	3,063
Lines worked by Companies	.	.	.	1,256
Total lines open	.	.	{ Kilom.	4,319
			{ Miles.	2,699

The total number of stations in 1883 was 997.

The gross receipts in 1883 amounted to 162,069,150 francs, and expenses to 95,201,828 francs. Up to the end of 1882 the State had spent 34,095,666*l.* on the first cost of its railways, besides purchasing lines by means of annuities, the capital value of which is estimated at 12,791,945*l.*

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1883:—

	Number
Private letters	86,429,304
Official letters	13,189,700
Post cards	23,270,582
Packets	46,570,000
Newspapers	91,319,000

On the 1st of January 1884 there were 869 Post Offices in Belgium.

The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1883 amounted to 13,345,313 francs, and the expenditure to 8,288,536 francs.

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 7,039,368 despatches, private and official, in the year 1883. On the 1st of January 1884 the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,713 miles, and the length of wires 16,830 miles. There were at the same date 865 telegraph stations. Receipts (1883) 2,654,499 francs; expenses 3,461,670 francs.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Solvyns, appointed October 18, 1872.

Councillor.—Baron Whettnall.

Secretary of Legation.—Baron C. Goffinet.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, formerly Envoy to the Swiss Confederation; Envoy to Denmark 1881–4. Appointed Envoy to Belgium, December 15, 1884.

Secretaries of Legation.—Hon. Thomas G. Grosvenor, C.B.; Hon. W. J. G. Napier.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Intrinsic rate of exchange, 25·22½ to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	.	.	.	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne</i>	.	.	.	=	2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i>	{	Dry measure	.	=	2·75 imperial bushels.
		Liquid measure	.	=	22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	.	.	.	=	3·28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i>	.	.	.	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	.	.	.	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	=	2·47 English acres.
„ <i>Square Kilomètre</i>	.	.	.	=	247·11 English acres, or 0·386 square miles.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the *franc*, *lira*, or *drachma*, the monetary unit of each of them, as well as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Louisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are six children:—
1. Prince Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870. 2. Prince *Karl*, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess *Louisa*, born Feb. 17, 1875. 4. Prince *Harald*, born Oct. 8, 1876. 5. Prince *Ingeborg*, born Aug. 2, 1878. 6. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. (See page 202.)

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Maria Dagmar* (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia. (See page 389.)

V. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853; married, Dec. 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. (See page 203.)

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue five children:—
1. Princess *Augusta*, born Feb. 27, 1844. 2. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 12, 1855. 3. Princess *Louise*, born Jan. 6, 1858. 4. Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 31, 1859. 5. Prince *Albert*, born March 15, 1863.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

IV. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860.

V. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army.

VI. Prince *Hans*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I. . . .	1448	Christian V. . . .	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV. . . .	1699
Christian II. . . .	1513	Christian VI. . . .	1730
Frederik I. . . .	1523	Frederik V. . . .	1746
Christian III. . . .	1533	Christian VII. . . .	1766
Frederik II. . . .	1559	Frederik VI. . . .	1808
Christian IV. . . .	1588	Christian VIII. . . .	1839
Frederik III. . . .	1648	Frederik VII. . . .	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. The total number of electors in 1880 was 304,585, or 1 in every 7·3 of the population; the actual voters in that year numbered 110,635. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following seven departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council.*—Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of the Interior.*—S. H. S. Finsen, appointed August 29, 1880.

3. *Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.*—J. M. V. Nellemann, appointed June 11, 1875.

4. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Otto Ditlev, Baron Rosenørn-Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875.

5. *Ministry of War.*—Colonel J. J. Bahnsen, appointed September 13, 1884.

6. *The Ministry of Marine.*—Commander N. F. Ravn, appointed January 4, 1879.

7. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—J. F. Scavenius, appointed August 24, 1880.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and six nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king and responsible to the Althing, is at the head of the Administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the Governor, called Stiftamtmand, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three Amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts of Iceland.

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the University, and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1880, there were only 17,527 persons,

or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 3,946, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 2,985 Roman Catholics; 1,363 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 1,722 Mormons; 3,687 Baptists; 1,036 Irvingites; 1,919 other sects; and 1,241 without creed, or unknown.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. Education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The university of Copenhagen had in 1882-3, 84 professors and teachers, and 1,261 students. Connected with the university is a polytechnic institution, with 18 teachers and 183 students. Between the university and the elementary schools there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and 27 Real-schule. Instruction at the public expense is given in Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number, according to the latest official statistics, of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts; with 231,935 pupils in all, or 123 per 1,000 of population. Of the Conscripts for 1881, 0.36 per cent. only could neither read nor write.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1879 to 1883, averaged 2,728,000*l*. The expenditure during this quinquennial period was fully balanced by the revenue, with an annual surplus, employed for the reduction of the public debt.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution, generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The budget revenue voted for 1882-3 amounted to 2,766,058*l*., and the actual revenue was 2,979,130*l*.; the estimated expenditure was 3,000,848*l*., and the actual expenditure, 2,819,411*l*. For

1883-4 the estimated revenue was 2,883,263*l.*, and expenditure, 2,861,120*l.* The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for the financial year 1884-5 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Domains, surplus of	1,136,230	Civil List and Appanages	1,225,760
Interest of Reserve Fund, Railway Surplus, &c.	5,557,303	Rigsdag and Council of State	294,616
Direct taxes	9,267,900	Interest and other expenses on National Debt	9,724,400
Stamp duty	2,475,000	Pensions, including inva- lids of war	3,486,052
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property	1,673,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	377,720
Law fees	2,014,000	„ Interior	2,253,746
Custom-house dues, Excise on distilleries, &c.	27,217,000	„ Justice	2,572,952
Surplus on Posts	71,220	„ Public Worship and Educa- tion	1,427,077
Lottery	820,000	„ War	9,240,317
Revenue from Färoes	61,072	„ Navy	5,769,694
Revenue from Sinking Fund, Deposits, and Pen- sions	1,702,869	„ Finance	3,186,903
Miscellaneous receipts	1,575,065	„ for Iceland	100,400
		Extraordinary State Ex- penditure	2,571,463
Deduct deficit in Tele- graphs	8,750	Public Works, &c.	4,765,452
Total revenue	53,718,409	Total expenditure	46,996,552
	£2,984,356		£2,610,919

According to these estimates, there was a calculated surplus of 373,437*l.*

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March 1868, the Fund stood at 6,317,000*l.*, or as much as the national revenue for two years, but it was reduced to 5,687,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 5,033,000*l.* in 1871, to 3,746,000*l.* in 1872, and stood in October 1883 at 1,071,136*l.* The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 200,343,243 kroner, or 11,130,180*l.*, on March 31, 1883. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1883 :—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Kroner	£
1870 . . .	234,740,700	13,041,150
1880 . . .	173,326,628	9,629,257
1881 . . .	202,959,136	11,275,508
1882 . . .	201,664,700	11,203,594
1883 . . .	200,343,243	11,130,180

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1883 to over 760,259*l*. The external debt is mostly at 4 per cent.

The entire charge of the debt for 1882-3 was set down as 554,400*l*.; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of population would be only about 2*s*. The profitable investments of the State amount to over 5,000,000*l*., which thus reduce the debt to nearly one-half, or about 3*l*. per head of the population. In 1879 the total national wealth was estimated at 101 millions sterling, or about 50*l*. per head of the population. The value of the land alone is estimated at over 11 millions sterling, and of buildings 36 millions.

Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to the reorganisation of 1867, supplemented by the law of 1880, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during thirty to forty-five days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line, with 13 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a depôt; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries and 4 of reserve, and two battalions with 6 companies and 5 companies of reserve; and one regiment of engineers. The total war strength of the regular army and reserve was as follows in 1883:—Infantry, 26,992 men; cavalry, 2,180; artillery, 4,755; engineers, 1,366; total men, 35,293; besides 1,176 officers. This is exclusive of the extra reserve, only called out in emergencies, and numbering 14,000 officers and men.

In the session of 1882 an extraordinary vote of supply of four millions sterling was asked for fortifications and the navy. This was to be spent mainly in fortifying Copenhagen both on the sea and landward sides, and in constructing forts and entrenched camps at the most vulnerable points in the country. Half a million sterling was to be spent on the increase of the fleet. It was decided in 1880 to increase the fleet in the course of ten years to 8 armour-clads, 4 large unarmoured vessels, 10 corvettes and schooners, 12 gun-boats and 8 torpedo-boats.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1884, of about 40 steamers, of which 8 were armour-clad ships, and 3 armoured torpedo boats, and the rest unarmoured vessels, the latter mostly of small size. The following is a tabular list of the principal ironclads:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
	Inches				Tons
Helgoland . . .	12	{ 1 4	36-ton 22-ton	3,800	5,345
Odin	8	4	18-ton	2,260	3,036
Lindormen . . .	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	2,076
Gorm	8	2	18-ton	1,670	2,308
Danmark	5	12	9-ton	1,000	4,747
Peder Skram . .	4½	8	9-ton	1,680	3,373
Rolf Krake . . .	4½	2	9-ton	750	1,344
Tordenskjöld . .	4	1	50-ton	2,500	2,400

The largest ironclad in the Danish navy, the *Helgoland*, was completed in the summer of 1880. The most remarkable of these ships is the last in the list, the *Tordenskjöld*, launched in 1880. It is a torpedo boat, the largest in the Baltic, covered with four-inch steel armour, laid on horizontally instead of vertically, besides a belt of cork. She is divided into 23 watertight compartments, has 8-inch armour on her turret, and carries two swift torpedo launches besides appliances to shoot Whitehead's torpedoes, and is armed with one 15-inch Krupp breechloader, the heaviest gun in any of the

Baltic fleets, besides one 6-inch Krupp breechloader, and three light guns. All the other armour-clad ships were constructed after old models, between the years 1863 and 1872—the *Rolf Krake* turret-ship, on Captain Coles's principle, was built on the Clyde in 1863; the *Peder Skram* and the *Danmark* in 1864; the *Lindormen* and the *Gorm*, sister turret-ships, in 1868 and 1869; and the *Odin* in 1872. The most powerful of the other ironclads of the Danish navy is the *Odin*, constructed at the dockyard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and launched in 1873. The *Odin*, plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, carries four 10-inch guns, of 18 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull. There are besides two armed cruisers protected with 2-inch armour. There are on the stocks a floating battery, the *Iver Hirtfelot*, of 3,260 tons and 5,000 horse-power, and a torpedo boat of the *Tordenskjöld* type.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. The budget of 1883-4 provides for 1 vice-admiral, 15 commanders, 36 captains, 80 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, and 1,218 men.

Copenhagen is the only fortress of importance.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1880:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1880
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) with- out suburbs }	7	234,850
Islands in the Baltic	4,025	865,678
Peninsula of Jutland	9,752	868,511
Total	13,784	1,969,039

The average density of the population is 143 per square mile.

At the census of February 1, 1880, the population comprised 967,360 males, and 1,001,679 females. The total population of the preceding decennial census of 1870 was 1,794,733, showing an increase during the decennial period of nearly 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. per annum. The estimated population on January 1, 1882, was 2,018,432. The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark in recent years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts, averaging in the former 10·29 per cent., and in the latter only 5·99 per cent. in the course of 15 years. The town

population in 1880 was 515,758, and the country population 1,453,281. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; at the last census, of the foreign-born population 33,152 were Germans (including 22,007 born in Schleswig), 24,148 Swedes, 2,823 Norwegians, 454 English.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1880, was, including suburbs, 273,323; Aarhuus, 24,831; Odense, 20,804; Aalborg, 14,152; Randers, 13,457.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1878	61,290	35,792	14,295	25,498
1879	62,455	38,531	14,287	23,924
1880	62,612	40,237	14,959	22,375
1881	64,145	36,471	15,529	27,674
1882	65,070	39,164	15,496	25,906

There were besides on an average 2·8 per cent. of the total births still-born; 10 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 3,906 persons in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 in 1873; 3,322 in 1874; 2,088 in 1875; 1,581 in 1876; 1,877 in 1877; 2,972 in 1878; 3,118 in 1879; 5,667 in 1880; 7,985 in 1881; and 11,614 in 1882.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid. It was found at the last census that out of every 1,000 people, 469 live exclusively by agriculture, 229 by manufacturing industries, 68 by trade, and 27 by seafaring and fishing.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain. The following table shows the declared value, according to official returns, of the imports and exports for each of the five years, from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Kroner	£	Kroner	£
1878	190,418,869	10,578,826	153,221,886	8,512,327
1879	199,052,908	11,058,494	158,063,287	8,781,293
1880	227,395,699	12,633,092	196,556,930	10,919,829
1881	245,233,280	13,624,071	183,472,415	10,192,912
1882	253,070,216	14,059,456	188,011,084	10,445,060

Of the imports of the year 1882, 38·5 per cent. came from Germany, and 23·2 per cent. from Great Britain and her colonies; while of the exports 32 per cent. were sent to Germany, and 39 per cent. to Great Britain. Of the imports, Sweden had 12·6 per cent., and 14·2 per cent. exports; Norway, 3 per cent. imports, 6·5 per cent. exports; the United States, 5·3 per cent. imports, 2 per cent. exports; Russia, 3·7 per cent. imports, 1·2 per cent. exports; the Danish colonies, 2·5 per cent imports, 2·7 per cent. exports.

The chief exports of Denmark are cereals and flour, live stock, and butter, which form two-thirds of the total export. About half as much grain is imported as is exported; the other chief imports are woollen goods, sugar, coals, timber, minerals and metals.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years, 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
1879	4,675,090	1,647,967
1880	5,285,767	1,899,659
1881	4,611,999	2,011,276
1882	5,249,467	2,167,742
1883	6,254,998	2,265,959

According to the British returns the exports from Denmark were considerably higher in 1882 than according to the Danish returns.

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, the principal of them butter, corn, and live animals. The exports of butter rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870, to 2,151,730*l.* in 1883. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 765,234*l.* in the year 1883; of live animals to the value of 2,550,473*l.*, comprising 1,219,858*l.* for oxen and bulls; 1,027,068*l.* for cows and calves; 264,041*l.* for sheep; and 23,536*l.* for horses. The export of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 144,277*l.* in 1883. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, iron, and refined sugar. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 404,050*l.*, of coals to 450,727*l.*, of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 254,546*l.*, sugar, 247,132*l.*, and woollens, 215,740*l.* in the year 1883.

Of the total area of Denmark 75 per cent. was productive in 1880; about one-sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder about one-half is arable and one-half pasture and meadows. The leading crops

are rye, barley, and oats (about four-fifths of the arable area), and wheat. Of the total area, 2,681,691 acres were under cereals in 1882, producing 86,706,937 bushels.

Cattle-rearing is becoming increasingly important in Denmark. In 1871 there were 1,238,898 cattle of all kinds, and in 1881, 1,470,079. In 1881 only 2,126 cattle were imported, while 84,586 were exported. In 1881 there were 347,561 horses and 1,548,613 sheep, the latter on the decrease. Of sheep 16,988 were imported and 72,487 exported in 1881, and 9,800 cwt. of wool imported and 22,300 cwt. exported. In 1871 there were 442,421 swine, and in 1881, 527,417; the import in 1881 was 17,438 and export 253,294.

Between 1878 and 1884 the number of sailing vessels had decreased from 3,041 of 213,201 tons, to 3,009 of 194,208 tons; while the steamers had increased from 188 of 45,124 tons, to 258 of 81,042 tons (including colonies), besides 10,942 vessels under 4 tons. In 1883, 26,526 vessels, of 2,973,070 tons, entered, and 25,132, of 2,944,082, cleared the Danish ports, besides 25,778 coasting vessels entered and 24,106 cleared. Of the vessels entered, 12,417 of 1,484,030 tons, and of those cleared 11,198 of 1,418,556 tons were under the Danish flag.

There are railways of a total length of 1,106 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 932 Engl. miles belonged to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1883, had been 7,537,163*l*.

The Post Office in the year 1882 carried 28,096,000 letters and post-cards, and 30,787,000 newspapers. Receipts, 276,844*l*.; expenses, 254,710*l*. The Telegraphs in the same year carried 1,216,307 messages, of which 486,765 were internal, 399,082 international, and 24,187 official. The total length of telegraph lines belonging to the State, at the end of 1882, was 2,283 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 6,316 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 307 telegraph offices, of which 155 belonged to railway companies, and 152 to the State. Receipts, 42,246*l*.; expenses, 59,661*l*.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the following territories, chiefly islands, in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of February 1, 1880:—

Colonies	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population 1880
Færoe Islands (17 inhabited)	510	11,221
Iceland	39,756	72,445
Greenland (1882)	46,740	9,757
West Indies { St. Croix	74	18,430
{ St. Thomas	23	14,389
{ St. John	21	944
Total	87,124	127,186

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 100,650*l.* in 1882 and 45,696*l.* in 1883; and that of the imports of British produce to 200,743*l.* in 1882 and 185,692*l.* in 1883. The chief article of export is unrefined sugar, valued at 98,755*l.* in 1882 and 25,890*l.* in 1883; while the British imports are mainly cotton goods, of the value of 63,101*l.*, and coals, 27,847*l.* in 1883.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Christian Frederik von Falbe, accredited June 28, 1880.

Secretary.—W. Count de Sponneck. *Attaché.*—Christian August Gosch.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edward John Monson, C.B. Appointed Envoy, Dec. 29, 1884.

Secretaries.—Audley Gosling, Sir Francis C. E. Denys, Bart., Arthur S. Raikes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre.

The *Krone* = 100 öre Average rate of exchange, 1*s.* 1½*d.*,
or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

The <i>Pound</i> = 100 <i>Kvint</i>	= 1·102 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs. to the cwt.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	= 2 tons.
„ <i>Tönde</i> , or Barrel of Grain and Salt	= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ „ „ Coal	= 4·7 „ „
„ <i>Foot</i>	= 1·03 English foot.
„ <i>Viertel</i>	= 1·7 Imperial gallon.

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FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date February 25, 1875, and was partially revised in July 1884. It vests the legislative power in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the 'scrutin d'arrondissement,' adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. There were 10,204,228 'électeurs politiques,' or persons possessing votes, in the year 1884, that is 1 in every 3·7 of the population, or 26·85 per cent. of the total population. At the election of 1881 6,944,531, or 69 per cent., of the electors voted. There are 10,062,425 municipal electors. To be an elector a man must be twenty-one years old, and be possessed of citizenship, which is obtained by a two years' residence in any one town or canton. Men once convicted of felony or desertion are perpetually disfranchised; while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 557 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 75 originally held their seats for life; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies among the existing Life Senatorships should be filled up as they arose by the election of ordinary nine-year Senators. In time, therefore, the seats of the 75 Life Senators will have been distributed among the different departments by ballot, and proportionately to departmental population. The Departmental Senatorships are divided into three classes (originally of 75 each), one class retiring by rotation every three years. The election of these Senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance, the communes or municipalities of France, large and small, elect by a majority of their members each one delegate or more, according to population. By the revision of 1884, Paris has 30 Senators, and some other large cities 20, 15, or 10 respectively. The delegates, after a lapse of two months, meet together, along with the members of each departmental Council-General, and the deputies of the department who are *ex-officio* Senatorial electors to choose the Senators. No other qualification is required for a Senator than to be a Frenchman, at least forty years of age; but by the Act of 1884, all princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from

sitting in the Upper House. Generals or Admirals on active service are also debarred. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for the term of four years. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Both the Senators and the Deputies receive payment for their services, the Deputies at 9,000 francs, the Senators at 15,000 francs a year. In the budget for 1884 the expenses connected with the Senate were fixed at 4,600,000 francs, or 184,000*l.*, and those of the Chamber of Deputies at 7,160,780 francs, or 286,431*l.*, being a total of 11,760,780 francs, or 470,431*l.*

The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is re-eligible. The President has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers, and insures the execution of them. He has the right of individual pardon, but cannot proclaim a general amnesty. He disposes of the armed force, and he appoints to all civil and military posts. Every act of the President must be countersigned by a Minister. The President may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President is responsible only in case of high treason. By a special article, appended to the constitution of 1875, dated July 16, 1875, it is enacted that 'the President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers.' In the event of a vacancy, the two united Chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President of the Republic.

President of the Republic—François P. Jules Grévy, born at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, dep. Jura, August 15, 1813; studied law; member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848-9, and of the Legislative Body, 1868-70; member of the National Assembly, 1871-5, and President of the Assembly, 1871-3; President of the Chamber of

Deputies, 1876-9. Elected President of the Republic, Jan. 30, 1879.

The salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs, or 24,000*l.*, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or 12,000*l.*, for household expenses.

The last Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic, consists of eleven members, namely :—

1. President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Jules Ferry, born at Paris, 1823; admitted to the bar, 1848; member of the Legislative Body, 1869-70; Member of the Government of National Defence, 1870-1; Prefect of the Department of the Seine, 1871-2; Ambassador to Greece, 1872-3; Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 1879-80; President of the Council, September 23, 1880, to November 15, 1881; Minister of Public Instruction, January to August, 1882. Appointed Prime Minister February 21, 1883, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, November 19, 1883.

2. Minister of the Interior.—Pierre-Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, born 1846; avocat; elected representative for the first *circonscription* of Rennes, 1879; Minister of the Interior in the Gambetta Cabinet of 1881. Appointed February 21, 1883.

3. Minister of Finance.—P. Paul Emmanuel Tirard, born 1826; joined the Ponts et Chaussées, 1846, and in 1851 entered into commerce; Minister of Commerce, Feb. 1879 to Nov. 1881; re-appointed Jan. 31, 1882. Appointed Aug. 7, 1882.

4. Minister of Justice and Public Worship.—Félix-Martin Feuillée, born at Rennes, 1830; doctor in law, 1854; deputy for Rennes, 1876; Under-Secretary of the Interior, 1879, and of Justice in December of the same year. Appointed February 21, 1883.

5. Minister of Public Instruction.—Clément-Armand Fallières, born 1841; a barrister; elected Deputy for Nérac 1876; Under-secretary of the Ministry of the Interior under M. Constans, 1880-81; Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 7, 1882, to February 21, 1883. Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, November 19, 1883.

6. Minister of Commerce.—Maurice Rouvier, born at Aix 1842; barrister; elected Deputy to the National Assembly by the Bouches-du-Rhône 1871; re-elected for Marseilles 1876, 1877, 1881; Minister of Commerce in M. Gambetta's Cabinet Dec. 1881 to Feb. 1882. Reappointed Minister of Commerce Oct. 12, 1884.

7. Minister of Agriculture.—Félix-Jules Méline, born 1838; entered the bar of Paris; entered the National Assembly for Vosges 1872, and re-elected Deputy 1876; Under-Secretary of the Interior, February-March, 1879. Appointed August 7, 1883.

8. Minister of War.—General Lewal, born in 1823; headed the list at the St. Cyr examinations; served in the Crimea, Lombardy,

and Mexico; was on the general staff in 1870 and during the Commune; became brigadier-general in 1874, and General of Division in 1880. Appointed January 5, 1885.

9. Minister of Marine and the Colonies.—Vice-Admiral Peyron, born 1822; took part in the wars against Russia, Austria, China, Anam and Mexico; Maritime Prefect of Toulon, and head of the naval staff under two former Ministries. Appointed August 11, 1883.

10. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Louis Cochery, born 1830; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, 1873-79. Appointed first Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, February 5, 1879.

11. Minister of Public Works.—David Raynal, born 1840; elected Deputy for Bordeaux, 1876; Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, 1880; Minister of Public Works in the Gambetta Cabinet of 1881. Reappointed February 21, 1883.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

<i>House of Bourbon</i>		<i>House of Bourbon—Orléans</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1610	Louis Philippe (+ 1850) .	1830-1848
Louis XIII., 'le Juste' .	1610-1643	<i>Second Republic</i>	
Louis XIV., 'le Grand' .	1643-1715	Provisional Government,	
Louis XV.	1715-1774	Feb.-Dec.	1848
Louis XVI. (+ 1793) .	1774-1792	Louis Napoléon, President 1848-1852	
<i>First Republic</i>		<i>Empire, Restored</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Napoléon III. (+ 1873) .	
Directoire	1795-1799	1852-1870	
Consulate	1799-1804	<i>Third Republic</i>	
<i>Empire</i>		Government of National	
Napoléon I. (+ 1821) .	1804-1814	Defence	1870-1871
<i>House of Bourbon, Restored</i>		Louis A. Thiers, President 1871-1873	
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	Marshal MacMahon „	1873-1879
Charles X. (+ 1836) .	1824-1830	F. J. P. Jules Grévy „	1879

The average duration of the eighteen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was 16 years.

For judicial purposes France is divided into 26 districts, or Courts of Appeal. Each of these courts has a Bench of nine to twelve *Conseillers*, or puisne judges, and a President, and three *Conseillers* are commissioned at least twice a year to go and hold criminal assizes in the chief towns of departments within the jurisdiction of the court. The only prisoners tried before the assizes are those accused of *crimes* (felonies) as distinct from *délits* (misdemeanours). Persons accused of *délits* are tried in the Courts of Correctional Police before three judges without jury. There is a Court of Correctional Police in every chief town of an *arrondissement*. Below the Correctional Courts are the Tribunals of Simple Police (one in each town), which exercise a summary jurisdiction in minor offences. There is besides a Juge de Paix in every canton and one in every city *quartier*. The Court of Cassation, the Supreme Court of Appeal, sits in Paris.

Church and Education.

The population of France, at the census of December 1881, consisted of 29,201,703 Roman Catholics, being 78·50 per cent. of the total population; of 692,800 Protestants, or 1·8 per cent. of the population, as compared with 584,757 in 1872; of 53,436 Jews, and 7,684,906 persons 'who declined to make any declaration of religious belief.' This was the first census at which 'non-professants' were registered as such. On former occasions it had been customary to class all who had refused to state what their religion was, or who denied having any religion, as Roman Catholics. The number of persons set down as belonging to 'various creeds' was 33,042.

All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant. As a matter of fact, only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have state allowances. In the budget for 1884, these grants were as follow :—

	Francs
Roman Catholic prelates and clergy . . .	41,614,923
Roman Catholic Churches, seminaries, &c. . .	7,051,000
Protestant clergy and seminaries . . .	1,600,300
Jewish rabbis and seminary . . .	202,000
Protestant and Jewish places of worship . . .	100,000
Mussulman priests and matériel . . .	227,000
Total . . .	50,795,223
	£2,031,808

There are eighty-seven prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-seven bishops. In 1880 it was found that the secular clergy of the Catholic Church numbered in all 55,065, besides 10,217 pupils in the ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1880 there were 706 Protestant pastors, and 66 Jewish rabbis and assistants.

A return presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1881 by the Ministry of Public Worship shows that at the end of 1880 there were in all 200,000 persons under vows in France, exclusive of 45,000 ecclesiastics in receipt of pay from the State. There are two kinds of religious bodies in France—the congregations which are controlled by a central authority, and alone have the right of forming branches, and the communities which are inde-

pendent of each other, although subject to the same rules. There are in France five legally authorised congregations of men, which have founded 115 establishments at home and in the colonies, and 109 abroad. The number of members of these five congregations is 2,418. The number of communities of men is four, with 84 members. There are 384 establishments which are unauthorised, the members of which number 7,444 men. The difference between them is that those which are not authorised labour under legal disabilities and are liable to dissolution. There are, in addition, 23 religious associations of men devoted to the education of the young. The number of schools under their direction is 3,096. The number of the members of these associations is 20,341.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état.' There are 15 'facultés des lettres,' at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Douai, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. At all of these, except Aix, are also 'facultés des sciences,' besides one at Marseilles; there are also 7 'facultés de théologie' (5 Catholic and 2 Protestant), 14 'facultés de droit,' and 6 'facultés de médecine.' In the session of 1883-84, the total number of students at these universities was 14,085, of whom 5,849 studied law; 1,581 philosophy or 'lettres'; and 5,386 medicine. The number of students at the 'faculté de l'état' at Paris alone was 8,307, or more than one-half of the total number. Some of the 'facultés de l'état' have but few students, such as Clermont, which had 65, and Besançon 107 students in the session of 1883-84. To the support of these facultés the sum of 464,474*l.* is set down in the budget of 1884-5. There are besides 14 'facultés libres,' with 837 students in 1883-4. It is proposed to suppress the theological 'facultés de l'état' in 1885.

Together with the general census of May 1872, there was an official inquiry into the educational state of the nation, which, being very carefully made, gave, it is reported, accurate results. From this it was seen that nine-tenths of the children under six; more than a fifth, but less than a fourth of the youths of both sexes under twenty; and more than a third of the grown-up population of men and women, were unable to read or write. Setting aside the four millions of children under six years of age, it may be said that thirty per cent. of the population of France were entirely devoid of education.

The census of 1872 showed an extraordinary difference in the degree of education between the 87 departments of France, the percentage of ignorance ranging between 6 in the department of Doubs, and 61·8 in Haute-Vienne. Among the 312,924 young men on the conscription list of 1883, 12·68 per cent. could neither

read nor write, 2.25 per cent. could only read, and 20.81 could but read and write.

Since the year 1872, the progress has been very great, owing to the energetic efforts of the Government, aided by the legislature, primary education being now compulsory. It was stated by the Minister of Public Instruction in the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1881, that all children, without exception, would be subject to education before the end of 1883. At the census of 1881 the total number of children between the ages of 4 and 16 years was found to be 7,894,300. The following table shows the numbers of the various classes of schools and the number of pupils in 1883:—

	Number		Pupils	
	Lay	Clerical	Lay schools	Clerical schools
Elementary schools:—				
Infant schools	1,443	3,609	204,417	439,967
Primary public schools . .	51,732	11,265	3,349,773	1,009,483
Primary private schools . .	4,478	8,160	218,088	765,867
Totals	57,653	23,034	3,772,278	2,213,317
Total primary schools . .	80,687		5,985,595	
Superior primary schools . .	567		30,032	
Middle-class schools:—				
Lycées	85		48,313	
Communal colleges	267		41,344	
Free middle-class schools:—				
Lay	371		25,917	
Clerical	331		46,456	
Total middle-class schools	1,054		162,030	

There was thus one elementary school for every 472 inhabitants, and one pupil in every 6 of the population. Of the total pupils at primary schools in 1882 2,091,434 were educated gratuitously at the public, and 306,602 at the private schools. The total number of teachers in lay primary schools was 77,742, in clerical schools 47,220. In 1884 there were 85,388 elementary schools, with 6,111,236 pupils. In the budget of 1884–5 the sum of 3,549,448*l.* is set down for primary education, and 601,134*l.* for secondary education. There were in 1884, 90 normal schools for males, and 73 for females. In 21,084 communes education is provided for adult males, and in 5,649 for adult females, the total number of pupils in 1882 being 596,322. There are besides numerous technical, industrial, and other special schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were set down as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1885.

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Direct taxes, France . . .	423,315,890	Ministry of finance :—	
" " Algeria . . .	8,115,974	Public debt and	
Domains and forests,		dotations . . .	1,325,178,244
France	53,013,300	General service of	
Do., Algeria	3,022,734	ministries	20,145,970
Indirect taxes :—		Collection of taxes, &c.	185,530,288
Enrégistrement	553,544,000	Repayments, &c.	12,886,000
Stamps	154,470,000	Ministry of justice and	
Customs	312,148,000	worship :—	
Excise, &c.	361,503,000	Justice	38,944,400
Railway tax	92,291,000	Worship	51,095,066
Tobacco	379,051,000	Ministry of foreign af-	
Various indirect taxes	61,314,000	fairs	14,607,400
Sugar	151,067,000	Ministry of the interior	66,587,694
Wine	153,549,000	Government Gen-	
Posts	138,783,000	eral, Algeria	8,094,245
Telegraphs	31,021,000	Ministry of posts and	
Algeria indirect taxes	29,685,000	telegraphs	142,433,000
Tax on personal pro-		Ministry of war	596,306,230
perty :—		Ministry of marine and	
France	49,945,000	colonies :—	
Algeria	179,000	Marine service	200,000,000
Various receipts :—		Colonial service	34,420,805
France	91,681,811	Ministry of public in-	
Algeria	1,021,218	struction and fine arts :	
Total ordinary receipts	3,048,720,927	Instruction	137,548,523
Budget of special re-		Fine arts	15,702,805
ceipts	469,746,475	Ministry of commerce	18,938,998
		Ministry of agriculture	43,522,698
		Ministry of public	
		works :—	
		Ordinary service	101,367,165
		Extraordinary do.	35,235,213
		Total ordinary expend-	
		iture	3,048,544,744
		Budget of special ex-	
		penditure :—	
		Ministry of finance	183,424,005
		" interior	266,116,500
		Ministry of public	
		instruction	16,059,300
		Various	4,146,670
Total	3,518,467,402	Total	3,518,291,219
	£140,738,696		£140,731,648

The above were the figures of the ordinary and special budgets for 1885. The extraordinary budget amounted to 8,324,872*l.*, composed of estimates, 3,400,000*l.* for war, 714,848*l.* for marine and colonies, and 4,210,024*l.* for public works. In introducing this budget the minister stated that it was one of the heaviest charges on French finances, which ought to be reduced considerably each year, as has been done in the budgets of 1884 and 1885; hitherto the expenses have been met by loans. There was still a fourth budget attached 'pour ordre' to the general budget, and showing an expenditure for special services (the mint, the national printing office, legion of honour, marine invalides, and state railways) of 4,011,225*l.*; so that the total expenditure to be provided for in 1885 was estimated at 153,067,745*l.*, or at the rate of 4*l.* per head of population. The budget can only be regarded as an approximative estimate, as the Chambers have not yet (January, 1885) voted it. The total direct taxes in the ordinary and special budgets amount to 16*s.* 9*d.* per head. About one-third of the direct taxation is borne by land, one-seventh by buildings, one-seventh is levied on personal property, and the remainder on doors, windows, and licences.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the ten years, from 1875 to 1884:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1875. . .	2,870,280,140	114,811,205	2,936,027,697	117,441,107
1876. . .	3,186,987,064	127,479,482	3,030,658,061	121,226,322
1877. . .	2,895,755,954	115,830,238	3,027,395,725	121,095,829
1878. . .	3,427,422,827	137,096,913	3,347,810,957	133,912,438
1879. . .	3,490,342,388	139,613,695	3,322,621,929	132,964,877
1880. . .	3,530,823,284	141,232,931	3,364,577,723	134,583,108
1881. . .	3,689,409,797	147,576,391	3,582,416,373	143,296,655
1882. . .	3,654,263,289	146,170,531	3,684,677,369	147,387,094
1883. . .	3,668,353,016	146,734,120	3,714,478,125	148,579,125
1884. . .	3,354,785,178	134,191,407	3,385,409,496	135,416,379

The figures for 1875–81 are those of the sums actually received and expended, and include ordinary and extraordinary income and expenditure; the years 1882 and 1883 are provisional, and 1884 gives the revised ordinary and extraordinary budget estimates.

The sources of revenue at the disposal of the Government of France have been constantly increasing for the last fifty years, more especially the revenue derived from direct taxation. It is accounted for by the constantly increasing wealth of the French people, owing to their extreme frugality, thrift, and industry.

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years, compared

with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a less extent, to cost of the army (see p. 74), was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, and taxes on sugar, wines, salt, and transport by railway.

Since 1869 the budgets have nearly doubled. To the budget of 1885 is prefixed a statement, showing the deficits of the budgets from before 1814 down to 1881, as follows:—

	Francs
Period before 1814	99,678,481
„ from 1815 to 1829	51,704,007
„ „ 1830 „ 1847	491,969,270
„ „ 1848 „ 1851	29,399,139
„ „ 1852 „ 1870	53,244,150
„ „ 1871 „ 1881	83,219,614
Total	809,214,661
Additional advances of the Treasury up to Jan. 1, 1884	381,877,990
Total deficits	1,191,092,651
	£47,643,706

Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' dating from the year 1793, when a general consolidation was made of all the debts, annuities, and other Government obligations, which were converted into a perpetual five per cent. 'rente,' entailing an annual charge of 174 millions of francs, or 6,960,000*l.* The dividends were not, however, paid at first, except in assignats, or paper of a fictitious value, and six years later the Government was forced to compound with its creditors. The debt had become reduced by confiscation of property of the 'émigrés' to 120 millions of francs of 'rente,' which was reduced by a fresh conversion to 40 millions, the public being reimbursed the remaining two-thirds in bonds exchangeable for the confiscated lands of the church and the nobles. Thus at the commencement of the 19th century the annual charge of the National Debt of France was only about 1,600,000*l.*, or less than one-tenth of that of Great Britain. The extension of the French debt made little progress under Napoleon I., and from 1800 to 1814, a period of fourteen years of almost continuous war, the annual charge increased but from 40 millions of francs to 63 millions, and of the 23 millions added to the yearly charge, 10 millions represented 'rente' created to repay debts left by the Government

of the Directory to its successor. After the fall of the Empire the expenses of the Government were greatly enhanced. The Restoration increased the annual charge of the debt between 1814 and 1830 from 63 millions to 199 millions of francs, but that period had to bear the penalty of the doings of the former Governments, and the loans issued by it were required to pay the war indemnity of 700 millions, the indemnity of 1,000 millions paid to the 'émigrés' for their confiscated property, and the burden of the occupation of a foreign army of 150,000 men. During the Orleans dynasty (1830-48) 45 million francs rente were added to the annual charge of the debt; but during the Second Republic (February 1848 to January 1853) a decrease of over 24 millions rente was effected, partly by conversion. The capital of the debt in January 1854 is estimated at over 223 millions sterling. During the Second Empire (1854-70) the annual charge was increased by 118,818,000 francs, though if floating liabilities be included the increase was considerably greater. During the Franco-German war and the Third Republic the French debt has grown enormously, the result being as shown in the following table.

The total consolidated debt alone of France, according to the budget of 1885, amounted, by capitalising the *rente* or interest, to 19,652,924,230 francs, or 786,116,969*l.*, the interest or 'rente' on which was 706,116,867 francs, or 28,244,674*l.* The following table shows the nominal capital of each of the four descriptions of 'rente' and the interest, or amount of 'rente,' according to the budget for 1885 :—

Description of Rente	Nominal Capital	Interest, or amount of Rente
	Francs	Francs
3 per cent.	12,023,256,166	362,697,128
4 " 	11,152,400	446,096
4½ " (old funds) . . .	831,850,755	37,433,284
4½ " (new ") . . .	6,789,785,755	305,540,359
Total	19,656,045,076 £786,241,803	706,116,867 £28,244,674

In July 1883 the 5 per cent. rente was converted into 4½ per cent. rente, thus reducing the amount of rente payable by about 25 million francs.

Besides the consolidated there are various other categories of debt, the capital of which it would be difficult to calculate. In the budget of 1885 the expenses of the Redeemable Capital (including the floating debt, 1,095,733,100 francs on January 1, 1884) are set down at 404,588,451 francs, or 16,183,538*l.*, and of Annuities and

Life Interests at 166,401,735 francs, or 6,656,069*l*. The total amount of the obligations of short period is stated to be 346,764,930 francs. Thus, if the total liabilities of France were capitalised they would amount to something like 1,000 millions sterling, or about 26*l*. 10*s*. per head of population. In the Redeemable Capital is included a sum of 258 million francs as interest and sinking fund for the Extraordinary Budget, and 28,100,000 for interest on the floating debt, which it was decided in 1882 to consolidate by a loan of 1,200 million francs at 3 per cent. By January 1, 1884, the floating debt had been consolidated to the amount of 1,085,992,641 francs. The Irredeemable Consolidated Debt alone in 1884 amounted to about 21*l*. per head of population, and the interest to 15*s*. per head. The exports of French produce in 1883 amounted to 3*l*. 15*s*. per head. From the results of an official investigation published in 1883 the value of the landed property of France is 3,535,104,000*l*., and if the value of the buildings be added the total would probably be about 5,300,000,000*l*., or about 140*l*. per head. The rental of landed property is 100,000,000*l*. The total national income from all sources for 1883 has been unofficially estimated at 940,000,000*l*., equal to about the capital of the entire debt.

The national debt in recent years has been steadily undergoing the process of complete subdivision among the population of France. In 1850 the number of 'rente' holders of the Consolidated Debt alone numbered 846,000; in 1860, 1,073,300; in 1870, 1,254,000; in 1880, 4,000,000; and in 1883 nearly 4,100,000.

All the communes and departments of France have their own budgets and debts, which latter were largely increased by the war. The last official statement issued, referring to 1883, gives the total communal receipts as 476,709,325 francs, and the total departmental receipts as 118,431,763. The total communal debts for 1877 amounted to 2,645 million francs, or over 105 millions sterling.

The city of Paris has its own budget. In the budget for 1884 the revenue and expenditure were made to balance at 261,905,009 francs, or 10,476,200*l*., and in that of 1885 at 261,316,282 francs, or 10,452,651*l*. The principal source of revenue in the budget of the city of Paris is from tolls upon articles of general consumption, called 'droits d'octroi,' estimated to produce 143,230,600 francs, or 5,729,224*l*., in 1885. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, which, in the budget of 1885, amounted to 98,204,903 francs, or 3,928,196*l*.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The military forces of France are in a state of nearly completed reorganisation, on the basis of a 'loi sur le recrutement,' voted by the National Assembly on July 27, 1872, supplemented by further organization laws, passed on July 24, 1873, March 13, 1875, and March 1882. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that 'every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' By the law of 1882 the yearly contingent is divided into two categories, the first serving 3 years with the colours and 2 years in the Reserve, and the second only 1 year in the Active Army. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

The principle of universal liability to arms was not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872. Beside those rejected on physical grounds, there were certain exemptions in the case of sons who may be the sole support of other members of a family, pupils of certain public schools, teachers, professors, ecclesiastics, artists who have gained the 'Grand Prix,' and others. Since 1882, however, teachers in public elementary schools and the pupils of clerical seminaries are required to serve for one year. In 1883 the number of young men on the conscription lists was 312,924; of these 139,269 were declared fit for active service, of whom 7,206 were drafted to the marine, and the remainder for the army. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

According to the budget of the Ministry of War for 1885, the strength of the whole French army is composed of 524,797 men (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) and 130,797 horses, independently of the provisional addition of horses in Tunis and 1,432 horses allotted to the mixed companies; but the Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine are included in these figures, and they amount

together to 26,865 men and 13,152 horses. The army properly so called was, therefore, in 1885, made up of 497,932 men and 117,645 horses. Of these 57,164 men and 17,506 horses were assigned to Algeria; the remainder were quartered in France and the various colonial stations. Deducting vacancies, sick, and absent, the total effective of 1884-5, including the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine, is 483,933. For recruiting the army in 1884, it was estimated that 161,531 conscripts would be required. Of these 101,694 were to be assigned to the infantry, 17,303 to the cavalry, 28,558 to the artillery, 3,091 to the engineers, 5,586 to the military train, and 5,299 to the administrative branches.

In the year 1869, the actual expenditure for the army amounted to 384,157,428 francs; while in the estimates (ordinary and extraordinary) for 1885 the amount stood at 716,318,580 francs, being an augmentation of 332,161,152 francs. The rise was due mainly to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The present organisation of the French army is as follows:—

Infantry:

- 144 regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France.
- 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company.
- 1 Légion Etrangère, of 6 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies.
- 3 battalions of African Light Infantry of 6 companies.
- 4 companies of 'fusiliers de discipline' (Algeria).
- 1 company of 'pionniers de discipline' (Algeria).

The troops of the last six divisions form a special class, enrolled as the 19th corps d'armée.

Cavalry:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 12 regiments of cuirassiers | } each of 5 squadrons. |
| 26 regiments of dragoons | |
| 30 regiments of light cavalry, chasseurs and hussars | |
| 2 regiments of Algerian hussars | |
| 4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, of 6 squadrons. | |
| 3 regiments of Spahis, of 6 squadrons. | |

Artillery and Engineers:

- 38 regiments of field artillery.
- 2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.

10 companies of artillery workmen for factories, &c.

3 companies of artificers.

57 companies of train artillery.

4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions, and
92 companies in all.

The total nominal force of the French army in officers and men and in horses was given as follows in the budget for 1884:—

Divisions	Men	Horses
Staff.	4,083	2,970
Schools	2,720	1,874
Administrative, medical and unclassified	3,463	513
Infantry	302,879	6,189
Infantry, administrative	19,306	—
Cavalry	68,778	62,469
Artillery	70,103	32,128
Engineers	11,039	1,122
Train	11,853	3,922
Gendarmerie	23,275	12,400
Garde Républicaine	3,590	752
Mixed companies	3,708	1,432
Total	524,797	130,771

Included in the above are 4,174 men for staff service, 3,122 unattached, 2,670 unclassified in the other corps, and 18,025 in the commissariat service. There were allowances made for 27,070 officers and 497,727 non-commissioned officers, rank and file. Taking into account the various classes of reserves, France has a war force of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of men at her disposal; and taking account of the various classes of able-bodied men whose services have been dispensed with, the total number amounts to 3,750,000.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade; Paris and Lyon have each a separate military government. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with Paris as the centre, and the following strong places on the various frontiers:—On the German frontier: first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Besançon; second class, Langres; third class, Toul, Auxonne; and 9 fourth class places. Belgian frontier: first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mézières, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons; third class, Gravelines, Condé, Landrécies, Rocroi, Montmédy, Peronne; and 6 fourth class places. Italian frontier: first class, Lyon, Grenoble,

Besançon; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast: first class, Toulon (naval harbour); second class, Antibes; and 21 fourth class forts. Spanish frontier: first class, Perpignan, Bayonne; third class, St. Jean, Pied-de-Port; and 10 fourth class forts. Atlantic coast, first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest; second class, Oléron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle; third class, Ile de Rhé, Fort Louis; and 17 fourth class forts. The Channel coast: first class, Cherbourg; second class, St. Malo, Havre; and 16 fourth class forts.

2. Navy.

The effective war navy of France is classified in the following table according to the budget estimates of the Minister of Marine for 1885:—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Guns	Classes of Vessels	Number	Guns
IRONCLADS:			Flotilla avisos . . .	24	40
Squadron ironclads . . .	22	345	Flotilla gunboats . . .	12	28
Station " . . .	10	174	Small " . . .	36	50
Guardships " . . .	8	27	Gunnery-school ship . . .	1	8
Floating batteries . . .	6	37	Total Screw Steamers	190	935
• Total Ironclads . . .	46	583	PADDLE STEAMERS:		
SCREW STEAMERS:			Avisos . . .	29	75
Battery cruisers . . .	9	215	Port vessels . . .	4	14
Barbette " . . .	17	205	SAILING VESSELS . . .	45	63
Third-class " . . .	21	173	TORPEDO BOATS:		
Avisos and station			Coastguards, 1st class	18	—
gunboats . . .	26	90	" 2nd class	40	—
Great transports . . .	24	60	Vedettes . . .	9	—
Matériel " . . .	8	15	Total Navy . . .	381	1,670
Transport avisos . . .	12	51			

The following is a tabular list of the ironclads of the navy of France, exclusive of floating batteries, at the end of the year 1884. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and calibre of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. The guns enumerated in the larger vessels are only those that are regarded as armour-piercers. Each vessel of the French navy is enrolled at one of the five great 'divisions maritimes' of the country—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon:—

Name	Armour thickness at water line.	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or Tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
<i>Ironclads of 1st class:—</i>	Inches		Inches		
Amiral Duperré	14	{ 4 14	{ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,782	10,486
Foudroyant	14	{ 4 4	{ 13 10	4,200	9,639
Dévastation	14	{ 4 4	{ 13 10	4,200	9,639
Caïman	14	{ 6 2	{ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	4,200	7,239
Indomptable	13	{ 4 4	{ 4 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,200	7,184
Terrible	13	{ 2 4	{ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	4,200	7,184
Fulminant	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 4 2	{ 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,200	5,584
Tonnerre	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 4 2	{ 4 10	4,165	5,584
Furieux	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 4 2	{ 13 10	3,800	5,560
Friedland	7	{ 8 8	{ 10 5	4,428	8,916
Trident	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 2	{ 10 9	4,882	8,814
Redoutable	9	{ 6 6	{ 5 10	6,071	8,854
Colbert	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 2	{ 10 9	4,652	8,617
Richelieu	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 6 5	{ 10 9	4,006	8,417
Océan	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	{ 5 10	3,781	7,749
Suffren	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 2 4	{ 5 10	4,181	7,604
Marengo	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 4 4	{ 9 10	3,673	7,172
Couronne	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 7 8	{ 5 9	4,652	6,428

Name	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
	Inches		Inches		
Surveillante	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 8 4 4 }	{ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7 5 }	3,254	6,220
Héroïne	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 3 3 }	{ 9 7 5 }	3,318	6,000
Valeureuse	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 8 1 6 }	{ 9 7 6 }	3,383	5,984
Savoie	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 8 1 3 }	{ 9 7 5 }	3,050	5,896
Revanche	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 8 3 2 }	{ 9 7 5 }	3,187	5,790
<i>Ironclads of 2nd class:—</i>					
Bayard	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 4 2 6 }	{ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7 5 }	4,556	5,881
Turenne	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 1 4 2 }	{ 4 9 7 }	3,955	5,881
Vauban	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 1 6 1 }	{ 7 5 4 }	4,556	5,869
Duguesclin	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 4 6 1 }	{ 4 5 7 }	4,556	5,869
La Galissonnière	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 1 6 4 }	{ 7 9 4 }	2,670	4,487
Victorieuse	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 4 1 6 }	{ 9 7 5 }	2,214	4,176
Triomphante	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 4 6 1 }	{ 9 7 5 }	2,400	4,127
Montcalm	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 1 6 6 }	{ 4 7 4 }	1,830	3,889
Reine Blanche	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 6 6 6 }	{ 7 7 4 }	1,860	3,845

Names	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or Tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
	Inches		Inches		
Atalante	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 6 6 }	{ 7 4 }	1,640	3,825
Alma	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 6 4 }	{ 7 4 }	1,896	3,788
Thétis	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 6 6 }	{ 7 4 }	1,676	3,621
<i>Coast Service Vessels, 1st class :—</i>					
Tempête	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 2 4 }	{ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ revol. }	1,745	4,523
Tonnant	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 2 4 }	{ 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ revol. }	1,745	4,523
Vengeur	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 2 4 }	{ 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ revol. }	1,745	4,523
Cerbère	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,560	3,758
Bélier	8	2	9	1,921	3,589
Boule-Dogue	8	2	9	1,527	3,510
Tigre	8	2	9	1,880	3,390
Taureau	5	1	9	1,793	2,718

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 72 tons; 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ = 46 tons; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 28 tons; 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ = 15 tons;
 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ = 8 tons; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; 4 = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

Of the above, the *Furieux*, *Indomptable*, *Caïman*, and *Duguesclin* were not quite complete as to fittings at the date of the budget.

Besides the ships enumerated here, the following ironclads were on the stocks in 1884 in the dockyards of France:—The *Requin*, building at Bordeaux, a smaller *Inflexible*, but with fixed turrets, the guns being mounted *en barbette*. It is of 7,168 tons displacement, and protected at the water-line by compound armour 50 centimètres thick at the top and diminishing to 40 centimètres. There were the *Formidable*, at Lorient, and the *Amiral Baudin*, at Brest, monster ironclads of 11,300 tons, armoured at the sides to the extent of from 45 to 55 centimètres, and with three 100-ton guns, besides several smaller ones.

According to the budget of the Minister of Marine the following other first-class ironclads are on the stocks, but not far advanced:—The *Neptune*, at Brest, 10,581 tons; *Hoche*, at Lorient, 10,581 tons; *Brennus*, at Lorient, 9,780 tons; *Magenta*, at Toulon, 10,581 tons; *Charles Martel*, at Toulon, 9,780 tons; *Marceau*, 10,581 tons. These new vessels are estimated to cost from 9 to 11 million francs each. Two second-class ironclads have been begun at Cherbourg and Brest, while four first-class and four second-class armoured gunboats are well advanced at Cherbourg, Lorient, and Rochefort.

There are, besides, on the stocks three cruisers, two of them well advanced, twelve torpedo boats, six avisos and gunboats, seven transports, and seven other vessels. The total sum in the budget to be spent on new constructions in 1885 is 37,767,609 francs, which was subsequently increased by an addition of 14,750,000 francs.

The three most powerful of the completed ironclads of the French navy are the turret-ships *Dévastation*, the *Foudroyant*, and the *Amiral Duperré*. They were designed nearly on the same lines, are 312 feet in length, and are constructed mainly of steel. Not much inferior are the *Redoutable*, the *Trident*, the *Friédland*, and the *Colbert*. In the whole of the ironclads, horizontal steel armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb-proof, and guns are mounted *en barbette*, capable of being used in all directions. The *Couronne* was built in 1861, the *Héroïne* in 1863, *Surveillante*, *Valeureuse*, and *Savoie* in 1864, and the *Revanche* in 1865; they are all of old type, and by a recent decision of the Minister of Marine most of them are to be struck off from the 'effectif normal' in 1885.

The 'ironclads of the second rank,' enumerated in the preceding tabular list, are held to be available only for defensive warfare, while the 'gardecôtes cuirassés' are, as indicated by the name, destined solely for the protection of the maritime border of France.

According to the latest ministerial statements it has been decided not to lay down any more ironclads at present, but to devote available resources to the completion of the vessels already in hand, and to increase the number of cruisers. A very powerful party in the French naval service are opposed entirely to ironclad construction.

Among the unarmoured steamers of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are sister-ships; the first launched at Rochefort, and the second at Toulon, in 1876. They are each 309 feet long, and 50 feet broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 21 guns, of which 14 are of a bore of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and seven of $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Of the remainder of the unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service.

By a resolution of the National Assembly passed in the session of 1875, large additions were made to the navy of war, an annual credit of 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.*, being set aside for the purpose, to be applied to 50 vessels, the construction of which was either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced within five years. The greater number of these vessels are being built in the government dockyards at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

According to the budget estimates for 1885 the French navy, in all its departments, had 2 admirals; 19 vice-admirals; 30 rear-admirals; 100 captains of first-class men of war; 201 captains of frigates; 724 lieutenants; 420 ensigns; 235 'aspirants'; and 37,711 warrant officers and men, besides naval engineers, constructors, surgeons, dockyard police, &c. Besides officers, there are 19,365 sub-officers and men in the marine infantry, and 4,807 in the marine artillery. The total sum allotted in the budget of 1885 for the navy is 200,000,000 francs or 8,000,000*l*. The total value of the French fleet on January 1, 1885, is estimated in the budget at 559,612,522 francs, or 22,384,500*l*. The sum set down for the construction of new vessels, including those on the stocks, in the budget for 1885 is 37,767,609 francs or 1,510,704*l*.

Area and Population.

The following statement gives the area and population of France at the enumerations of May 1866, of May 1872, of December 31, 1876, and December 18, 1881:—

Census dates	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average Population per sq. mile
May 1866 . . .	209,580	38,067,064	181
May 1872 . . .	204,177	36,102,921	176
December 31, 1876	204,177	36,905,788	180
December 18, 1881	204,177	37,672,048	184

The decrease in area and population between 1866 and 1872 was due to the cessions made to Germany in the terms of the Treaty of Peace, concluded May 10, 1871. By its terms, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements, with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle. The increase of population between 1872 and 1876 was ascribed in part to immigration from the provinces ceded to Germany. Between 1872 and 1876 there was an increase in the population of 802,867, or 2·2 per cent. in four years, equal to ·5 per cent. per annum. Between 1876 and 1881 the increase was 766,260, or 2·1 per cent. in five years, equal to ·42 per cent. per annum.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the legal population (*i.e.* including those temporarily absent) of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the small district of Belfort, remnant of the old department of Rhin—according to the census returns of December 31, 1876, and of December 18, 1881:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 18, 1881
Ain	2,239	365,462	363,472
Aisne	2,839	560,427	556,891
Allier	2,822	405,783	416,759
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	136,166	131,918
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	119,094	121,787
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	203,604	226,621
Ardèche	2,136	384,378	376,867
Ardennes	2,020	326,782	333,675
Ariège	1,890	244,795	240,601
Aube	2,317	255,217	255,326
Aude	2,438	300,065	327,942
Aveyron	3,376	413,826	415,075
Belfort, district of (Haut-Rhin)	235	68,600	74,244
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	556,379	589,028
Calvados	2,132	450,220	439,830
Cantal	2,217	231,086	236,190
Charente	2,294	373,950	370,822
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	465,628	466,416

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 18, 1881
Cher	2,780	345,613	351,405
Corrèze	2,265	311,525	317,066
Corse	3,377	262,701	272,639
Côte-d'Or	3,383	377,663	382,819
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	630,957	627,585
Creuse	2,150	278,423	278,782
Dordogne	3,546	489,848	495,037
Doubs	2,018	306,094	310,827
Drôme	2,518	321,756	313,763
Eure	2,300	373,629	364,291
Eure-et-Loire	2,268	283,075	280,097
Finistère	2,595	666,106	681,564
Gard	2,253	423,804	415,629
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	477,730	478,009
Gers	2,425	283,546	281,532
Gironde	3,761	735,242	748,703
Hérault	2,393	445,053	441,527
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	602,712	615,480
Indre	2,624	281,248	287,705
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	324,875	329,160
Isère	3,201	581,099	580,271
Jura	1,928	288,823	285,263
Landes	3,599	303,508	301,143
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	272,634	275,713
Loire	1,838	590,613	599,833
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	313,721	316,461
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	612,972	625,625
Loiret	2,614	360,903	368,526
Lot	2,012	276,512	280,269
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	316,920	312,081
Lozère	1,996	138,319	143,565
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	517,258	523,491
Manche	2,289	539,910	526,377
Marne	3,159	407,780	421,800
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	252,448	254,876
Mayenne	1,996	351,933	344,881
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	404,609	419,317
Meuse	2,405	294,059	289,861
Morbihan	2,625	506,573	521,614
Nièvre	2,632	346,822	347,576
Nord	2,193	1,519,585	1,603,259
Oise	2,261	401,618	404,555
Orne	2,354	392,526	376,126
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	793,140	819,022
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	570,207	566,064
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	431,525	434,366
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	238,037	236,474
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	197,940	208,855
Rhône	1,077	705,131	741,470
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	304,052	295,905

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 18, 1881
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	614,309	625,589
Sarthe	2,396	446,239	438,917
Savoie	2,224	268,361	266,438
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,801	274,087
Seine	184	2,410,849	2,799,329
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	798,414	814,068
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	347,323	348,991
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	561,990	577,798
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	336,655	350,103
Somme	2,379	556,641	550,837
Tarn	2,217	359,232	359,223
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	221,364	217,056
Var	2,349	295,763	288,577
Vaucluse	1,370	255,703	244,149
Vendée	2,588	411,781	421,642
Vienne	2,691	330,916	340,295
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	336,061	349,332
Vosges	2,266	407,082	406,862
Yonne	2,868	359,070	257,029
Total	204,092	36,905,788	37,672,048

In 1883 there were 36,097 communes in France; the number is constantly on the increase by the creation of new communes.

The population present on the 18th of December 1881 numbered 37,405,290—18,656,518 males and 18,748,772 females, the excess of females over males being less than in any other state of Western Europe. The number of families (*ménages*) was 10,399,885, being an average of 3.50 individuals to a family. The number of dwelling-houses was 7,609,464, containing 10,720,826 apartments.

Of the total population, 1,230,000 of the inhabitants of Brittany are estimated, unofficially, as speaking the Breton Celtic, and of these, 768,000 are stated not to understand French. In the Pyrenean departments are 116,000 Basques, and in Corsica and Nice about 300,000 Italian speaking population.

The increase of population between 1876 and 1881, amounting to 766,260, did not extend over all the departments. In 34 departments there was a decline of population (as compared with 20 between the two previous censuses), the greatest in Orne, which had 16,400 inhabitants less at the end of 1881 than in May 1876.

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe. The natural increase, from the surplus of births over deaths, amounted, when at its highest, between the years 1820 and 1830, to not quite 280,000 per annum, and during

part of the decennial period 1850 and 1860, sank to 51,200 per annum. In 1870 and 1871, the deaths exceeded the births, the excess of deaths amounting to 103,394 in 1870, and to 444,889 in 1871, due mainly no doubt to the war. The birth-rate per hundred inhabitants was 3.11 in 1827, and had fallen to 2.62 in 1868. It fell to 2.57 per cent. in 1869, and to 2.26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2.61 in 1873, 2.64 in 1875, and 2.5 in 1883 of living births—a birth-rate lower than that of any other country in Europe.

The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1874	954,652	781,709	303,113	172,943
1875	950,975	845,062	305,427	105,913
1876	966,682	834,074	291,366	132,608
1877	944,576	801,956	278,094	142,620
1878	937,211	839,036	279,892	98,175
1879	936,529	839,882	282,776	96,667
1880	920,177	858,337	279,035	61,840
1881	937,057	828,828	282,079	108,229
1882	935,566	838,539	280,460	97,027
1883	937,944	841,101	284,519	96,843

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the still-born. The number of still-born was 39,778 in 1863, and, gradually increasing, reached 43,875 in the year 1879, 44,352 in 1882, and 43,747 in 1883. The births of 1883 consisted of 863,731 legitimate, and of 74,213 illegitimate children, the latter forming 7.92 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 26.77 in the year 1880, 23.4 in 1882, and 24.5 in 1883. In twenty-eight departments the deaths were in excess of the births in 1883; in Eure the births were 6,812, deaths 8,128, excess of deaths 1,316; Herault, births 9,933, deaths, 11,605, excess 1,672; Var, births 5,887, deaths 7,669, excess 1,782; somewhat similar excess of deaths over births occurred in Calvados, Lot-et-Garonne, Orne, Seine-et-Oise, and Vaucluse. In the 28 departments the excess of deaths over births was 22,541, while in the remainder the excess of births over deaths was 119,384.

There is comparatively little emigration from France, though during the five years ending with December 1883 the emigrants to Algeria exceeded 40,000. There is little migration also within the country; at the census of 1881 it was found that of the total population, 22,702,356 were born within their communes. The total emigra-

tion in 1881 (exclusive of Algeria) was 4,456, and in 1882 5,100 ; of the latter 2,737 went to the United States, and 1,402 to the Argentine Republic.

In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; while in 1881 the former was 65·2 and the latter 34·8. In 1881, of the total increase of 766,260, more than two-thirds, or 561,869, belonged to the 47 towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants. The average density of the population is 184 per square mile. In the department of Seine (Paris) it is 14,670 per square mile, and in the other departments varies from 731 in Nord to 49 in Basses-Alpes.

At the census of 1881 the population was divided as follows, according to occupation :—

Agriculture . . .	18,249,209	Living on income . .	2,121,173
Industry . . .	9,324,107	Without occupation .	737,088
Commerce . . .	3,843,447	Occupation unknown .	191,316
Transport . . .	800,741		
Public forces . . .	552,851		
Professions . . .	1,585,358	Total . . .	37,405,290

The agricultural population was divided as follows :—

	Heads of Establishments	Employés and Domestics	Families of Preceding	Total
Farming proprietors . .	2,425,500	1,583,283	5,167,749	9,176,532
Farmers	1,010,999	1,186,501	2,834,925	5,032,425
Small proprietors working for others . . .	772,339	660,213	2,089,484	3,522,036
Foresters	112,200	105,043	300,973	518,216
	4,321,038	3,535,040	10,393,131	18,249,209

Of the large and small proprietors, upwards of 20 per cent. are females. Of those connected with industry two-thirds belonged to 'petite industrie;' of the professional class, one-half were public officials; of 129,209 persons directly connected with religion, about one-half were women.

The census of 1881 includes 1,001,090 foreigners resident in France; in the department of Nord the Belgian population numbered 279,351, being more than one-fifth of the total population. In 1851 the total number of foreigners was only 379,289. Of the foreign population in 1881, 374,498 were Belgians, 165,313 Italians, 62,437 Spaniards, 59,028 Germans, 50,203 Swiss, 30,077 English, 21,232 Dutch, 12,090 Austro-Hungarian, 10,489 Russians. There were, besides, 77,046 naturalised foreigners.

There were at the census of December 31, 1881, twenty-nine towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants (communal population), namely:—

Paris . . . 2,239,928	Reims . . . 93,823	Rennes . . . 60,974
Lyon . . . 376,613	Roubaix . . . 91,757	Orléans . . . 57,264
Marseille . . . 360,099	Amiens . . . 74,170	Besançon . . . 57,067
Bordeaux . . . 221,305	Nancy . . . 73,255	Montpellier . . . 56,005
Lille . . . 178,144	Toulon . . . 70,103	Dijon . . . 55,453
Toulouse . . . 140,289	Angers . . . 68,041	Le Mans . . . 55,347
Nantes . . . 124,319	Nice . . . 66,279	Tours . . . 52,209
St. Etienne . . . 123,813	Brest . . . 66,110	Tourcoing . . . 51,895
Rouen . . . 105,906	Limoges . . . 63,765	Grenoble . . . 51,371
Le Havre . . . 105,867	Nîmes . . . 63,552	

The number of persons accused of crimes before the assize courts in 1883 was 4,814, and the number sentenced 3,480. The number proceeded against before the correctional tribunals was 202,307, and of these 11,814 were acquitted, and 122,833 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the rest to fines. In the various central prisons (exclusive of correctional establishments) there were at the end of 1882, 22,301 prisoners, of whom 6,206 were women. The total number of convicts in Guyana and New Caledonia at the end of the year was 11,883.

No pauper statistics exist in France. The poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance,' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. The number of people assisted through the public bureaus in 1881 was 1,449,021.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles, and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two vicars or priests. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a vicar and the civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'commerce général,' which comprises the entirety of imports and exports and 'commerce spécial,' which embraces the imports consumed within, and the exports produced within the country. The general commerce of the year 1883 was valued in imports at 235,468,000*l.*, and in exports at 182,468,000*l.*

The following table gives the value of the special commerce of France in each of the five years, 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Imports for Home Consumption		Exports of Home Produce	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1879	4,595,234,000	183,809,360	3,231,328,000	129,253,120
1880	5,033,167,000	201,326,680	3,467,889,000	138,715,560
1881	4,863,408,000	194,536,320	3,561,504,000	142,460,160
1882	4,821,825,000	192,873,000	3,574,356,000	142,974,240
1883	4,804,349,000	192,173,960	3,451,872,000	128,074,880

The following statement shows the value of each of the three groups of imports and exports in each of the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, the last year being a preliminary estimate :—

	1882	1883	1884
<i>Imports :—</i>	Francs	Francs	Francs
Articles of food .	1,614,794,000	1,617,167,000	1,499,507,000
Raw materials .	2,265,811,000	2,278,627,000	2,194,255,000
Manufactures .	647,237,000	704,450,000	643,775,000
Other articles .	293,983,000	204,105,000	188,430,000
Total . . . {	4,821,825,000	4,804,349,000	4,525,967,000
	£192,873,000	£192,173,960	£181,038,680
<i>Exports :—</i>			
Manufactures .	1,853,530,000	1,813,776,000	1,722,311,000
Articles of food .	857,856,000	828,358,000	799,209,000
Raw materials .	681,648,000	655,993,000	679,145,000
Other articles .	181,322,000	153,745,000	149,435,000
Total . . . {	3,574,356,000	3,451,872,000	3,350,100,000
	£142,974,240	£138,074,880	£134,004,000

The imports of coin and bullion—not included above—were of the value of 148,236,000 francs, and the exports of the value of 236,182,000 francs, in the year 1883.

The imports of cereals and wines were as follows in the years 1879–83 :—

Years	Cereals		Wines	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1879	859,376,000	43,978,000	120,702,000	257,700,000
1880	788,505,000	62,638,000	313,899,000	245,150,000
1881	519,727,000	95,265,000	363,924,000	252,816,000
1882	520,240,000	56,800,000	314,900,000	246,700,000
1883	375,000,000	57,600,000	376,684,000	236,500,000

During the last ten years the import of manufactured goods has increased 82 per cent., having been 384,767,000 francs in 1873 and 704,450,000 francs in 1883. The increase has been greatest in machinery, iron ships, metal goods, woollens, cottons, and leather. The export of silk goods fell from 301,419,000 francs in 1873 to 226,745,000 francs in 1878, but had risen to 301,200,000 francs in 1883, besides 165,591,152 francs worth of silk and cocoons. The export of woollen goods was 309,300,000 francs in 1878, 401,900,000 francs in 1882, and 370,100,000 francs in 1883.

Not included in the above statements are what are known as temporary importations, valued at 72 million francs in 1883, and which, after being subjected to certain processes, were re-exported for 133 million francs.

The following table shows, according to French returns, in millions of francs the value of the special commerce of France with the leading foreign countries and colonies in 1883 :—

	Imports from	Exports to		Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain . .	697	903	Russia	208	22
Belgium	492	471	Argentine Rep. .	193	105
Germany	462	326	Austria	144	27
Italy	427	176	Turkey	132	46
Spain	372	171	Switzerland . .	123	329
United States . .	353	350	Algeria	95	154
British India . .	246	8·5	China	84	2·5

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the commerce between France and Great Britain and Ireland in each of the ten years, from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of Bri- tish Home Pro- duce into France	Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of Bri- tish Home Pro- duce into France
	£	£		£	£
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274	1879	38,459,096	14,988,857
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127	1880	41,970,298	15,594,499
1876	45,304,854	16,085,615	1881	39,984,187	16,970,025
1877	45,823,324	14,233,242	1882	39,090,381	17,421,212
1878	41,378,896	14,824,885	1883	38,636,022	17,567,512

The total imports from the United Kingdom to France amounted to 29,409,335*l.* in 1883.

The chief articles exported from France to the United Kingdom are silk-, woollen-, and leather manufactures, sugar, wine, butter, eggs, and spirits, as brandy. The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the two years 1882 and 1883 :

Staple exports from France to the United Kingdom	1882	1883
	£	£
Silk manufactures	7,120,141	6,662,364
Woollen "	3,790,210	3,966,763
Butter	3,241,622	2,831,813
Wine	2,643,200	2,697,486
Sugar, refined	1,940,476	1,981,403
Leather manufactures	1,711,627	1,657,334
Eggs	1,133,491	1,242,969
Spirits: brandy	944,646	976,137

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total exports from France to the United Kingdom. Among the remaining third in 1883 were grain and flour 657,304*l.*, cotton manufactures 603,802*l.*, artificial flowers 427,670*l.*, fruit 463,240*l.* The total quantity of wine exported from France to Great Britain in 1883 was 5,913,891 gallons, being 38 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom. (See p. 446.)

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles imported from the United Kingdom into France in 1882 and 1883 :—

Staple imports of British produce into France	1882	1883
	£	£
Woollen manufactures	3,261,462	3,429,161
Metals (chiefly iron)	1,779,390	1,504,041
Coals	1,735,690	1,919,498
Cotton manufactures	1,396,379	2,184,966

At the head of French exports to the United Kingdom stands that of silk manufactures, the most important industry of the country. Its activity, however, fluctuated much in recent years, owing to the ravages caused by an epidemic. Previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, in 1851, the annual value of raw silk produced was estimated at over 100 millions of francs, or 4,000,000*l.* It has been as follows during the five years 1879–83 :—

Years	Production of silk cocoons	
	Weight	Value
	Kilogrammes	Francs
1879	7,302,705	32,705,315
1880	8,402,550	60,110,212
1881	9,255,538	86,600,410
1882	9,721,206	43,354,680
1883	7,810,025	29,678,100

The quantity of raw silk produced in 1883 from the cocoons was 625,000 kilogrammes, or 1,375,000 lbs.

Land in France is much sub-divided, partly owing to the custom of sub-division of inheritance and partly owing to the facility with which small lots can be purchased. According to recent statistics the cultivable land of France is divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties, 5,000,000 of which are under six acres each, 500,000 averaging 60 acres, and 50,000 averaging 600 acres. According to a cadastral survey begun in 1879, the results of which were published in 1883, the surface of France is divided as follows (hectare = 2·47 acres):—

	Hectares.
Land of superior quality (orchards, gardens, &c.) .	695,929
Cultivable lands and lands estimated as such (including railways, building land, canals, &c.) .	26,173,657
Meadows and pastures	4,998,280
Vineyards	2,320,533
Woods	8,397,131
Uncultivated lands	6,746,800
Various cultures	702,829
	<u>50,035,159</u>

Of the cultivable lands 37,030,040 acres were under cereal crops (excluding beans and peas) in 1883, the produce of cereals amounting to 742,176,807 bushels. Wheat and oats are the leading crops, occupying five-sevenths of the cereal area. The imports of wheat are, however, in recent years much greater than the exports, the leading cereal exports being rye and buckwheat. As will be seen from a previous table, the import of cereals is eight times the export. The area under vineyards in 1883 was 5,240,340 acres. The yield of wine in 1881 was 847,346,500 gallons, in 1882 only 679,777,721 gallons, in 1883 800,000,000 gallons, in 1884 782,566,000 gallons, the average—1880-4—crop being 700,000,000 gallons. The ravages of the phylloxera have in recent years greatly diminished the production, the imports considerably exceeding the exports. Under beet-root in 1883 were 1,204,145 acres, yielding 322,303,120 cwt. sugar. The total value of the cereal crops in 1880 was 5,466,651,920 francs. The live stock of France in 1883 included 2,868,728 horses, 11,756,482 cattle, 23,405,845 sheep, and 5,710,775 swine. The produce of wool in 1882 was valued at 83,272,543 francs, and of lard 18,274,495 francs.

Although France produces considerable quantities of coal and iron, they are not sufficient for her own consumption. The coal production in 1881 was 19,765,000 tons, in 1882 20,603,000 tons, and in 1883 21,446,000 tons. The import of coal in 1883 was 92,581,112 tons, of which 3,848,996 tons came from England and 4,216,924 from Belgium. The total consumption in 1883 was over 35 million tons. The total quantity of iron ore consumed in France in 1882 was 4,820,000 tons, of which 1,425,900 tons were imported. The production of pig-iron in 1883 was 2,067,387 tons, while

308,170 tons were imported. The production of wrought-iron has increased from 617,834 tons in 1870 to 1,073,000 in 1882 and 968,000 in 1883. There were 458,000 tons of steel produced in 1882 and 509,000 in 1883. The imports of metals and machinery are three times the exports, the former in 1883 amounted to 176 million francs, and the latter to 50 millions. The total value of the mineral products of France in 1881 (including salt) was 290,000,000 francs, and the total value of the metallurgical production was 553,022,894 francs. Of other manufactures the production of sugar alone in 1881 was valued at 211 million francs, to which, if we add ceramic industries, paper, glass, gas and its products, soaps, &c., the total value will be 60 millions sterling. The total value of the textile manufactures is not reported. There are 964 cotton factories, employing 102,181 people, with 4,836,553 spindles and 73,590 looms in 1881; 1,915 woollen factories, employing 111,523 people, with 3,067,459 spindles and 41,466 looms; 565 linen, hemp, and jute factories, with 58,467 workpeople, 672,823 spindles, 17,619 looms; 1,385 raw silk factories, with 45,488 workers and 1,510,898 spindles; 525 factories for silk textures, with 64,576 workers, 242,605 spindles, 14,001 looms, besides 63,055 handlooms. In 1883 there were 151,404 silk-culturists in France, the total production of raw silk amounting to 19,149,587 lbs. The export of woollens in 1883 was 14,804,000*l*.

The total value of the products of French fisheries in 1883, including deep-sea fisheries, was 4,289,090*l*., as against 3,718,520*l*. in 1882. Engaged in the fisheries are 83,572 men, with 22,345 vessels of 155,670 tons.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1883 :

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French :—						
Coasting trade .	52,745	3,822,929	14,218	846,296	66,963	4,669,225
Foreign trade .	9,759	4,456,003	456	97,269	10,215	4,553,272
Total French .	62,504	8,278,932	14,674	943,565	77,178	9,222,497
Foreign vessels .	24,503	8,769,808	1,802	362,365	26,305	9,132,173
Total .	87,007	17,048,740	16,476	1,305,930	103,483	18,354,670
Cleared						
French :—						
Coasting trade .	52,745	3,822,929	14,218	846,296	66,963	4,669,225
Foreign trade .	8,296	4,089,646	3,032	826,815	11,328	4,916,461
Total French .	61,041	7,912,575	17,250	1,673,111	78,291	9,585,686
Foreign vessels .	15,640	4,707,172	11,171	4,476,038	26,811	9,183,210
Total .	76,681	12,619,747	28,421	6,149,149	105,102	18,768,896

The following table shows the state of the French mercantile navy on January 1, 1884:—

Vessels	Number	Tonnage	Crews
Coast fishing . . .	9,966	84,503	46,217
Deep-sea fishing . . .	478	50,512	10,054
Coasters . . .	2,236	108,844	8,929
Foreign commerce . . .	1,450	725,878	25,925
Pilot vessels, yachts, &c. .	1,092	33,942	3,566
Total . . .	15,222	1,003,679	94,691

Of the total, 11,112 vessels are under 30 tons.

By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railways was left mainly to private companies, superintended, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State; which, moreover, also constructs, and partly works, railways on its own account. The whole of the railways are classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, representing the main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a State guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital.

The French railways grew from 9,086 kilomètres in 1860 to 27,191 kilomètres in 1884. Up to the beginning of 1883 the State had advanced to the railway companies 809,931,473 francs in capital and interest.

The French railways at present are largely in the hands of six great companies, as follows:—

OLD NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1884	Receipts	
		1882	1883
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean . . .	4,913	313,266,062	308,876,782
Paris-Orléans . . .	2,017	123,173,240	121,883,861
Northern . . .	1,363	138,456,734	135,700,219
Western . . .	900	86,540,371	86,137,656
Southern . . .	820	69,556,384	69,341,970
Eastern . . .	744	55,626,129	55,480,993
Minor Companies (Paris). .	120	8,409,222	9,841,359
Total . . .	10,877	795,028,142	787,262,840

NEW NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1884	Receipts	
		1882	1883
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	1,797	30,970,970	30,919,706
Paris-Orléans	2,342	52,325,508	52,561,559
Northern	764	18,319,048	20,979,806
Western	2,247	46,123,970	46,509,932
Southern	1,588	30,189,739	31,356,170
Eastern	2,255	72,082,095	74,509,598
Total	10,993	250,011,330	256,836,771
State Lines	4,396	31,576,613	35,633,542
Other companies	915	15,252,920	16,260,877
Grand total	27,191 17,000 miles	1,091,869,005 £43,674,760	1,095,994,030 £43,839,761

About half of the State lines are worked by various companies.

At the 1st of January 1883 there were 75,091 kilomètres, or 46,932 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 232,451 kilomètres, or 145,282 English miles, of wire, with, on January 1, 1884, 7,523 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1882 was 26,174,567, of which 4,167,782 were international messages. There were annual deficits since the establishment of State telegraphs in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1883 was 605,761,089; registered letters, 14,918,724; post-cards, 34,564,536; journals, parcels, and printed matter, 728,534,985. The receipts for 1881 were 123,472,000 francs, or 4,938,880*l.*, and expenses, 81,898,988 francs, or 3,275,958*l.*; number of offices, on January 1, 1884, 6,486.

Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called 'Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 263,490 square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother-country. Algeria, as well as all the other colonies, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population (1881) of the various Colonies and Countries under Pro-

tection, together with the date of their first settlement, or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilometres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Possessions in India	1679	509	271,568
Cochin-China	1861	59,458	1,594,497
Total of Asia		59,967	1,866,065
<i>Africa :—</i>			
Senegambia	1637	250,000?	191,608
Gaboon and Gold Coast	1843	20,000?	186,133 (?)
Réunion	1649	1,979	172,084
St. Marie	1635	} 830	{ 7,179
Nossi-Bé and Mayotte	1843		
Total of Africa		272,809	576,807
<i>America :—</i>			
Guiana, or Cayenne		121,413	27,335
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,869	200,771
Martinique	1635	987	167,181
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	235	5,534
Total of America		124,504	400,821
<i>Oceania :—</i>			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854	19,823	68,584
Marquesas Islands	1841	1,274	5,776
Tahiti and Moorea	1880	1,179	10,808
Toubouai and Raivavai	1881	209	693
Tuamotu, Gambier, and Rapa Islands	1881	1,000	7,970
Clipperton Island	1881	5	Uninhabited
Total of Oceania		23,490	93,831
Total of colonies		480,770	2,937,524
II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.			
Kingdom of Cambodia	1862	83,861	1,020,000
Tunis	1881	118,000	2,000,000
Total, protected countries		201,861	3,020,000
Total, colonies and protected countries		682,631	5,957,524
		263,490 sq. m.	

If to this we add Algeria, the total Colonial possessions of France cover an area of 429,260 square miles, with a total population of 9,300,000.

In 1882-3, France undertook a series of operations to compel the Hova Government of Madagascar to acknowledge her right to a protectorate over a considerable district in the N.W. of the island, and, to a certain extent, over the whole country; up to the present date (January, 1885) no definite arrangement has been arrived at. By a similar series of operations, France asserted her claims, under terms of a treaty of 1874 (1882-3), to the protection of Tonquin, and, indeed, the whole of the Annamite dominion. During the operations (July, 1883) the sovereign of Annam died, and on Aug. 25, 1883, a treaty was concluded with the successor acknowledged by the French, amended and modified on June 6, 1884, by which Tonquin is completely, and Annam partially placed under French protection. The total extent of territory thus claimed as a protectorate by France is estimated at 170,000 square miles, and its population at from 7,000,000 to 30,000,000, probably about 14,000,000, which, if added to the above totals, give the total area of the French dependencies at 600,000 square miles area, with a population of about 24,000,000. Tonquin is in parts extremely fertile, and is stated to possess extensive coalfields and numerous gold, silver, iron, and copper mines. France also claims as protectorate a considerable area in West Africa, extending along the Ogové and its tributaries to the Central Congo; and in 1882-3 extended the area of her protectorate in Senegambia as far as Segou on the Niger. France has also, 1884, reoccupied portions of the Gold Coast, at Grand Bassam, 30 miles, acquired in 1842, Assinie, first occupied in 1838, and Cootenoo (Porto Novo), 5 miles, acquired in 1868. For railways and forts in Senegal, a sum of 11,332,797 francs is put down in the Budget of 1884, and for general services 7,352,603 francs in 1885, the object being to extend French domination over the Upper Niger.

On the N.E. African coast, opposite Aden, and just outside the Red Sea, France has a station, Obock, which she has been recently attempting to extend and develop.

The only colonies possessing commercial importance, besides Algeria and Tunis, are Cochin China, the islands of Réunion, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies. The total exports from French colonies (excluding Tunis) to France amount to about nine millions sterling annually, Algeria counting for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, each for less than a million, Réunion and Guiana each about 750,000*l*. The million sterling of imports from St. Pierre and Miquelon represent mainly the value of the

Newfoundland fisheries to France. The exports of French produce to the colonies also amount to about nine millions sterling, Algeria receiving about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, none of the others over half a million.

The total exports from French colonial possessions (excluding Algeria and Tunis) to Great Britain amounted in 1883 to 166,314*l.*, and exports from Great Britain to these possessions 453,572*l.* British exports to the French West Indies amounted to 263,595*l.* in 1883.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria and Tunis, see Part II., *Africa*, of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. William Henry Waddington. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, July 30, 1883.

Secretaries.—Comte d'Aubigny; Vicomte de Petiteville; Comte de Florian.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Descharmes.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Leclerc.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., born in 1817; Envoy to the United States, 1858-64; and Ambassador to Turkey, 1865-67. Appointed Ambassador to France, July 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; George Sheffield; Hon. Henry George Edwardes; Sir George Francis Bonham; Francis Henry Carew; Hon. Michael Henry Herbert.

Military Attaché.—Colonel The Hon. George Villiers.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Kane, R.N.

Commercial Attaché for Europe.—Joseph A. Crowe.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Fran*, of 100 *centimes* . . . Approximate value $9\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* or 25.22*½* Francs to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramme</i>	=	15.434 grains troy, or about 30 grammes equal to an ounce.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i>	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Métrique</i>	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonneau</i>	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litre</i> , Liquid Measure	=	1.76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ gallons.
„ { Dry Measure	=	2.75 „ bushels.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i> }	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stère</i> }		

The Hectare	=	2.47 acres.
„ Kilomètre Carré	=	2.47 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, January 18, 1871 (see *Prussia*, p. 118).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see '*Prussia*,' p. 118).

The Imperial throne has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors:—

House of Charlemagne.

Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' . .	814-840
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' .	843-876
Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Karl, 'Der Dicke'	881-887
Arnulf	887-899
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I.	911-918
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House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' .	919-936
Otto I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	936-973
Otto II.	973-983
Otto III.	983-1002
Heinrich II.	1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' . . .	1024-1039
Heinrich III.	1039-1056
Heinrich IV.	1056-1106
Heinrich V.	1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152

Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190

Heinrich VI. 1190-1197

Philipp 1198-1208

Otto IV. 1208-1212

Friedrich II. 1212-1250

Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland . . 1254-1256

Richard of Cornwall . . 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313

Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'. 1313-1347

Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia . 1378-1400

Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410

Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439

Friedrich III. 1440-1493

Maximilian I. 1493-1519

Karl V. 1519-1558

Ferdinand I. 1558-1564

Maximilian II. 1564-1576

Rudolf II. 1576-1612

Matthias 1612-1619

Ferdinand II. 1619-1637

Ferdinand III. 1637-1657

Leopold I. 1657-1705

Joseph I. 1705-1711

Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765

Joseph II. 1765-1790

Leopold II. 1790-1792

Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815

German 'Bund' 1815-1866

North German Confederation 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I. 1871

The average duration of reign of the above fifty-five Emperors was seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of *Deutscher Kaiser*. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 62 in number, are appointed by the governments of

the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag :—

States of the Empire	Number of members in Bundesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
„ „ Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
„ „ „ Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	4	15
Total	62	397

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 9,090,381, or 20 per cent. of the population, at the general election of 1881, while the number of actual voters was 5,324,754 at the same election, or 56 per cent. of the total electors. Of the 397 electoral districts, 21 consist solely of towns, 93 of districts, each containing a town of at least 20,000 inhabitants, and 283 of districts without any large towns. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were five in 1881; between 60,000 and 80,000, 24; between 80,000 and 100,000, 79; between 100,000 and 120,000, 145; between 120,000 and 140,000, 101; between 140,000 and 160,000, 26; and above 160,000, 17. Of electoral districts with

12,000 voters or less, there were 5 in 1881; 12,000—16,000, 32; 16,000—20,000, 79; 20,000—24,000, 142; 24,000—28,000, 91; 28,000—32,000, 26; above 32,000 votes, 22.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the Imperial authorities or Secretaries of State, 'Reichsbehörden;' they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire.*—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851–59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859–62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867–70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs.*—Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg.

3. *Imperial Home Office and 'Representative of the Chancellor.'*—Herr von Boetticher.

4. *Imperial Admiralty.*—General von Caprivi.

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice.*—Dr. von Schelling.

6. *Imperial Treasury.*—Herr von Burchard.

7. *Imperial Post-Office.*—Dr. Stephan.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has eleven standing committees, namely for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the

Constitution; and for the Standing Orders. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg.

Church and Education.

The census of December 1, 1880, showed the religious division of the population of the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 28,331,152; Roman Catholics, 16,232,651; Christian sects of various denominations, 78,031; Jews, 561,612; other creeds, and with 'no religion,' 30,615. Expressed in percentages, the proportion of Protestants in the Empire in 1880 was 62·6 per cent.; of Roman Catholics, 35·9 per cent.; of other Christians, 0·2 per cent.; of Jews, 1·2 per cent.; of other creeds, ·01 per cent. (For further particulars as to divisions of creeds, see the various States.)

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist, with slight modifications, in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1883 only 1·32 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 6·5 to 11·81; in most of the other States the number was less than 1 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 1·29 per cent. (For further particulars see *Prussia*, p. 123.)

The following table gives the statistics of elementary and higher education in Germany for 1881–82:—

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools .	57,000	120,000(?)	7,100,000
Normal " .	332	—	26,281
High " .	1,100	13,485	231,214

At the elementary schools there are 157 pupils to every 1,000 inhabitants, the largest proportion of any country except Switzerland, which has the same. In Prussia the proportion is 159 per 1,000. There were besides the above in 1883, nine technical high schools, with 4,129 students, and 994 industrial and trade schools, besides many institutions for special studies.

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire. The following table (p. 105) gives the list of statistics for 1884:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total
Berlin . . .	264	503	964	1,763	924	4,154
Bonn . . .	111	171	283	458	289	1,201
Breslau . . .	125	323	203	534	421	1,481
Erlangen . . .	61	363	79	90	188	720
Freiburg . . .	66	65	219	250	380	924
Giessen . . .	54	92	133	148	148	521
Göttingen . . .	115	174	157	490	189	1,010
Greifswald . . .	71	232	58	154	450	903
Halle . . .	100	592	120	520	282	1,593
Heidelberg . . .	105	63	316	322	267	968
Jena . . .	82	133	84	232	162	611
Kiel . . .	73	58	50	138	175	421
Königsberg . . .	97	186	128	344	267	925
Leipzig . . .	172	704	563	1,185	608	3,160
Marburg . . .	81	124	77	392	210	803
Munich . . .	150	125	882	515	889	2,511
Münster . . .	36	154	—	178	—	332
Rostock . . .	41	53	35	91	71	250
Strassburg . . .	101	89	201	346	191	827
Tübingen . . .	89	577	407	209	224	1,417
Würzburg . . .	69	185	139	165	743	1,232

There were besides a certain number of non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the majority of them, namely, 1,230, at the university of Berlin.

In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen, and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule' only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases.'

In the year ending March 31, 1882, the revenue was found to be definitely 31,702,050*l.*, and the expenditure 30,625,267*l.*; in 1882-83 the revenue was 29,405,844*l.*, and expenditure 29,933,762*l.*, for 1883-84 the budget estimate of revenue and ex-

penditure was 29,527,831*l*. The following table gives the estimated total revenue (ordinary and extraordinary) and expenditure as approved by the Reichstag, for the financial year ending March 31, 1885:—

Expenditure	Mark	Revenue	Mark
Imperial Treasury .	99,898,408	Customs and Excise	
Reichstag . .	407,670	Duties . . .	353,874,110
Chancery . .	126,970	Stamps . . .	19,436,680
Foreign Department	6,825,415	Posts and Telegraphs	25,832,193
Imperial Army .	339,872,490	Railways . . .	16,690,600
Imperial Navy .	26,908,396	Interest of Invalid	
Department of Interior	2,871,788	Fund . . .	28,665,120
Imperial Court of		Surplus of former years	15,825,000
Railway-affairs .	310,365	Imperial Bank . .	2,511,300
Interest of Debt of		Interests of Imperial	
the Empire . .	15,927,500	Funds . . .	1,867,186
Imperial Audit .	529,073	Imperial Printing	
Imperial Judicature .	1,824,267	Office . . .	1,045,540
General Pensions .	20,160,404	Statistical Tax .	522,600
Invalid Fund . .	28,665,120	Various departmental	
		receipts . . .	6,253,527
		Loan . . .	22,192,720
Total ordinary } penditure }	544,327,866	Extraordinary receipts	12,400,000
Extraordinary } expenditure }	46,491,478	Contributions of	
		states to Im- } perial revenue }	83,702,768
Total ex- } penditure }	590,819,344	Total revenue	590,819,344
	£29,540,967		£29,540,967

There were, in addition, supplementary credits amounting to 19,246,456 marks—19,092,491 marks for the Navy, and the remainder for the Ministry of the Interior.

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year was calculated as follows:—Prussia, 39,852,157 mark; Bavaria, 18,327,607 mark; Württemberg, 6,849,478 mark; Baden, 4,615,269 mark; Saxony, 4,337,698 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,016,617-mark.

The Imperial Budget for 1885–6 fixes the revenue and expenditure at 621,196,051 mark, or 31,059,802*l*., a sum which it is expected will have to be balanced by a loan of more than 44,500,000 mark. On October 1, 1884, the total funded debt amounted to 411,000,000 mark, or 20,550,000*l*.. The whole debt bears interest at 4 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by ‘Reichs-Kassenscheine,’ or Imperial treasure bills, outstanding to the amount of 144,845,570 mark, or 7,242,278*l*., on April 1, 1884.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exist a variety of invested funds, of a total amount of 707,121,769 mark, or 35,356,088*l.* These funds comprise an 'Invalidenfond' of 525,783,797 mark, or 26,289,189*l.*; a 'Festungsbaufond,' of 38,877,623 mark, or 1,943,881*l.*; fund for Parliament buildings, 22,460,354 mark, or 1,123,017*l.*; and a 'Kriegs-schatz' of 120,000,000 mark, or 6,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eighth years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. By the Army Bill, the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire. The average annual number of young men actually drawn for the ordinary conditions of service in the army is 160,000; besides 5,000 who enter as volunteers for one year, and 5,000 for the marine.

All men capable of bearing arms, who are not either in the Line, the Reserve, or the Landwehr, must belong to the Landsturm, which is divided into two classes, the first class comprising all able-bodied men up to the age of 42, who are not already in the army, and the second including the rest. The first class is organised into 293 Landsturm battalions on the model of the 293 existing Landwehr battalions.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser.' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right

of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peace footing, 1883-4:—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 161 regiments . .	9,529	278,822	—	—
Jäger, 20 battalions . . .	424	11,120	—	—
Landwehr Depôts, 275 battalions	326	4,764		
Total Infantry	10,279	294,706		
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,358	64,699	62,550	—
Field Artillery, 37 regiments	1,801	34,817	16,591	1,374
Fortress Artillery, 14 regiments, and 3 battalions . .	729	16,349	—	
Engineers, 20 battalions, including 1 railway battalion	406	10,840	—	—
Train, 18 battalions	200	4,905	2,457	—
Staff Division	2,032	4	—	—
Special Services	313	954	—	—
Total	18,118	427,274	81,598	1,374

There are in addition 3,847 military and veterinary surgeons, gunsmiths, paymasters, &c., making the total force of the German army in peace, 449,239 officers and men. The war-strength of the army is more than treble this number, being raised to 35,400 officers, 1,500,000 men, 312,000 horses, and 2,500 guns. The railway and telegraph service alone, in war, numbers 1,238 officers, 7,000 men, and 5,400 horses. If to these numbers we add the Landsturm and the one-year volunteers, the total war-strength of trained soldiers would be about 2,650,000; while the addition of those not trained on account of not being up to the standard at the time of drilling, the total available force of all classes would be 5,670,000.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the

peace footing is 636 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the Empire monarchy, with the exception of the corps of the guards. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) seventeen corps d'armée, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are:—1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhineland; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1883-4:—

	Officers	Under Officers and men	Horses
Infantry of the Line	7,311	215,724	
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	308	7,826	
'Landwehr'	225	3,690	
Cavalry	1,851	50,672	49,047
Artillery (field and fortress) . . .	1,985	40,116	13,153
Engineers	318	8,487	
Military Train	152	3,493	1,967
Administrative and other troops . .	1,862	621	
Total	14,012	330,629	64,167

Since the Franco-German war, the fortress system of Germany has been entirely remodelled, and a number of old fortified places, deemed useless, have been abolished, and many new ones erected, and others enlarged. The Empire is at present divided into nine 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following table gives a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places

of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†). The table is drawn up after official returns.

Districts				Fortresses	
1. Königsberg	.	.	.	<i>Königsberg</i> Marienburg Dirschau*	Memel† Pillau†
2. Danzig	.	.	.	<i>Danzig</i> Thorn Kolberg†	Stralsund† Swinemünde†
3. Posen	.	.	.	<i>Posen</i> Glogau*	<i>Neisse</i> Glatz
4. Berlin	.	.	.	<i>Küstrin</i> <i>Magdeburg</i> <i>Spandau</i>	Königstein* Torgau*
5. Mayence (Mainz)	.	.	.	<i>Mayence</i> <i>Rastatt</i> <i>Strassburg</i>	<i>Ulm</i> Neu-Breisach
6. Metz	.	.	.	<i>Metz</i> Diedenhofen*	Saarlouis* Bitsch*
7. Cologne (Cöln)	.	.	.	<i>Cologne</i> <i>Koblenz</i> Ehrenbreitstein	Dusseldorf* Wesel*
8. Altona	.	.	.	<i>Sonderburg-Düppel</i> Trave mouth† Friedrichsort† Ems mouth†	Kiel† Elbe mouth† Weser mouth† Wilhelmshaven†
9. Munich (München).	.	.	.	<i>Ingolstadt</i>	Germersheim.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 26 other fortresses.

2. Navy.

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last ten years. The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, in 1884, of Large warships:—7 ironclad frigates, 7 ironclad corvettes; Cruisers:—11 spar-decked corvettes, 10 flush-decked corvettes, 10 gunboats; For Coast Defence:—11 ironclad gunboats, 15 torpedo boats, and 1 second-class gunboat; 8 avisos, 2 transports, 9 school ships, including 3 sailing vessels, with 13 vessels for harbour service; total vessels of all kinds, 95, with 350 guns of large calibre, besides guns of small calibre, Hotchkiss guns and mitrailleuses. There were constructing at same date 1 armoured corvette, of 5,200 tons displacement and 3,900 horse-power, 1 spar-decked corvette, 3 flush-decked corvettes, 2 armoured gunboats, of 15,350 total horse-power, with 62 guns, besides 19 torpedo boats.

The following is a tabulated list of the 24 ironclads, divided into

frigates, corvettes, and gunboats. The columns of the subjoined table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and size of the large guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons.

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>Frigates:—</i>	Inches				
Kaiser	10	{ 8 1	{ 22-ton 10-ton	8,000	7,676
Deutschland . .	10	{ 8 1	{ 22-ton 10-ton	8,000	7,676
König Wilhelm .	8½	{ 18 5	{ 15-ton 10-ton	8,000	9,760
Friedrich der Grosse.	9¼	{ 4 2	{ 22-ton 6-ton	5,400	6,770
Preussen	9¼	{ 4 2	{ 22-ton 6-ton	5,400	6,770
Friedrich Karl .	5	16	10-ton	3,450	6,000
Kronprinz . . .	5	16	10-ton	4,735	5,568
<i>Corvettes:—</i>					
Hansa	6	8	10-ton	2,960	3,610
Sachsen	16	6	22-ton	5,600	7,400
Bayern	16	6	22-ton	5,600	7,400
Württemberg . .	16	6	22-ton	5,600	7,400
Baden	16	{ 1 4	{ 36-ton 22-ton	5,000	7,400
Oldenburg	12¾	{ 8 3	{ 15-ton revolv.	3,900	5,200
Arminius	4½	4	10-ton	1,200	1,588
<i>Gunboats:—</i>					
Wespe	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Viper	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Biene	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Skorpion	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Mücke	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Basilisk	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Camaeleon	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Crocodill	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Salamander	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Natter	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100
Hummel	8	1	36-ton	700	1,100

The two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, launched at Poplar in 1874. They are sister-ships, 280 feet long, constructed after the designs of Sir Edward J. Reed. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main

deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns, there is another gun of 10 tons weight placed aft, capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is ten inches; elsewhere it is eight inches, reduced at the ends of the ship. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with steel plating.

The next most powerful ironclads of the German Imperial navy are the turret-ships, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Preusscn*. They were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of eleven inches round them, and the centre, and of seven inches fore and aft, while the armament consists of four 22-ton guns in the turrets, and two 6-ton guns placed fore and aft. The *König Wilhelm*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the former Constructor of the British navy, and carries 23 guns made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two bulkheads, each of 6 inch armour and 18 inch of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where they are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 10-ton guns, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The *Prinz Friedrich Karl* was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French frigate the *Couronne*. The *Kronprinz*, built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched in 1867, is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 16 steel breech-loading guns of 10 tons, besides two small pivot guns.

Among the other vessels of the German navy, the most remarkable are the three steamers, the *Zieten*, the *Hohenzollern*, and the *Blitz*. They are sea-going ships for offensive warfare; constructed for great speed, calculated to be not less than 20 knots per hour. They are protected, in their most vulnerable parts, mainly under the bows, by steel armour.

Under a scheme presented by the Government in 1873, and adopted by the Reichsrath, the German navy is in course of being largely augmented. When this scheme is complete Germany should possess a floating armament of 8 ironclad frigates, 6 ironclad corvettes, 1 monitor, 13 gunboats, also ironclad, 20 wooden corvettes,

6 despatch boats, 9 other large and 9 small gunboats, 2 artillery ships, 3 sailing brigs, and 20 torpedo boats. Since 1870 Germany has spent about 11,000,000*l.* in building warships, arsenals, &c. In 1884 a special grant was obtained of 900,000*l.* for the building and equipment of 70 torpedo boats and submarine batteries on the Baltic coast. In 1885 two ironclad gunboats, the *Brummer* and *Breme*, 1,500 horse-power, were on the stocks. The *Oldenburg* was launched Jan. 1885.

The German navy was manned, according to the budget of 1884-5, by 7,632 under officers, seamen and boys, with 615 officers of all grades, including marine-officers, surgeons, engineers, &c. There were, besides, 1,049 marines; the total *personnel* connected with the fleet numbering 12,000. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and ironclad vessels.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their areas, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two last census enumerations, taken December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. 1, 1880
I. Prussia	137,066	25,742,404	27,279,111
II. Bavaria	29,292	5,022,390	5,284,778
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,760,586	2,972,805
V. Baden	5,851	1,507,179	1,570,254
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	553,785	577,055
VII. Hesse	2,866	884,218	936,340
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	319,314	337,478
IX. Brunswick	1,526	327,493	349,367
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	292,933	309,577
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	95,673	160,269
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	194,494	207,075
XIII. Anhalt	869	213,565	232,592

States of the Empire	Area. English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. 1, 1880
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . .	816	182,599	194,716
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . .	509	145,844	155,036
XVI. Waldeck	466	54,743	56,522
XVII. Lippe	445	112,452	120,246
XVIII. Schwarz.-Rudolstadt .	340	76,676	80,296
XIX. Schwarz.-Sondershausen	318	67,480	71,107
XX. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	297	92,375	101,330
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe . .	212	33,133	35,374
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	46,985	50,782
XXIII. Hamburg	148	388,618	453,869
XXIV. Lübeck	127	56,912	63,571
XXV. Bremen	98	142,200	156,723
Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670
Total	212,023	42,727,360	45,234,061

At the census of December 1, 1880, the number of males was 22,185,433, and the number of females 23,048,628, being an excess of 863,195 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The average density of the population is 213 per square mile; excluding Hamburg it is greatest in Saxony, where it reaches 438 per square mile, and least in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, where it is 100 per square mile. Of the total population 41·4 per cent. live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above, and 58·6 in rural communes; in 1875 the former was 39 and the latter 61 per cent. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

	No.	1871	No.	1875	No.	1880
Large towns	8	4·80	12	6·24	14	7·24
Medium „	75	7·68	88	8·16	102	8·90
Small „	529	11·19	591	11·99	641	12·54
Country „	1,716	12·40	1,837	12·59	1,950	12·71
Other places	—	63·93	—	61·02	—	58·61

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, and in 1837, 30,010,711, representing an average annual increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1858 it was 35,334,538, an average annual increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; in 1867, it was 38,495,926 souls, an average annual increase of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. From the census of 1867 to that of 1871, the war intervening, the increase was only at the rate of 0·58 per annum; but from 1871 to 1875 it rose to 1·01 per cent. per annum; and from 1875 to 1880 to 1·14 per cent.

The increase of population during the last census period was

greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia.

From a special census of the population of Germany taken on June 5, 1882, for the purpose of ascertaining the occupations of the people, it was found that the total population of the empire was 45,213,907, showing an apparent decrease of 20,000 in a year and a half. On the basis of births, deaths, and emigration, the estimated population at the end of 1882 was 45,619,911.

According to the occupation-census of June 5, 1882, the population of Germany was divided as follows:

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other industries	Commerce and Trade	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or occupation	Total
Prussia . . .	11,078,383	220,024	9,303,750	2,725,344	690,892	1,305,657	1,267,810	27,287,860
Bavaria . . .	2,643,968	37,297	1,492,301	435,701	38,908	242,800	377,606	5,208,761
Saxony . . .	578,592	23,786	1,095,445	360,073	53,584	148,361	153,929	3,014,822
Württemberg . .	927,282	15,642	674,080	143,208	11,254	95,714	90,239	1,957,469
Baden . . .	752,489	13,086	491,957	149,879	18,161	77,785	64,250	1,558,598
Hesse . . .	381,995	4,365	338,809	98,631	14,895	54,739	35,392	929,597
Meckl.-Schwerin .	293,348	10,723	137,189	47,783	20,808	32,135	33,007	574,993
Saxe-Weimar . .	132,057	3,162	114,835	23,939	4,086	16,006	13,595	307,740
Meckl.-Strelitz .	49,244	1,886	25,142	8,492	3,643	5,653	5,167	99,167
Oldenburg . . .	174,526	1,816	94,009	33,631	3,909	15,776	13,160	337,427
Brunswick . . .	113,177	6,885	146,616	38,467	4,443	18,071	22,102	349,761
Saxe-Meiningen .	67,819	4,113	92,806	15,146	9,955	9,285	7,227	206,351
Saxe-Altenburg .	54,579	1,458	71,730	14,237	1,644	6,523	5,040	155,811
S.-Coburg-Gotha .	65,796	3,880	90,279	16,480	2,688	9,838	8,850	198,111
Anhalt . . .	75,937	2,481	104,956	24,129	3,451	12,382	13,446	236,792
Sch.-Rudolstadt .	28,701	1,302	38,289	5,674	1,459	5,115	2,200	81,091
Schw.-Sondersh. .	27,959	1,673	29,108	5,320	831	3,747	2,859	71,500
Waldeck . . .	30,378	537	16,255	3,673	839	3,989	1,914	56,685
Reuss (Greiz) . .	10,734	492	32,298	3,990	1,043	1,664	1,136	51,357
Reuss (Schleiz) .	26,287	1,758	56,415	8,755	1,290	4,491	3,688	102,684
Schaumb.-Lippe .	12,543	933	15,410	2,605	413	2,242	1,570	35,716
Lippe . . .	45,733	609	46,308	6,318	1,501	4,396	4,092	108,957
Lübeck . . .	8,976	879	23,305	18,580	2,234	4,549	5,868	64,391
Bremen . . .	11,945	99	75,935	47,114	2,968	11,478	10,637	160,216
Hamburg . . .	20,530	1,948	195,491	159,721	26,486	28,712	33,628	466,516
Alsace-Lorraine .	627,800	17,803	563,272	142,627	16,606	104,212	67,260	1,539,580
Total Empire .	18,840,818	384,637	16,058,080	4,531,080	928,294	2,222,982	2,246,222	45,222,113

The bulk of the German population is Teutonic, but in the Prussian provinces of Posen, Silesia, West and East Prussia, are 2,454,000 Slavs (Poles); who, with 2,800,000 Walloons and French, 150,000 Lithuanians, 140,000 Danes, and about the same number of Wends, Moravians, and Bohemians, make up 3,205,000 non-Germanic inhabitants, 7 per cent. of the total population.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in the whole German Empire, during each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1878	1,785,080	1,228,607	340,016	556,473
1879	1,806,741	1,214,643	335,113	592,098
1880	1,763,080	1,240,121	337,342	522,959
1881	1,748,686	1,222,928	338,909	525,758
1882	1,769,501	1,244,006	350,457	525,495

Of the children born in 1882, 911,372 were boys, and 858,128 girls, or an excess of 53,244 of the former over the latter; 67,153, or 3·8 per cent. were still-born, and 164,457, or 9·29 per cent., were illegitimate. The highest percentage of the still-born was in Lower Bavaria, where it was 4·49, and the lowest in Hohenzollern, where it was 1·68; of the illegitimate the highest was in Upper Bavaria, where it was 15·22 per cent., and the lowest in Westphalia, where it was 2·92 per cent.

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, after declining for some time, got a new impetus in 1879 and 1880.

The following are the statistics of extra-European emigrants from Germany by German ports and Antwerp for the last five years:—

Destination	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
United States	30,808	103,115	206,189	189,373	159,894
British N. America	44	222	286	383	591
Mexico and Central America	17	19	56	65	52
West Indies	59	100	58	39	32
Brazil	1,630	2,119	2,102	1,286	1,583
Other American countries	441	420	762	1,101	1,041
Africa	23	27	314	335	772
Asia	31	36	35	40	50
Australia	274	132	745	1,247	2,104
Total	33,327	106,190	210,547	193,869	166,119

There is also a considerable emigration by Havre: in 1881, 10,251; in 1882, 9,590 Germans. The emigrants of 1883 comprised 93,800 men and 73,319 women. The number of families was 26,452, including 98,749 persons. During the sixty-three years from 1820 to 1883 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered over three million individuals, and during the last twelve years about a million. It is calculated that each represented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l.*, so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to over 30,000,000*l.* The total number to Brazil during the last 14 years has been 25,875. In the first six months of 1884, 90,301 emigrants

left Germany, as compared with 94,145 in the same period of 1883. The stream of emigration mainly flowed through Hamburg and Bremen. (See *Hamburg*, page 184, and *Bremen*, page 188.)

At the date of the last census there were only 275,856 foreigners resident in Germany, of whom 117,547 were Austrians, 28,244 Swiss, 23,593 Danes, 17,772 Dutch, 17,393 French, 15,107 Russians, 11,155 English, 10,326 United States, and 9,901 Swedes and Norwegians.

Trade, Commerce, and Industry of Germany.

See pp. 191-97.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See p. 198.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See p. 199.

STATES OF GERMANY.

I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm I., born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine Provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue six children:—1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born Jan. 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882; Prince Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich Christian Karl, born July 7, 1883; Prince Adalbert, born July 14, 1884. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden (see page 152).

Nephews and Nieces of the King.

I. Prince *Friedrich Karl*, son of the late Prince *Karl*, brother of the King, born March 20, 1828; Field-Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has four children:—1. Princess Marie, born Sep-

tember 14, 1855; married August 24, 1878, to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands; widow, Jan. 13, 1879. 2. Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, and married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince August, hereditary Grand-duke of Oldenburg. 3. Princess Louise, born July 25, 1860, and married March 13, 1879, to Prince Arthur of Great Britain, Duke of Connaught. 4. Prince Friedrich Leopold, born Nov. 14, 1865.

II. Princess *Louise*, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced, March 6, 1861.

III. Princess *Anna*, born May 17, 1836, and married, May 26, 1853, to Landgraf Friedrich of Hesse.

IV. Prince *Albrecht*, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; Commanding General of the tenth corps d'armée; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has offspring:—1. Friedrich, born July 15, 1874. 2. Joachim, born Sept. 27, 1876. 3. Friedrich Wilhelm, born July 12, 1880.

V. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow July 29, 1879.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia.

II. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born Feb. 12, 1826.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first stand-

ing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Kronrenten Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Kronrenten Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,500,000 mark, or 225,000*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly

serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Wilhelm I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, 1873. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these here-

ditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king; and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces; the proportion to the population is 1 to every 66,000. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors, who at the election of 1882 numbered 98,995, or 0.36 per 100 of population; of these 95,497, or 96 per cent. actually voted. The legislative period of the second

Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chamber are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to 20 mark, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the

King, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows:—

1. President of the Council of Ministers.—Prince Otto von *Bismarck-Schönhausen*. (See above, page 102.)

2. Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.—Robert Victor von *Puttkamer*, born May 5, 1828; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; entered the State service in 1850; Landrath at Demmin, 1860; in the war against Austria, Civil Governor of Mähren at Brünn, 1866; Privy Councillor in the Chancery of the North German Confederation, 1867; President of the government of Lorraine at Metz, 1874–77; member of the Reichstag since the year 1873; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, July 14, 1879. Appointed Minister of the Interior, 1881; Vice-President of the Council, 1882.

3. Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Count Paul *Hatzfeld-Wildenburg*, born October 9, 1831; educated for the diplomatic career; ambassador of Germany at Madrid, 1871–75; and at Constantinople, 1875–82. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Member of the Bundesrath of the Empire, October 16, 1882.

4. Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.—Herr von *Boetticher*.

5. The Ministry of War.—General Bronsart von *Schellendorf*, born 1832; attached to headquarters staff 1870–71; and after the War appointed chief of the general staff of the Guards Corps. Appointed Minister of War, March 8, 1883.

6. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. August *Maybach*, born November 22, 1822; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1845; Director-general of the Railways of Hanover, 1866–71, and of the German State Railways, 1871–78. Appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, March 30, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.—Dr. Robert *Lucius*, born Dec. 20, 1835; studied medicine at Heidelberg and Breslau; took part as physician in the Prussian Embassy to China and Japan, 1860–62; officer of cavalry in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870–71 against Denmark, Austria, and France; member of the Reichstag since 1870; elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag, 1879. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, &c., July 14, 1879.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. *Friedberg*, born 1813; studied jurisprudence, and admitted to the bar 1835; entered the Ministry of Justice, 1854; nominated life member of the Prussian House of Lords, 1872. Appointed Minister of Justice, October 30, 1879.

9. The Ministry of Public Worship, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs.—Herr von *Gossler*. Appointed 1881.

10. The Ministry of Finance.—Herr *Scholz*, appointed July 3, 1882.

11. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—Prince *Bismarck*, who assumed the functions in 1881.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 mark, or 2,700*l.*, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 mark, or 1,800*l.*

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 mark, or 1,050*l.* Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Church and Education.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholics. At the last census, taken December 1, 1880, the Protestants numbered 17,633,279, being 64·64 per cent. of the total population of the kingdom, and the Roman Catholics 9,206,283, or 33·74 per cent. At the census of 1875 the Catholics numbered 8,625,840, or 33½ per cent., while the Protestants have increased about one million in the same period. The number of Jews was 363,790, or 1·334 per cent. of the population, at the date of the census; in 1875 it was 339,790, or 1·32 per cent. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Nassau, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. There are a few members of the Greek Church, mostly immigrants from Russia, and 22,006 'without creed.' Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen, Silesia, Berlin, Rhine Province and Hesse-Nassau. At the census of Dec. 3, 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman

Catholics ; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics ; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were in 1880 9,146 Protestant ministers, and 8,300 Roman Catholic priests, besides 300 monks and 4,600 nuns. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1883-4 the sum of 127,836*l.* is set down as expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 129,090*l.* for the Catholic Church.

. Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one groschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten groschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 6 thaler, or 18*s.*, a quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons. The school age is from 6 to 14 years. In Prussia in 1882 there were 33,040 elementary schools, with 59,917 teachers, and 4,339,729 pupils, being 159 pupils per 1,000 inhabitants, the largest proportion of any country ; 196 normal schools, with 13,705 students ; 549 high schools of all kinds, with 7,333 teachers, and 133,753 pupils ; 3 technical high schools, with 162 professors, and 1,693 students ;

besides many industrial, trade, and other special schools. The number of children of school age (6-14) at the census of 1880 was 4,713,698.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of subjects studied. In the former, reading and writing are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added.

Prussia has ten Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15*l.* a year for the lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the ten Universities of Prussia in 1883, see *Germany*, p. 105.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*). But as far as provinces are concerned, the administration of the affairs of the Protestant Church is vested in the hands of the Consistorium; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Ober-Präsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. The Consistorium and the Provincial Schul-Collegium are separate provincial authorities, not sections of the same authority. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

In the budget of 1884-5 the sum of 1,644,669*l.* is set down for public instruction.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant, as a rule, and the latter an exception. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 1,425,000*l.* in 1870, to 4,158,008*l.* in 1872, reaching its maximum in the latter year. But there were deficits in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877.

Up to the end of 1876, the finance estimates were for the calendar year, but it was then decided that henceforth they should be, as in Great Britain, for financial years ending March 31. The first financial year under the new arrangement commenced April 1, 1877, so that the preceding accounts were for a period of 15 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure (which are made to balance) of Prussia were as follows during each of the nine years from 1875 to 1884:—

Years			
Ending Dec. 31		Mark	£
1875	. . . . .	694,484,900	34,724,245
Ending March 31			
1877 (15 months)	. . . . .	808,072,700	40,403,635
1878	. . . . .	657,520,344	32,876,017
1879	. . . . .	713,857,764	35,692,889
1880	. . . . .	711,500,758	35,575,037
1881	. . . . .	799,200,581	39,950,029
1882	. . . . .	913,070,400	45,653,520
1883	. . . . .	934,589,917	46,729,495
1884	. . . . .	1,083,057,883	54,152,894

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided under heads, representing the various ministerial departments. Receipts from state railways form the chief source of revenue, and, next to them, the direct taxes. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to become a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 1885, the sources of revenue were given as follows:—

REVENUE.

Ministry of Agriculture, Domains and Forests:—	Mark
Income from domains	73,907,744
Various	6,435,070
Total	80,342,814
Ministry of Finance:—	
Direct taxes—	
Land tax	40,139,000
House tax	28,760,000
Income tax	34,722,000
Class tax	21,726,500
Trading tax	18,853,000
Various	1,725,233
Total direct taxes	145,925,733
Indirect taxes	91,730,200
Lotteries	4,034,000
Marine bank	2,339,000
Various	2,298,064
Total Finance Ministry	246,326,997
Ministry of Public Works:—	
Produce of Mines, Iron furnaces, &c.	102,415,049
State Railways	575,977,340
Miscellaneous	1,081,495
Total Ministry of Public Works	679,473,884
Dotations, &c.:—	
Share of Imperial Customs, &c.	49,951,450
Deposits and interest	23,706,101
Surplus from 1882-3	13,570,791
Various	24,418,983
Total dotations, &c.	111,647,325
Ministry of State	733,545
Foreign Office	8,070
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	318,896
Ministry of Justice	7,210,000
Ministry of the Interior	4,323,288
Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction	3,230,341
Ministry of War	1,218
Total estimated revenue	1,133,616,378
	£56,680,818

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (fortdauernde) and extraordinary (einmalige und ausserordentliche) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (Betriebs-Ausgaben), administrative expenditure (Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben), and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). In the estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1885, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

A. *Current Expenditure*:—

Mark

Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests . . .	37,899,090
" " Finance	39,809,330
Ministry of Public Works:—	
Administration of mines, &c.	84,855,068
" " railways	402,127,155
Total current expenditure	<u>564,690,648</u>

B. *Administrative Expenditure*:—

Ministry of Finance	42,641,190
" " Public Works	17,626,665
" " Commerce and Industry	1,548,412
" " Justice	80,340,400
" " The Interior	41,550,209
" " Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	12,092,988
" " Public Worship and Instruction	53,159,355
" " State	3,087,689
" " Foreign Affairs	503,400
" " War	108,297
Total administrative expenditure	<u>252,658,605</u>

C. *Charges on Consolidated Fund*:—

Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	136,427,847
Sinking fund of debt	19,108,113
Annuities and Management	2,010,379
Chamber of Lords	172,270
Chamber of Deputies	1,201,370
Contribution to Imperial funds	40,769,167
Appanages, Annuities, Indemnities, &c.	65,240,348
Total charges on Consolidated Fund	<u>269,429,494</u>
Total ordinary expenditure	<u>1,086,778,742</u>
Extraordinary expenditure	<u>46,837,636</u>
Total expenditure	<u>1,133,616,378</u> £56,680,818

In the preliminary estimates for 1885-6, the revenue is set down at 1,257,725,000 marks; ordinary expenditure 1,221,175,788 marks; extraordinary expenditure 36,549,212 marks.

The total expenditure amounts to a little more than 2*l.* per head of population. The direct taxes amount to 5*s.* 3*d.* per head. The income-tax averages about 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of population.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered into the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire. (See p. 106.)

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1884-5, as follows:—

	Amount	Amortisation
	Mark	
1. National debt bearing interest:—		
State Treasury Bills	95,272,200	5,244,976
Consolidated debt at 4½ per cent.	550,934,650	—
" " 4 per cent.	2,457,955,125	—
Non-consolidated loans	75,003,150	7,572,295
Preference loan of 1855	18,240,000	1,524,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	1,653,819	127,420
State railway debt	37,204,848	1,215,958
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	78,833,646	3,423,464
Total national debt bearing interest	3,315,097,438	19,108,113
	£165,754,871	£955,405
2. National debt not bearing interest:—		Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'		30,000,000
Total national debt		3,345,097,438
		£167,254,871

The charges for interest, amortisation and management of the debt amounted to 157,546,339 mark, or 7,877,311*l.*, in the financial year 1884-85.

The debt amounts to 4*l.* 6*s.* per head of population, and the interest to 5*s.* 8*d.* per head. The clear income from the State railways alone would nearly pay for the yearly interest and management of the debt. The gross income from railways increased from 18,457,527*l.* in 1882-3 to 28,629,787*l.* in 1884-5.

Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under Germany.

Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles. At the last census of Germany, taken December 1, 1880, the kingdom had 27,279,111 inhabitants. Prussia is administratively divided into twelve provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with the principality of Hohenzollern, cradle of the royal family.

The following table gives the area and population, according to the census of December 1, 1880 :—

Provinces	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) . . .	14,729	1,856,421	1,933,936
West Prussia (Westpreussen) . . .	10,151	1,342,750	1,405,898
Brandenburg	15,505	3,126,411	3,389,155
Pomerania (Pommern)	12,130	1,462,290	1,540,034
Posen	11,330	1,606,084	1,703,397
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,666	3,843,699	4,007,925
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,729	2,168,988	2,312,007
Schleswig-Holstein	8,524	1,073,926	1,127,149
Hanover (Hannover)	14,846	2,017,393	2,120,168
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,771	1,905,697	2,043,442
Hesse-Nassau	5,943	1,467,898	1,554,376
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,289	3,804,381	4,074,000
Principality of Hohenzollern . . .	453	66,466	67,624
Total	137,066	25,742,404	27,279,111

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,692,370 males and 13,050,034 females, being an excess of only 357,664 females, or less than in most other European states; in 1880, 13,414,866 males and 13,864,245 females. The legal population of Prussia in 1880 was 27,223,917. At that date the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 98,958, of whom 24,159 were Austrians, 22,770 Danish, 15,843 Dutch, 10,814 Russian, 5,221 English, 4,343 Swedes, 3,484 Swiss, 3,015 Americans, 2,732 Belgians. The estimated population in 1882 was 27,456,882.

The total population of the kingdom in 1819 was 10,981,934. In December 1858 the population had augmented to 17,739,913, showing an increase 61·34 per cent. for 39 years, or of 1·57 per cent. per annum. At the next census, taken December 3, 1861, the population was found to have risen to 18,491,220, being an increase of 4·27 per cent. in three years. In 1866 the limits of the kingdom

were enlarged from 107,757 to 137,066 English square miles, and at the next following census, taken December 3, 1867, the population amounted to 23,971,462. At the census of December 1, 1871, the population had risen to 24,639,706, showing an increase at the rate of but 0·69 per annum, the decline being accounted for by the losses of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. During the nine years from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1880, the ratio of increase amounted to 1·13 per cent. per annum.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports and Antwerp was 145,886 in 1881, in 1882 it was 129,894, and 104,167 in 1883. In 1882 there were in Prussia 217,239 marriages, 1,078,344 births, and 742,834 deaths, the excess of births over deaths being thus 335,510. Included in these numbers were 42,582 still-born, while 8·11 of the total births were illegitimate, the rate varying from 2·92 per cent. in Westphalia to 13·85 per cent. in Berlin. The number of criminals proceeded against in 1880 was 6,712, or 1 in every 4,060 inhabitants.

The census of 1880 gives the average density of the population at 199 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing districts of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,287 officially enrolled as 'Städte' in 1880—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the principal towns at the census of December 1, 1880:—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1880	Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1880
Berlin	1,122,360	Halle	71,484
Breslau	272,912	Dortmund	66,544
Cologne (Köln) . .	144,772	Posen	65,713
Königsberg	140,909	Kassel	58,290
Magdeburg	137,135	Essen	56,944
Frankfort-on-Maine.	136,819	Erfurt	53,254
Hanover	122,843	Frankfort-on-Oder .	51,147
Danzig	108,551	Wiesbaden	50,238
Barmen	95,941	Görlitz	50,307
Düsseldorf	95,498	Potsdam	48,447
Elberfeld	93,538	Kiel	43,594
Stettin	91,756	Duisburg	41,242
Altona	91,047	Münster	40,434
Aachen	85,551	Koblenz	36,240
Krefeld	73,872	Bonn	31,514

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a

strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of 1875, the percentage of the population living in the 1,517 towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants was 40·2 and that of the rural communes 59·8 per cent. In 1880 the percentage in the former case was 42·6 and in the latter 57·4. While the town population increased at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum between 1875 and 1880, the country population decreased at the rate of ·4 per cent. per annum.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are dependent on agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858 showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen (of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres).

Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See p. 191.)

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The output in 1838 of coal, exclusive of lignite, was 2,901,713 tons; in 1857–61 the annual average was 13,031,015 tons; in 1871 it was 32,843,288 tons; in 1881, 43,780,000 tons; and in 1882, 47,097,000 tons. The value of the output in 1882 was 11,636,250*l.*, besides 10,798,000 tons of lignite, valued at 1,478,550*l.* The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal products of Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine province; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The total quantity of iron ore raised in 1882 was 4,027,500 tons, valued at 1,415,950*l.* Copper, zinc, and lead are also found, the total value of the mining products (excluding salt) in 1882 being 17,884,400*l.* In 1882, 2,467,500 tons of pig-iron were produced, valued at 7,490,150*l.*, the total value of all the products of the smelting furnaces for various metals being 13,400,650*l.*

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. In the middle of 1884, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows:—

Railways	Length in kilomètres
1. Owned or administered by the State	20,481
2. Owned and administered by private companies	1,765
Total	22,246
English miles	13,904

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 4,939 kilomètres, while those owned by private companies extended to 12,880 kilomètres.

All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the State, and the whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

II. BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Ludwig II., born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.

Prince *Otto*, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.

Queen *Marie*, born October 15, 1825, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; married to Prince Maximilian, Crown-prince of Bavaria, subsequently King Maximilian II., Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864.

Uncles and Cousins of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany,

who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

I. Prince *Ludwig*, born Jan. 7, 1845; married Feb. 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are issue nine children:—1. Prince Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Matilda, born Aug. 17, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 9. Princess Wiltrud, born Nov. 10, 1884.

II. Prince *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; offspring of the union are:—

1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born Nov. 22, 1883.

III. *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850.

IV. *Arnulph*, born July 6, 1852, colonel in the infantry of the Bavarian army; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue:—

1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain; offspring, a son, Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884. 2. Prince Alphons, born January 24, 1862. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1865. 5. Princess Clara, born October 11, 1875.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is—

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are the following children—namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta Mendel, elevated Baroness von Wallersee, born July 31, 1833. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867, leaving a daughter, Amalia, born December 24,

1865; married in second nuptials, April 29, 1874, to Princess Maria Josepha of Braganza, born March 19, 1857, of which union there are offspring, Sophie, born Feb. 22, 1875, Elisabeth, born July 25, 1876, Marie, born Oct. 9, 1878 and Ludwig, born Jan. 17, 1884. 5. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon Count di Trani. 6. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orléans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 7. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849; married September 20, 1875, to Princess *Amalia*, born October 23, 1848, daughter of the late Prince *Augustus*, uncle of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal; offspring of the union: Siegfried, born July 10, 1876, and Christopher, born April 22, 1879.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,344,879 mark, or 267,244*l.*, but the royal family derives besides a large revenue from domains.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and a limited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession

of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of 20 mark, or 1*l.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed (1884) of 159 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, and there was also a slight decrease in other sects. At the census of December, 1875, the total number of Roman Catholics in the kingdom was 3,573,142, and of Protestants 1,392,120, the proportion being 712 Roman Catholics to 277 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population. At the following census of December, 1880, there were 3,748,032 Roman Catholics, and 1,477,312 Protestants, the proportion being 709 Roman Catholics to 279 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the last census taken December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . . .	904,279	42,788	567	4,343
Lower Bavaria . . .	641,939	4,742	132	134
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	293,399	369,156	2,728	11,998
Upper Palatinate . .	484,682	42,161	199	1,522
Upper Franconia . .	242,555	328,598	56	4,148
Middle Franconia . .	140,399	491,035	694	11,689
Lower Franconia . .	500,531	110,151	367	15,256
Suabia	540,469	89,321	304	4,436
Total	3,748,253	1,477,952	5,047	53,526

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,775 'Mennonites'; 379 Irvingites; 216 Greek Catholics; and 819 'Free Christians.'

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. (For number of professors and students in 1883, see *Germany*, page 105.) Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. In the budget for 1882-3, the sum of 164,820*l.* is set down for the Catholic Church, 87,483*l.* for the Protestant, and 700*l.* for Jews.

Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1880 there were 5,478 Catholic schools, 772 Protestant, 180 Jewish. In the budget for 1884 the sum of 290,633*l.* is set down for elementary schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending Dec. 31, 1883, was 277,447,131 mark, or 138,723,526*l.*, with an expenditure of 234,082,935, or 11,704,146*l.* The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1883 was 11,435,266*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were reported as follows for each of the financial years 1884 and 1885:—

Sources of Revenue	Mark	Branches of Expenditure	Mark
Direct taxes . . .	25,607,510	Public debt	51,047,156
Indirect " . . .	66,824,820	Civil list and appanages .	5,342,029
State Railways, post } telegraphs, mines, } &c. }	108,561,144	Council of state	43,200
State Domains . . .	32,286,429	Diet	646,488
Miscellaneous receipts	1,182,670	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	557,454
		" Justice	12,644,559
		" Interior	18,740,978
		" Finance	3,418,069
		Worship and education .	19,536,374
		Pensions and allowances .	8,563,517
		Reserve and guarantee fund	518,949
		Contribution to Imperial } expenditure }	19,540,250

SOURCES OF REVENUE AND BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Sources of Revenue	Mark	Branches of Expenditure	Mark
		Railway subvention . .	1,300,000
		Total	141,899,023
		Charges of collection of revenue . . }	92,563,550
Total gross revenue	234,462,573 £11,723,128	Total expenditure .	234,462,573 £11,723,128

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, land-tax, property-tax, and income-tax.

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The debt of Bavaria increased from 27,927,420*l.* in 1859 to 67,327,373*l.* in 1884, 47,323,020*l.* of which being railway debt.

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 801,500,000 mark, or 40,075,000*l.*, are the property of the State. The debt incurred for the State railways is so large that it requires an annual charge of 37,983,059 mark (1884-5), and as the estimated receipts from these railways amounted only to 37,176,924 mark in 1884-5, the deficit had to be raised from other sources to meet this deficit during the next finance period.

Army.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial Army in 1884-5 was as follows:—

	Officers	Under Officers and Men	Horses
Infantry	1,105	31,694	
Jäger	72	2,204	
Landwehr	61	537	
Cavalry	256	7,132	6,859
Artillery	200	6,004	
Pioneers	50	1,384	1,760
Train	28	976	
Administration, &c.	349	294	236
Total	2,211	50,225	8,855

The Bavarian Army forms an integral part of the Imperial Army, having, in peace, its own administration.

Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of 75859 square kilometres, or 29,375 English square miles, with a population of 5,284,778—males 2,578,910, females 2,705,868—according to the last German census, taken December 1, 1880. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight *Regierungsbezirke*, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 1, 1875, and of December 1, 1880 :—

Regierungsbezirke	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) . . .	6,455	892,382	951,977
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) . . .	4,133	622,377	646,947
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz) . . .	2,288	641,567	677,281
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) . . .	3,845	503,422	528,564
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) . . .	2,702	555,043	575,357
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) . . .	2,922	607,593	643,817
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) . . .	3,243	597,056	626,305
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,787	602,950	634,530
Total	29,375	5,022,390	5,284,778

It will be seen that there was an increase of population in all the districts, the increase being greatest in Upper Bavaria.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century. In 1840 it was 4,370,974. On the basis of births, deaths, and emigration the population at the end of 1882 was 5,343,515.

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration. There is a large emigration from Bavaria; in 1881 there were 17,106 emigrants from Bavaria by German ports and Antwerp to countries outside Europe; in 1882, 17,640; and in 1883, 17,986. In the 13 years 1871–83, 106,994.

In Bavaria in 1882 there were 37,801 marriages, 209,264 births, and 160,217 deaths, the excess of births over deaths being thus 49,047. Included in the births are 7,050 still-born, or 3·37 per cent. of the whole, and 28,530 illegitimate children, or 13·63 of the whole.

In 1881 the number of poor receiving relief was 160,650, the sum expended on them being 300,896*l*. Of the total number, 103,507 were permanent paupers.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 1,040,870 proprietors.

The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate—viz., 241,217, and smallest in Lower Bavaria—viz. 85,187. Of the total population 51 per cent. are dependent on agriculture, and 28 per cent. on manufactures, mining, &c.

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 1, 1880:—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1880	Towns	Dec. 1, 1880
Munich (München) .	230,023	Furth . . .	31,063
Nürnberg . .	99,519	Bamberg . .	29,587
Augsburg . .	61,408	Kaiserslautern .	26,323
Würzburg . .	51,014	Bayreuth . .	22,072
Regensburg . .	34,516	Hof . . .	20,997

Of the total area of Bavaria nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests; about 50,000 acres are under vines. The total value of its mining products and smelting works in 1882 was 505,200*l*. Beer is an important industry in Bavaria, the average quantity manufactured in 1882-83 being 266½ million gallons; of this, however, only about 20 million gallons were exported.

In 1884, Bavaria had 3,150 miles of railway, of which 2,680 miles belonged to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hugh G. MacDonell.

III. WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Karl I., King of Württemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Queen *Olga*, born Sept. 11, 1822, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Maria*, born October 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Alfred Count von Neipperg; widow, November 16, 1865.

II. Princess *Katharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Württemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Wilhelm, born Feb. 25, 1848; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died April 30, 1882, leaving a daughter Pauline, born Dec. 19, 1877.

III. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieutenant-general in the service of Württemberg.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg, grand uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are three children:—1. Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836. 2. Franz, Duke von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837; married to Princess Mary of Cambridge, June 12, 1866 (see page 203). 3. Amalia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian cavalry.

II. Duchess *Maria*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of the late Duke Eugene of Württemberg; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868.

III. Duke *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; general of infantry in the service of Austria.

IV. Duchess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829.

V. Duke *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Württemberg, born July 11, 1844, daughter of the late Duke Eugene.

VI. Princess *Agnes*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz.

VII. The late Duke *Wilhelm Alexander*, the son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg; married October 17, 1837, to Princess Marie of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Philipp, born July 30, 1838; married January 18, 1865, to Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, born July 15, 1845, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, of which union there are offspring four children:—1. Prince Albert, born Dec. 23, 1865. 2. Princess Josephine, born Aug. 31, 1871. 3. Prince Robert, born Jan. 14, 1873. 4. Prince Ulrich, born June 16, 1877.

The former duchy of Württemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806. Wilhelm I.,

the second king, granted a constitution. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,821,442 mark, or 91,072*l.*, with an additional grant of 316,464 mark, or 15,823*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Württemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—Abgeordneten—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; 6 deputies of the Roman Catholic clergy; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 70 deputies of towns and rural districts elected by the citizens by secret ballot. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the Lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Ministry of State and a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the President of the Ministry of State. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

Church and Education.

The census of Württemberg, taken December 1, 1880, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Protestants, 1,364,580; Roman Catholics, 590,290; Dissenters of various denominations, 2,917; and Jews, 13,331. According to the census of 1875, the Protestants formed 69 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Württemberg was formed in 1823 by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of a consistorium of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the eastern part of the kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, dependent of the Archbishop of Freiburg, in Baden, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—*Kirchenrath*—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477. (See *Germany*, p. 105.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

Nearly one-half of the public revenue of the kingdom is derived from domains, including vast forests, and other State property, such as railways, telegraphs, and mines, and one-half from taxes.

The financial year, which formerly ended with the month of June, was changed in 1878 to finish with March. The estimated revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1884-5 were made to balance at 54,060,186 mark. The estimated revenue and expenditure for each of the two years ending March 31, 1886 and 1887, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1886	1887
	Mark	Mark
State Property:—Domains	6,248,126	6,248,126
Railways, Posts, Telegraphs	14,496,553	14,705,836
Various	963,897	962,768
Direct taxes—Land, Property, Industry	8,742,315	8,742,315
Income tax	4,974,000	5,094,000
Indirect taxes—Excise	1,550,000	1,550,000
Tax on drinks, dogs, &c.	9,902,400	9,902,400
Justice, &c.	2,570,000	2,570,000
Customs, tobacco, &c.	4,268,370	4,268,370
Surplus from previous budget.	434,593	518,232
Totals	54,150,254 £2,707,512	54,552,647 £2,727,602

Branches of Expenditure	1886	1887
	Mark	Mark
Civil list of the king	1,813,426	1,813,426
Allowances to other members of the royal family	316,057	316,057
Public debt	19,598,865	19,983,989
Salaries, pensions, &c.	3,019,625	3,071,166
Department of Foreign Affairs	185,991	186,091
Department of Justice	4,015,756	4,015,756
„ of the Interior	5,764,191	5,698,410
Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	8,117,731	8,134,785
Department of Finance	2,919,265	2,932,765
Parliamentary representation	343,172	343,427
Miscellaneous disbursements	416,800	416,800
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	7,639,375	7,639,375
Total	54,150,254 £2,707,012	54,552,047 £2,727,602

The public debt of Württemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, nearly the whole of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 428,881,708 mark, or 21,444,085*l.* on April 1, 1885, of which the bulk bore interest at 4 per cent., and most of the balance 4½. For April 1, 1886, the debt, it is estimated, will amount to 426,344,416 mark, or 21,317,220*l.*

The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The

latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 381,447,452 mark, or 19,072,372*l.* on April 1, 1885.

The total debt amounts to about 10*l.* 17*s.* per head of population, and the interest, &c., for 1884-5 to 10*s.* per head; but as the net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounted to 13,104,632 mark, or 655,231*l.*, in 1884-5, it covers about two-thirds of the interest of the whole public debt.

The total contingent of Württemberg to the Imperial army in 1884-5 is 772 officers, 18,815 men, and 3,441 horses.

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 354 German, or 7,675 English square miles, with 1,971,118 inhabitants—951,600 males, and 1,019,518 females—at the enumeration of December 1, 1880. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in English square miles, and number of inhabitants, were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreise	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Jagst	1,810	390,703	407,613
Neckar	1,286	587,834	622,912
Black Forest (Schwarzwald) .	1,973	454,937	472,758
Danube (Donau)	2,606	448,031	467,835
Total	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to only 0·93 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was, as will be seen, proportionately largest in the Neckar circle, and least in the Danube. The total increase in the kingdom during the 35 years from 1841 to 1880 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population. The estimated population at the end of 1882 was 1,974,655. There were in 1882 in Württemberg 12,523 marriages, 78,427 births, and 56,542 deaths, the excess of births over deaths being 21,885. The births included 2,818 still-born, or 3·59 of the total number, and 6,916 illegitimate children, or 8·91 per cent. of the total. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, has drawn off large numbers of the people. In the five years from 1873 to 1877, the total number of emigrants was 10,039. But the emigration here, as in other parts of Germany, greatly declined during the period, falling from 4,651 in 1873, to 1,032 in 1877. Emigrants in 1880,

8,692; in 1881, 11,470; in 1882, 9,927; and in 1883, 9,792; in the 13 years 1871–83, 61,050.

The kingdom has but seven towns with more than sixteen thousand inhabitants—namely, Stuttgart, the capital, which had 117,303; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 32,773; Heilbronn, which had 24,446; Esslingen, which had 20,758; Reutlingen, 16,609; Cannstadt, 16,205; and Ludwigsburg, 16,100 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. The population follows generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine.

Of the total area three-fifths is under culture and three-tenths under forest.

Württemberg has 973 miles of railway, all but 10 miles belonging to the State.

British Minister.—Sir Henry Barron, Bart., C.M.G.

IV. SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert I., born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of the German Army of the Meuse in the war against France, 1870–71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen *Caroline*, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; married, in second nuptials, Oct. 10, 1856, to the Marchese Rapallo, of Florence.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilda, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865. 3. Princess Marie, born May 31, 1867. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869. 5. Prince Maximilian, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as

the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 2,940,000 mark, or 147,000*l.* per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 320,414 mark, or 16,020*l.* a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 26, 1860; October 19, 1861; December 3, 1868; and October 12, 1874. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the king is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of mediatized domains now held by five owners; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-five deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay 3 marks annual land-tax or other direct contribution, or who own land with a dwelling-house. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of both houses being allowed 12*s.* per day during the sittings of Parliament, with journey money. Both Houses have the right to make propositions

for new laws. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the king and a Council of Ministers, namely, the Ministers of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior and the Royal House, of War, of Foreign Affairs, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census of December 1, 1880, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,886,806 Protestants; 74,333 Catholics; 4,809 other Christian sects; 6,518 Jews; 339 unclassified, or 'without religion.' The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 9,650*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory. In 1881 there were 3,989 elementary and preparatory schools, besides 76 high and technical schools, the total number of pupils being 603,054. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. Attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, is compulsory, and the system of elementary and other education is similar to that of most other German States, the total sum allotted in the budget of 1882-83 for education was 250,000*l.*, of which 80,541*l.* was for elementary education.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by three thousand matriculated students. (See *Germany*, p. 105.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The ordinary revenue for each of the two years 1883-4 and 1884-5 was returned at 69,923,022 mark, or 3,496,151*l.*, and was balanced by the expenditure. About one-half of the total revenue of the years 1884 and 1885 was derived from domains, forests, and state railways. The total direct taxes (apart from Imperial) in 1884 and 1885 amounted to 899,975*l.*, or 6*s.* per head of population; the charge for indirect taxes (which are chiefly Imperial) being about 12*s.* per head. The revenue from railways alone amounted to 1,357,890*l.* There was besides an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 882,835*l.* The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 30,902,317 mark, or 1,045,115*l.*, for the years 1884 and 1885.

The public debt amounted, on January 1, 1884, to 664,599,825 mark, or 33,279,991*l*. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility.

The total capital invested in State railways in 1882 was 580,823,950 marks, or 29,041,197*l*.

The total income of all classes of the population in 1881 was estimated at 55,574,705*l*.

Saxony furnishes to the Imperial Army 1884-5, 1,136 officers, 27,606 men, and 5,130 horses.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 272 German, or 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,972,805—comprising 1,445,330 males, and 1,527,475 females—at the census of December 1, 1880. The kingdom is divided into four government districts, called Kreis-Hauptmannschaften, the area of which, in English square miles, and population, was as follows at each of the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreis-Hauptmannschaften	Area: Engl. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Dresden	2,229	749,503	808,512
Leipzig	1,230	639,731	707,826
Bautzen	1,232	339,203	351,326
Zwickau	2,086	1,031,905	1,105,141
Total population .	6,777	2,760,342	2,972,805

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867-71 was 129,944, being at the rate of 1·30 per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the four years 1871-75 was at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum; and in the five years 1875-80 1·48 per annum. The increase was nearly thrice as large in the towns as in the rural districts of the kingdom. The estimated population at the end of 1882 was 3,033,103.

Besides the German population, Saxony has 51,410 Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. The number of marriages in Saxony in 1882 was 26,662; births, 131,664; deaths, 91,242, leaving a surplus of births of 40,422. Included in the births were 5,008, or 3·80 still-born, and 17,345, or 13·17 illegitimate children. There were 9,241 emigrants from Saxony in 1881, 7,439 in 1882, and 6,281 in 1883. The density of population is high, being 438 per square mile, rising in the Leipzig district to nearly 600.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population. The urban population in 1880 numbered 1,223,342, and the rural 1,750,463. There were, in June 1882, 10 towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely :—

Dresden	222,241	Freiberg	25,685
Leipzig	154,345	Zittau	22,301
Chemnitz	97,716	Meerane	21,360
Plauen	36,775	Glauchau	20,583
Zwickau	36,992	Bautzen (1881)	20,367

The last five have decreased in population since 1880.

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, at New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

Considerable quantities of coal are obtained in Saxony ; in 1883, 3,711,690 tons.

In 1884 there were 1,348 miles of railway.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—George Strachey. *British Consul-General.*—Baron Von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

V. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 9, 1857.

II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862. Married September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

III. *Ludwig*, born June 12, 1865.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820 ; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829 ; married, February

11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865. 2. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867.

III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845.

IV. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

V. Princess *Cecilia*, born Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia (see page 383).

The title of Grand-duke was taken by Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, after the division of the German Empire.

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,739,126 mark, or 86,756*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; eight members elected by the nobility; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of whom are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the *Wahlmänner*, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of four departments, headed by the 'Staats Ministerium' (Ministry of State). The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1884 amounted to 41,046,570 mark, or 2,052,328*l.*, and that of 1885 to 41,168,960 mark, or 2,058,448*l.*, besides extraordinary revenue for 1885 of 555,007 mark, or 27,750*l.*; while the expenditure was calculated at 41,975,278 mark, or 2,098,763*l.* for 1884, and 39,280,083 mark, or 1,964,004*l.* for 1885. The extraordinary expenditure for 1885 was 5,870,197 mark, or 293,509*l.* One-fourth of the revenue is derived from direct taxes, including a land tax—*Grundsteuer*—and an income tax. About one-fourth comes from indirect taxes,

one-fifth from the produce of crown lands and forests, and one-fifth from customs and miscellaneous sources.

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The receipts of the state railways in the years 1884-5 (exclusive of sinking fund) were estimated for each year at 39,835,550 mark, or 1,991,777*l.*, and the disbursements to 27,130,363 mark, or 1,356,518*l.*, leaving a surplus of 12,702,193 mark, or 635,109*l.* The total amount invested in railways up to the end of 1883 was 20,325,544*l.*

The public debt is divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General net debt amounted, at the commencement of 1884, to 11,396,717 mark, or 569,835*l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 327,305,308 mark, or 16,365,265*l.*

Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 German, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,570,254 at the census of December 1, 1880. The Grand-duchy is divided into four districts, the population of which was as follows at the enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Constance	1,679	276,375	282,332
Freiburg	1,830	441,369	454,221
Karlsruhe	993	387,314	406,973
Mannheim	1,349	401,473	426,728
Total	5,851	1,506,531	1,570,254

The density of the population is 268 per square mile, being greatest in the Karlsruhe district, where it is over 400. Of the total population in 1880, 765,310 were males, and 804,944 females.

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of 0·46 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 0·76 per cent. per annum, and in the five from 1875-80 it was 0·82 per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large

number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration. The estimated population at the end of 1882 was 1,571,917. The number of marriages in Baden in 1882 was 10,101, births 56,100, deaths 40,528, excess of births over deaths 15,572. Included in the births were 1,591, or 2·84 still-born, and 4,419, or 7·88 per cent. illegitimate children. The emigrants from Baden in 1882 numbered 5,290; in 1883, 5,761.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1880, there were 993,109 Roman Catholics, and 547,461 Protestants, 2,280 of other Christian sects, together with 27,278 Jews, and 126 unclassified, or of 'no religion.' There were five towns with a population of over 20,000 at the census of December 1, 1880—namely, Mannheim, with 53,465; Karlsruhe, the capital, with 49,993; Freiburg, with 36,401; Heidelberg, with 24,417; and Pforzheim, with 24,037 inhabitants.

Of the total area of Baden 42 per cent. is under cultivation, 37 per cent. under forest, and 17 per cent. under meadows and pastures. There were 830 miles of railways in 1884.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn, C.B.

Consul-General.—Charles Oppenheim (Frankfort-on-Maine).

VI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz III., born March 19, 1851, son of Friedrich Franz II. and Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 15, 1883; married January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia; offspring a daughter, Alexandrine, born December 24, 1879, and a son, born April 9, 1882.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married May 5, 1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring: 1. *Paul Friedrich*, born May 12, 1882; 2. *Maria Louisa*, born May 1, 1883; 3. *Antoinette*, born May 28, 1884. Duke *Paul* in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand Duchy for himself and his descendants; he himself became a Roman Catholic.

II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married, August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. (See page 389.)

III. *Johann*, born December 8, 1857.

IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869.

V. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871.

VI. *Adolf*, born October 10, 1873.

VII. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of *Rittergüter*, or knights' estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint assembly with the Diet of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is represented in a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. On July 1, 1884, the public debt was estimated at 24,113,200 mark, or 1,205,660*l*. The interest of the railway debt (19,860,000 mark, not included in the above) is covered by the annuity of 38,000*l*. paid by the Company who have bought the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 577,055 (284,479 males, 292,576 females) at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'*Rittergüter*'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'*Klostergüter*'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The Domains

contain rather more than one-third of the total population of the Grand-duchy, and the Town Estates another third.

There was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, although the average density is only 119 inhabitants per English square mile, and the soil moreover very fertile. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628, and at the next enumeration, of December 1, 1871, the number had fallen to 557,707, being a decrease of 2,921, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867-71. At the census of December 1, 1875, the population was found to have further declined to 553,785, being a loss of 3,922, or of 0.18 per cent. per annum. From 1875 to 1880, however, there was a large increase. Estimated population at the end of 1882, 573,394. The number of marriages in 1882 was 4,207, births 18,376, deaths 12,658, excess of births 5,718. Included in the births were 639, or 3.48 per cent. still-born, and 2,527, or 13.75 per cent. illegitimate children. During the five years from 1873 to 1877, the large number of 10,097 emigrants left the little State. But there was a gradual decline in emigration during the period, the number of emigrants falling from 6,492 in 1873, to 365 in 1877. In 1880 it was 1,335; in 1881, 3,795; in 1882, 6,155; in 1883, 4,779; and 39,569 in 1871-1883.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants, there being in 1880 only 2,538 Catholics, and 2,580 Jews. There were two towns with a population of over 20,000—namely, Rostock, with 36,967, and Schwerin, the capital, with 30,146 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1880.

The two Mecklenburgs had 300 miles of railway in 1884.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B.

Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley (Hamburg).

VII. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Ludwig IV., born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III. and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Victoria, born April 5, 1863: married to Prince Ludwig of Battenburg, April 30, 1884.

II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884.

III. *Irene*, born July 11, 1866.

IV. *Ludwig*, born November 25, 1868.

V. *Alice*, born June 6, 1872.

Brothers of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Niddau; widower, Jan. 6, 1879.

II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born November 16, 1845.

Uncle of the Grand-duke.

Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, lieutenant in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30, 1884. 3. Alexander, born April 5, 1857; elected Prince of Bulgaria, April 29, 1879. 4. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858. 5. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,228,288 mark, or 61,414*l.*, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Hesse has a university at Giessen. There are 983 public elementary schools (1881), and 872 preparatory schools, besides 22 higher schools.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date Dec. 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856 and 1872. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of 10 deputies of the eight larger towns, and 40 representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into three departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior and of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years. The revenue for the financial period 1882–85 was estimated at 17,558,207 mark, or 877,910*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure at 17,306,747 mark, or 865,337*l.*, per annum. The actual surplus, added to that of previous periods, left 6,286,648 marks for investment. The estimates for the finance period 1885–8 give the expenditure at 17,500,000 marks. The public debt amounted to 40,797,898 mark in 1885, of which 34,000,000 mark are railway debt; against this are active funds of the State amounting to 24,222,962 mark.

The total annual charge of the debt in the budget of 1885–8 is 43,900*l.*

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 936,340 inhabitants (464,917 males and 471,423 females). The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) .	1,270	255,632	264,614
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen) .	530	259,164	277,152
Starkenburg	1,066	369,422	394,574
Total population	2,866	884,218	936,340

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years from 1871 to 1875 was at the rate of 0·85 per cent. per annum, and in the five years 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·14. Estimated population at the end of 1882, 947,224. There were 6,501 marriages in Hesse in 1882, 31,779 births and 22,268 deaths, leaving a surplus of 9,511 births. Among the births are 1,308, or 4·11 still-born, and 2,308, or 7·26 illegitimate children. In 1881 there were 4,173 emigrants from Hesse, 3,430 in 1882, and 3,589 in 1883.

Of the population in 1880, 635,523 were Protestants; 269,397 Catholics; 4,130 other Christian sects; 26,746 Jews; and 544 unclassified, or of 'no religion.' The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 60,905; Darmstadt, the capital, 48,153; Offenbach, 28,449; Worms, 19,005; Giessen, 16,855 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880.

Hesse has 566 miles of railway, of which 140 miles belong to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn, C.B.

Consul-General.—Charles Oppenheim (Frankfort).

VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; issue a daughter *Sophia*, born February 2, 1879.

II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The cousin of the Grand-duke, Prince *Peter* (died May 14, 1881), the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Emperor Paul of Russia, and his wife, Princess *Therese* of Nassau, had the following four children:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of the late Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, married May 29, 1863, to Marie Bulazel, Countess von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845; offspring of the union are a son and a daughter called Count and Countess von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; general in the service of Russia; married, Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, *Peter*, born Nov. 21, 1868. 4. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850; colonel in the army of Russia; married Oct. 20, 1882, to Agrippina, Countess of Zarnekau.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Anton

Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 255,000 mark, or 12,750*l.* He draws also a revenue of 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg, and the principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The revenue and expenditure of the Central Treasury balance at 52,400*l.* for 1882, 51,517*l.* for 1883, and 53,927*l.* for 1884. The estimated revenue of the duchy and principalities is:—1882, 361,449*l.*; 1883, 297,049*l.*; 1884, 296,374*l.* The estimated expenditure:—1882, 313,973*l.*; 1883, 307,709*l.*; 1884, 307,270*l.* The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property: while in expenditure the civil list and the interest of the public debt take the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1883, to 1,912,533*l.*

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 Engl. square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 337,478 inhabitants (167,838 males, 169,640 females). At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, the population numbered 319,314, the increase of

population amounting to 1·10 per cent. per annum in the years 1875–80, to 0·35 per annum in the years 1871–75, while in the four preceding years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was only 0·05 per annum. Estimated population in 1882, 340,592. The people are mostly Protestants, the Catholics numbering 74,254 in 1880.

Marriages in 1882 2,551, births 11,436, deaths 7,618, excess of births 3,818. Included in the births are 474, or 4·14 per cent. still-born, and 586, or 5·12 per cent. illegitimate children. Emigrants 1881, 2,007; 1882, 2,251; 1883, 2,056.

The capital, Oldenburg, has 20,575 inhabitants (1880).

Oldenburg had 203 miles of railway in 1884.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B.

Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley (Hamburg).

IX. BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

The last Duke of Brunswick was **Wilhelm I.**, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, Duke *Karl*, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The ducal house of Brunswick, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick Regency law of February 1879 enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Minister of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the Government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces

in the Duchy. If the rightful heir is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a Regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. The Duke's civil list, amounting on the average to 1,000,000 mark, or 50,000*l.*, per annum in recent years, was not set down in the budget, but was paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains, and from the interest of an invested capital of 3,000,000 mark, or 150,000*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 28, 1851. The legislative power is vested, according to the law of 1851, in one Chamber, consisting of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of four departments, namely, of State, of Finance, of Justice, and of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years, but each year separate. For the year 1882 the revenue and expenditure were made to balance at 9,977,200 mark, or 498,860*l.*; for 1883, 9,235,500 mark, or 461,775*l.*; for 1884, 9,272,900 mark, or 463,645*l.* Not included in the budget estimates, as already stated, is the civil list of the Grand-duke. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1884, was 79,015,953 mark, or 3,950,797*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways. The productive capital of the State reduces the real debt to 1,685,093*l.*

The duchy has an area of 1,526 English square miles, with a population of 349,367 inhabitants (174,226 males, 175,141 females), according to the census of December 1, 1880. There were 311,764 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871, the increase in the four years 1871-75 being at the high rate of 1.26 per cent. per annum, while it was 1.29 in the five years 1875-80. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 being at the rate of 0.73 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 356,715. Marriages 1882, 2,970, births 12,915, deaths 9,710; surplus 3,205. Included in the births are 470, or 3.64 per cent. still-born, and 1,373, or 10.63

per cent. illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1881, 635; 1882, 786; 1883, 592. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 9,626 Catholics.

The capital of the duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 75,038 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

There were 238 miles of railway in 1883.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B.
Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley.

X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring two sons, namely, Wilhelm, born June 10, 1876, and Bernhard, born April 13, 1878.

II. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849; married Feb. 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz; offspring, Heinrich XXXII., born March 3, 1878; Heinrich XXXIII., born July 26, 1879; and a daughter born, June 27, 1884.

III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sister of the Grand-duke.

Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

III. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding;

major-general in the Austrian army; married, February 14, 1870, to Pierina Marcochia, Countess von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 930,000 mark, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom one is chosen by the noble landowners; four by other landowners having a yearly income from 3,000 mark upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-one by all the other inhabitants. The first mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-one indirectly. The whole body of voters in the latter class choose a certain number of delegates, and these deputies elect the member for the constituency. The Chamber meets every three years.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1884 to 1886 comprised an annual income of 6,305,280 mark, or 315,261*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 6,266,404 mark, or 313,320*l.*, leaving a surplus of 38,826 mark, or 1,941*l.*, for each year. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 64,800,000 mark, or 3,240,000*l.* The public debt amounted to 6,455,631 mark, or 327,781*l.*, on January 1, 1884. The debt is more than covered by the productive capital of the State.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 309,577 (151,062 males, 158,514 females) at

the census of December 1, 1880. During the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·58 per cent. per annum, from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·10, while in the four years, from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 0·29 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 312,633. Marriages, 1882, 2,376; births, 10,821; deaths, 7,377; surplus, 3,435. Among the births are 414, or 3·83 per cent. still-born, and 980, or 9·06 illegitimate children. Emigrants 1881, 804; 1882, 904; 1883, 1,002. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants, there being 10,267 Catholics.

The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 19,994 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

There were 121 miles of railway in 1884.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B.

Consul-General.—Baron Von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

XI. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge.

Son of the Grand-duke.

Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born Sept. 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring two daughters, *Augusta*, born May 8, 1878, and *Jutta*, born January 24, 1880; and one son, *Friedrich*, born June 17, 1882.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which the 'privileged' towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. There are sixty-two Rittergut proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 mark, or 300,000*l*.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1, 1880, numbered 100,269 (49,161 males, 51,108 females), was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a less density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the census period, 1871-75, the decrease of population was at the rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum, while during the previous period, 1867-71, the decrease was at the rate of 0·46 per annum. During 1875-80 there has been an increase at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 100,383. Marriages, 1882, 778; births, 3,211; deaths, 2,314; surplus, 897. Among the births were 118, or 3·67 per cent. still-born, and 478, or 14·89 per cent. illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1881, 778; 1882, 906; 1883, 660. The area of the country is 1,130 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations. With the exception of 294 Catholics and 458 Jews (1880), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 9,407 inhabitants in 1880.

In the two Mecklenburgs were 300 miles of railway in 1884.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B.

Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley (Hamburg).

XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; married, in third nuptials, March 18, 1863, to Ellen Franz, Countess von Heldburg.

Children of the Duke.

I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879.

II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853.

III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859.

IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 394,286 mark, or 19,714*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870 and 1873. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the most highly taxed inhabitants; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The budget estimates for each of the three financial years 1884-86 stated the revenue at 5,001,670 mark, or 250,083*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,443,170 mark, or 222,158*l.* Nearly one-half of the revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the expenses for the administration of the State. The debt, on January 1, 1883, amounted to 12,606,717 mark, or 630,335*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on 8,000,000 mark, or

400,000*l.*, employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 207,075 inhabitants (101,418 males, 105,657 females). During the four years 1871–75 the population increased at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867–71, the increase was at the rate of 0·88 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880, it was at the rate of 1·25 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 209,987. Marriages, 1882, 1,541; births, 7,468; deaths, 5,017; surplus, 2,451. Included in the births are 276, or 3·70 per cent., still-born, and 935, or 12·52 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1882, 584; 1883, 767. The capital, Meiningen, had 11,227 inhabitants in 1880. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants, there being 2,274 Catholics and 1,627 Jews.

There were 114 miles of railway in 1884.

British Consul-General.—Baron Von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

XIII. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838.

Children of the Duke.

I. Prince *Leopold*, born July 18, 1855; married Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, May 26, 1884.

II. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856.

III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married April 17, 1877, to the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

IV. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861.

V. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864.

VI. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes

of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 580,000 mark, or 29,000*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863 and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom ten are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1884-85 stated the public income and expenditure at 17,948,000 mark, or 897,400*l.* About a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1883, to 5,125,646 mark, or 256,282*l.*, largely covered by productive investments.

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 232,592 (115,079 males and 117,513 females), according to the census of December 1, 1880. In the four years, 1871-75, the increase of population was at the rate of 1.23 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880 it was at the rate of 1.7 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 239,756. Marriages, 1882, 2,059; births, 8,897; deaths, 5,212; surplus, 3,685. Among the births are 319, or 3.58 per cent. still-born, and 807, or 9.07 per cent. illegitimate, children. Emigrants, 1881, 368; 1882, 262; 1883, 270. The capital, Dessau, had 23,266 inhabitants in 1880. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being 4,541 Catholics and 1,752 Jews.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B.

XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst II., born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834–36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838–40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, the heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thaler out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thaler is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year, and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deputed seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha.

The budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and six years for Coburg, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of about 36,000*l.*, divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1879-85, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 445,900 mark, or 22,295*l.*, and expenditure at 291,400 mark, or 14,570*l.*, and the revenue for Gotha (1882-5) at 1,869,386 mark, or 93,469*l.*, per annum, and expenditure at 1,272,641 mark, or 63,632*l.* The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1882-5 was fixed for Coburg at 986,200 mark, or 49,310*l.*, and for Gotha at 2,584,121 mark, or 129,206*l.* The public debt, in 1884, amounted to 3,972,100 mark, or 198,605*l.*, for Coburg, and to 7,485,212 mark, or 374,260*l.*, for Gotha, being a total of 572,865*l.*, the former being largely and the latter considerably more than covered by productive investments.

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1880, the total population numbered 194,716 (94,299 males, 100,417 females), the increase during the four years 1871-75 amounting to 1·17 per cent. per annum, and the five years 1875-80, to 1·28. In the four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 197,573. Marriages, 1882, 1,524; births, 6,919; deaths, 4,846; surplus, 2,073. Emigrants, 1881, 411; 1882, 545; 1883, 771. Among the births were 243, or 3·51 per cent. still-born, and 743, or 10·74 per cent. illegitimate children. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestants, there being 2,062 Catholics and 490 Jews.

The town of Gotha had 26,525, and Coburg 15,791 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. There are no other towns in the duchy.

There were 16 miles of railway in 1883.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Henry Nevill Dering.

Consul-General.—Baron Von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824.

Daughter of the Duke.

Princess *Marie*, born August 2, 1854; married, April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. (See page 119.)

Brother of the Duke.

Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. *Maria Anna*, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe; 2. *Elizabeth*, born January 25, 1865, married April 17, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; 3. *Ernst*, born August 31, 1871; 4. *Louise*, born August 11, 1873.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-fifth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thaler, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber

composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1. of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2. of Justice; 3. of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates of the last period, 1884–86, exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,543,651 mark, or 127,182*l.*, and an expenditure of 2,503,801 mark, or 125,190*l.* Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt in July 1884 amounted to 1,488,316 mark, or 74,494*l.* covered five times over by the active funds of the State.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 155,036 inhabitants (75,784 males, 79,252 females). The increase of population was at the rate of 1·22 per cent. per annum in the five years 1875–80, and at the rate of 0·65 per cent. per annum in the four years 1871–75. Estimated population 1882, 157,648. Many of the inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years. Marriages, 1882, 1,324; births, 6,671 (279, or 4·18 per cent. still-born, 774, or 11·60 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 4,733; surplus, 1,938. Emigrants, 1881, 247; 1882, 211; 1883, 217. Except 741 Catholics and 33 Jews (1880), the people are Protestants. The capital, Altenburg, had 26,241 inhabitants in 1880.

There were 5 miles of railway in 1883.

British Consul-General.—Baron Von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

XVI. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg Victor, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, September 26, 1853, to Princess

Helena, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the Prince.

I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855; married May 7, 1881, to the hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim.

II. Princess *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1879, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861; married April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; widow, March 28, 1884.

IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born January 20, 1865.

V. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (Accessionsvertrag) was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, for another period of ten years.

Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., renewed January 1, 1878, which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

	1884	1885	1886
	£	£	£
Estimated Revenue . .	52,546	52,552	52,534
„ Expenditure . .	51,001	48,815	48,680

Debt, 1884, 2,408,600 mark, or 120,430*l*.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1880, of 56,522 (26,938 males, 29,584 females). At the preceding census, of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 54,743; and at that of Dec. 1, 1871, 56,224. Population 1882, 56,207. Marriages, 1882, 404; births, 2,020 (85, or 4.21 per cent. still-born, and 199, or 9.85 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,350; surplus, 670. Emi-

grants, 1881, 228; 1882, 274; 1883, 282. Except 1,576 Catholics and 854 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has only 2,477 inhabitants.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Henry Nevill Dering.

Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley.

XVII. LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Waldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 10, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince Alexander, born January 16, 1831, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is a younger branch of the ancient family of Lippe, formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The Prince has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-annuity of 9,000 thaler, or 1,350*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members chosen by direct election. Seven of the members are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The budget is arranged for three years. For 1884 the revenue was estimated at 976,420 mark, or 48,821*l.* and expenditure 997,856 mark, or 49,892*l.*; 1885, revenue 973,345 mark, or 48,667*l.*, expenditure 937,900 mark, or 49,361*l.*; 1886, revenue 973,345 mark, or 48,667*l.*, expenditure 989,754 mark, or 49,487*l.* For 1884-5 the public debt was estimated at 983,107 mark, or 49,655*l.*, besides 987,230 mark, or 46,895*l.* of productively invested capital.

The population, at the census of December 1, 1880, numbered

120,246 (59,910 males, 60,336 females), living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 112,452, showing an increase at the rate of 1·34 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 122,472. Except 3,628 Catholics and 1,030 Jews, the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1882, 948; births, 4,491 (175, or 3·90 per cent. still-born, 276, or 6·15 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 2,653; surplus, 1,838. Emigrants, 1881, 394; 1882, 528; 1883, 391. The capital, Detmold, has 8,053 inhabitants (1880).

British Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley (Hamburg).

XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin, Prince *Günther*, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 291,817 mark, or 14,590*l.*, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest-assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1882–84, the annual public income was settled at 1,938,765 mark, or 96,438*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. Former financial periods showed small deficits. There is a public debt of 4,365,100 mark, or 218,255*l.*, nearly three-fourths covered by productive investments.

The population numbered 76,676 at the census of December 1, 1875, and 80,296 (39,144 males, 41,152 females) in 1880, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·38, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum. Estimated popula-

tion 1882, 80,672. Marriages, 1882, 631; births, 2,906 (114 or 3·92 per cent. still-born, 265 or 9·12 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,874; surplus, 1,032. Emigrants, 1881, 178; 1882, 220; 1883, 235. Except 398 Catholics and 45 Jews, the people are Protestants. Rudolstadt, the residence town, has 8,747 inhabitants (1880).

XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl II., born August 17, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Father of the Prince.

Günther II., born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess *Marie* of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Abdicated July 17, 1880.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.

- I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829.
- II. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.
- III. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 25,825*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by a former sovereign, Günther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of 15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legisla-

tive power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1884–87, the annual revenue is estimated to amount to 2,249,508 mark, or 112,475*l.*, and the annual expenditure to 2,228,973 mark, or 111,448*l.* There is a public debt of 4,085,987 mark, or 204,299*l.*

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 318 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 67,480 souls, and in 1880 of 71,107 (34,675 males, 36,432 females). The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 67,191, showing an increase at the rate of 0.11 per cent. per annum, while from 1875 to 1880 it was 1.05. Estimated population 1883, 80,672. Marriages, 1882, 631; births, 2,906 (65 or 2.56 per cent. still-born, 245 or 9.65 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,874; surplus, 1,032. Emigrants, 1881, 163; 1882, 130; 1883, 124. The residence town, Sondershausen, has 6,110, and Arnstadt 10,516 inhabitants (1880). The whole population, except 412 Catholics and 212 Jews (1880) is Protestant.

There were 18 miles of railway in 1884.

XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-SCHLEIZ.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg.

Children of the Prince.

I. Prince *Heinrich*, born November 10, 1858.

II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 181), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called *Heinrich*, and, to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was *Heinrich LXVII.*, and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is *Heinrich XIV.*, being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852 and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The annual public income was given as 1,321,221 mark, or 66,061*l.*, for the financial period 1884-86, with an expenditure of the same amount. There is a public debt (1884) of 1,235,630 mark, or 61,781*l.*

The census of December 1, 1875, gave a population of 92,375, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 101,330 (49,566 males, 51,764 females), on an area of 297 English square miles. On December 1, 1871, the population numbered 89,032, showing an increase in 1875 at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum, while in 1875-80, it was 1·84. Estimated population 1882, 105,424. Marriages, 1882, 867; births, 4,227 (172, or 4·07 per cent. still-born, 522, or 12·35 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 2,850; surplus, 1,377. Emigrants, 1881, 270; 1882, 249; 1883, 228. The town of Gera has 27,118 inhabitants (1880). All the inhabitants, except 442 Catholics and 69 Jews (1880), are Protestants.

XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Adolf, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermína*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck.

Children of the Prince.

- I. Princess *Hermína*, born October 5, 1845; married Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg.
- II. Prince *Georg*, born October 10, 1846; married, April 16, 1882, to Maria Anna, Duchess of Saxony; offspring: Adolf, born Feb. 23, 1883; George, born March 11, 1884.
- III. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848.
- IV. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Heinrich XXII. of Reuss-Greiz.
- V. Prince *Otto*, born September 13, 1854.
- VI. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

In the budget estimates for the financial year 1884-85, the revenue was stated at 539,522 mark, or 26,976*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. There was in 1884 a public debt of 510,000 marks, or 255,000*l.*, besides 1,116,000 marks as share of the paper-money of the Empire.

The census, of Dec. 1, 1875, gave a population of 33,133, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 35,374 (17,732 males, 17,642 females), on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0.75 per cent. per annum, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.31 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 35,753. Marriages, 1882, 288; births, 1,228 (26, or 2.12 per cent. still-born, 56, or 4.56 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 766; surplus, 462. Emigrants 1881, 55; 1882, 68; 1883, 122. Except 521 Catholics and 295 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestants. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,088 inhabitants (1880).

The State had 15 miles of railway in 1883.

British Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley (Hamburg).

XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-GREIZ.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father, November 8, 1859; married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852.

Offspring.

- I. *Heinrich*, born March 20, 1878.
- II. *Emma*, born January 17, 1881.
- III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882.
- IV. *Caroline*, born July 13, 1884.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All

the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 726,567 mark, or 36,328*l.*, for 1883; 731,558 mark, or 36,577*l.*, for 1884; and 725,088 mark, or 36,254*l.*, for 1885. There is a public debt of 937,724 mark, or 46,886*l.*

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, to 50,782 (24,984 males, 25,798 females), living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1875 the population numbered 46,985, showing an increase at the rate of 1.55 per cent. per annum. Estimated population 1882, 52,183. Marriages, 1882, 419; births, 2,253 (89, or 3.95 per cent. still-born, 179, or 7.94 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 1,398; surplus, 855. Emigrants, 1881, 105; 1882, 75; 1883, 44. The town of Greiz has 15,061 inhabitants (1880). Except 450 Catholics and 60 Jews (1880) the people are Protestants.

XXIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January 1861; a revision was published October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government — Staatsgewalt — is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants.

The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 150*l.*, over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 40 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe, form the principal part of the expenditure. The jurisdiction of the free port was, however, on January 1. 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, although it was stipulated that the incorporation treaty with the Empire should not, unless necessary, be enforced until October, 1888. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step will involve an expenditure of 5 millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes 2 millions. In the budget for 1885 the revenue was estimated at 1,881,202*l.*, and expenditure the same. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to more than one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 330,500*l.* in 1885; for education the expenditure is 186,023*l.* The direct taxation amounts to 1*l.* 10*s.* per head of population.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1883, amounted to 142,456,540 mark, or 7,122,827*l*. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works, a considerable part of it being devoted, after the great fire in 1842, to the rebuilding of the destroyed city on a new plan.

Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants, and on Dec. 1, 1880, of 453,869 (221,522 males, 232,347 females). Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions, viz. the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and Ritzbüttel, the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 1, 1880 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs	410,127
Rural districts and Bergedorf	36,388
Cuxhaven and Ritzbüttel	7,354
Total	453,869

In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the high rate of 2·59 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875, at the rate of 3·41 per cent. per annum, and in 1875–80, at the rate of 3·35. In 1883 the population of the state was estimated at 495,029, and of town and suburbs at 439,666. A large stream of emigration to America—which, after rapidly declining, has as rapidly increased in recent years—flows through Hamburg. The number of German emigrants by Hamburg was 32,556 in 1870; 74,406 in 1872; 43,443 in 1874; 12,729 in 1876; 11,827 in 1878; 42,786 in 1880; 84,425 in 1881; 71,164 in 1882; and 55,666 in 1883. The total emigration by Hamburg in 1882 was 113,221; and in 1883, 89,465. The emigration from Hamburg itself in 1881 was 3,188; in 1882, 3,410; in 1883, 3,170. Marriages, 1882, 4,165; births, 18,170 (644, or 3·54 per cent. still-born; 1,841, or 10·13 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 11,908; surplus, 6,262. Protestants (1880) 420,003; Catholics, 12,063; other Christians, 873; Jews, 16,024; unclassified, or 'no religion,' 4,906.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany.

The total imports of Hamburg in 1882 were valued at 102,198,942*l*.; of this 47,560,153*l*. was by sea, of which

21,183,131*l.* was from Great Britain. The exports in 1882 amounted to 85,541,912*l.*, of which 43,229,755*l.* went by sea. In 1883 the imports of merchandise were valued at 111,410,000*l.*

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1882 was 6,189, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,030,909; in 1883, 6,352 vessels, of 3,351,670 tons. The number of vessels which cleared in 1882 was 6,167, of 3,022,027 tons; and in 1883, 6,387, of 3,355,612 tons. In 1882, British vessels entered with cargoes, 2,455, of tonnage, 1,322,791; the value of cargoes 33,875,000*l.*, besides 76 vessels of 35,009 tons, in ballast. In 1883, British vessels entered, with cargoes, 407, of tonnage 591,197; the value of the cargoes 25,067,382*l.*; besides 107, of 46,803 tons, in ballast. In 1882, British vessels cleared with cargoes, 1,747, of 919,085 tons, and cargoes valued at 14,705,000*l.*, besides 780 vessels, of 431,486 tons, in ballast. In 1883, British vessels cleared with cargoes, 1,862, of 1,048,170 tons, and cargoes valued at 20,654,264*l.*; besides 738 vessels, of 481,776 tons, in ballast.

The total number of sea-going vessels (*Seeschiffe*) which belonged to the port of Hamburg was as follows on Jan. 1, 1884:—

	Number	Tonnage
Steamers	178	173,509
Sailing vessels	310	134,590
Total	488	308,099

At the commencement of 1871, the number of vessels belonging to Hamburg was 439, with an aggregate tonnage of 184,496, so that in the twelve years there was an increase of 122,548 in tonnage. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was nearly eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium.

There were 12 miles of railway in 1884.

British Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley.

XXIV. LÜBECK.

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to a constitution revised April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses, exer-

cising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

After the creation of a new system of judicature in 1879 for the whole Empire of Germany, with the 'Reichsgericht' at Leipzig at the head of all the Courts of Law, the Imperial Court at Leipzig is now for Lübeck the highest Court of Appeal. There exist at Lübeck, since October 1, 1879, only the 'Amtsgericht' and the 'Landgericht'; from these the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg, for the three Hanse towns, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, and from that to the Reichsgericht at Leipzig.

The estimated revenue for the year 1885 amounted to 2,643,978 mark, or 132,198*l.*, and the expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-third is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1884, to 21,826,311 mark, or 1,091,315*l.* Rather more than one-fifth of the public liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; while the rest consist mainly of a 4% loan of 1850, and a 3½% loan of 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1875, the State comprises a territory of 124 square miles, with a population of 56,912, including a garrison; on December 1, 1880, the population was 63,571 (30,981 males, and 32,590 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055. In the four years from 1871 to 1875, the population increased at the rate of 2·18 per cent. per annum, and in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2·37 per cent. per annum. Estimated population of city and suburbs in 1882, 67,368. Except 812 Catholics and 560 Jews (1880), the inhabitants are Protestants. Marriages, 1882, 505; births, 2,195; (83, or 3·78 per cent., still-born; 169, or

7.70 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,529; surplus, 666. Emigrants, 1881, 186; 1882, 204; 1883, 161.

In 1883 the value of the imports of Lübeck was 10,775,300*l.*, and exports 9,565,900*l.*

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1884, forty-two sea-going vessels, of 11,177 tons, including thirty steamers, of 8,858 tons. In the year 1883, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,012 vessels, of 403,660 tons, and there cleared 2,105 vessels, of 401,517 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1883 was 11, of an aggregate tonnage of 6,297. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are included under Germany. (See p. 191.)

The State had 25 miles of railway in 1884.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

XXV. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5. 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of seventeen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the seventeen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1884 balanced at 11,593,700 mark, or 579,685*l.* In 1883 the revenue was 13,087,553 mark, or 654,377*l.*, and expenditure 13,470,773 mark, or 673,538*l.* More than one-third of the revenue is raised

from public property—Eigenthum und Rechten—and another third from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January, 1884, to 78,478,900 mark, or 3,923,945*l*. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 142,220, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,723 (75,593 males, 81,130 females). The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the high rate of 3.82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1875 to 1880, the increase was but 1.94 per annum. The population on January 1, 1883, was estimated at 161,214. The State embraces an area of 98 English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is the chief outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants who left the port was 80,418 in 1872; 30,633 in 1874; 10,972 in 1876; 11,329 in 1878; 80,330 in 1880; 122,767 in 1881; 114,955 in 1882; and 111,295 in 1883. Of the emigrants of 1883, 87,739 were natives of Germany, the remainder being composed of natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and other countries. The emigrants from Bremen itself in 1882 numbered 1,717, and in 1883, 1,614. Marriages, 1882, 1,212; births, 5,766 (203 or 3.52 per cent. still-born, 373 or 6.47 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 3,637; surplus, 2,129. Protestants, 150,156; Catholics, 5,574; Jews, 766; other sects, 225.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1884, was 355, of 306,592 tons, the number including 98 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 88,194 tons. Nearly all the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large ships, mainly built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, with smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1882 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,708 vessels, of 1,129,517 tons, and there cleared 2,951 vessels, of 1,111,491 tons. This included 320 British vessels, of 210,574 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. The aggregate value of the imports in 1883 was 27,720,000*l*., of which

3,000,000*l.* were from Great Britain; and of exports, 26,595,000*l.*, of which 1,020,000*l.* went to Great Britain. It was decided in 1882 to spend 1,500,000*l.* in widening and deepening the Weser between Bremen and Bremerhaven, a length of fifty miles; it was expected the work would take six years.

There were 65 miles of railway in the State in 1883.

British Consul-General.—George R. L. Annesley (Hamburg).

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The fundamental laws, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, and July 4, 1879. By Art. of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, 'the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a governor-general, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Field-Marshal Edwin Hans Karl von Manteuffel, born Feb. 24, 1809; entered the Prussian cavalry, 1826; captain, 1843; colonel, 1850; general, 1858; commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in Hanover and Hesse, 1866; commander of the 1st corps d'armée of Germany in the war against France, 1870-71; nominated field-marshal, 1872. Appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Aug. 4, 1879; assumed office, Oct. 1, 1879.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of five departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the General in command of the troops in the province, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and seven other members appointed by the Emperor. The Statthalter is President of the Council. For the administration of local affairs there is a Provincial Committee, consisting of 58 members.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1886, amounted to 38,657,114 mark, or 1,932,855*l.*; and the estimates of expenditure to the same. For

1884-5 the total expenditure amounted to 40,598,440 mark, or 2,029,922*l*. Nearly one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine had a debt of 1,440,175*l*. in 1884.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 1,531,804, and in 1880 of 1,566,670 (770,108 males, 796,562 females), being 281 individuals per English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the census of December 1, 1875, and the census of December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area	Population	
	Eng. sqr. miles	December 1875	December 1880
Ober-Elsass . .	1,353	453,374	461,942
Unter-Elsass . .	1,844	598,180	612,015
Lothringen . . .	2,383	480,250	492,713
* Total . . .	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670

There was a decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounting to 0·23 per cent. per annum. During the preceding five years from December 1866 to December 1871, there was a decrease of population at the rate of 0·84 per cent. per annum, ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration. But there were only 158 emigrants in the year 1876, and but 108 in 1877. Between 1875-80 there was an increase of 0·45 per cent. per annum. On the basis of births, deaths, and emigration, the estimated population in 1882 is given as 1,555,835, and shows an apparent decrease of 10,000 since 1880. Marriages, 1882, 10,322; births, 51,423 (1,908, or 3·71 per cent. still-born; 4,061, or 7·90 illegitimate); deaths, 41,393; surplus, 10,030. Emigrants beyond Europe, 1881, 692; 1882, 696; 1883, 872.

At the census of December 1, 1880, there were in the Reichsland 1,218,513 Roman Catholics, 305,315 Protestants, 3,053 members of other Christian sects, 39,278 Jews, and 511 unclassified. According to an official estimate, 200,000 of the inhabitants are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,350,000 of German origin.

The three principal towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Unter-Elsass, Mülhausen in Ober-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1880, Strassburg had 104,471, Mülhausen 68,140, and Metz 53,131 inhabitants.

The prison population had increased from 16,476 in 1872, to 49,750 in 1882.

Alsace-Lorraine is a great wine-producing country. Of the 1,696 communes, 1,047 have vineyards. The total value of the produce in 1880 was 1,596,730*l*.

There were 815 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine in 1884.

Trade, Commerce, and Industry of Germany.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League, which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs' — 'until they themselves demand admittance.' By a treaty with the German Imperial Government, the free-port privileges of Hamburg, formerly embracing the whole State, have now been restricted to the city and port of Hamburg.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire, and those of the Zollverein Council in the Federal Council, and devolves upon three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the states of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beet-root, and tobacco.

The imports in 1881 amounted to 149,505,000*l*., and in 1882 to 158,235,000*l*.; the exports, in 1881, to 152,000,000*l*., and in 1882 to 162,235,000*l*. The total value of the imports and exports of Germany in 1883 is shown in the following table :—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Living animals	11,134,700	8,078,850
Articles for consumption	42,210,500	26,472,600
Seeds and plants	5,349,700	1,557,700
Fuel	2,101,950	3,819,100
Raw and manufactured materials:—		
Chemicals	19,519,000	13,555,650
Stone, clay, and glass	2,180,650	5,902,700
Metals	5,386,400	18,300,000
Wood	5,424,950	5,111,400
Paper	742,650	3,964,800
Textiles	49,925,100	47,722,700
Leather, &c.	9,255,500	12,707,750
Various	8,955,400	16,417,100
Total merchandise	163,186,500	163,610,350
Gold and silver	1,358,300	3,139,650
Grand total	164,544,800	166,750,000

The commerce of the German Zollverein was divided as follows in 1883 among the principal countries:—

	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
German Free Ports	27,873,450	34,372,400
Austria-Hungary	25,664,550	17,083,650
Great Britain	19,857,450	25,651,700
Russia	19,550,750	9,979,750
Netherlands	13,804,800	12,963,850
France	12,793,550	17,571,750
Belgium	11,923,900	8,621,700
Switzerland	8,870,850	9,279,600
North America	5,762,800	9,739,550
Central and South America	2,961,250	1,864,050
Italy	2,667,150	3,914,350
Norway and Sweden	1,432,550	3,131,750
Denmark	1,180,700	2,832,450

The total value of the imports of grain and potatoes was 18,499,000*l.* in 1883; 340,940 tons of potatoes were exported. The total value of raw textile material—woollen, cloth, silk, &c., imported was 26,361,400*l.* in 1883, and of yarns, 15,499,800*l.*, while the value of the woollen goods exported was 18,827,000*l.* in 1883. The export of sugar was valued at 7,594,500*l.* in 1881, and 10,806,300*l.* in 1883. The gross produce of the Customs in 1883 was 10,489,675*l.*

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
1874	19,947,195	24,799,846
1875	21,836,401	23,287,883
1876	21,115,189	20,082,262
1877	26,269,993	19,642,128
1878	23,570,836	19,457,190
1879	21,604,890	18,591,545
1880	24,355,419	16,943,700
1881	23,650,285	17,431,439
1882	25,570,985	18,518,024
1883	27,907,626	18,787,635

Including colonial produce, the total imports from Great Britain in 1883 amounted to 31,781,370*l*.

The staple articles of export from Germany to the United Kingdom consist of agricultural produce, chief among them breadstuffs, unrefined sugar, live animals, timber, and bacon and hams. The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these four principal articles exported direct from Germany to the United Kingdom, in each of the two years 1882 and 1883:—

Staple Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1882	1883
	£	£
Corn, wheat, barley, &c. . . .	4,908,432	4,190,716
Sugar, unrefined	4,649,110	6,319,780
Animals, live	1,709,623	1,734,666
Bacon and hams	989,532	1,428,870

The exports of breadstuffs from Germany to Great Britain, consisting mainly of wheat and barley, but embracing, besides, wheat-meal and flour, pease, rye, and oats, fluctuated greatly in recent years. The remaining exports embrace a great variety of articles, nearly all of them the produce of agriculture. Until recently potatoes were an important export to Great Britain; in 1880 it was valued at 1,716,435*l*., in 1882 it had sank to 124,404*l*., but rose to 601,669*l*. in 1883.

The principal articles of export of British produce into Germany consist of woollen and cotton manufactures, of iron, wrought and unwrought, herrings, and machinery. The following table gives the value of these articles imported into Germany in 1882 and 1883:—

Principal articles of British Produce imported into Germany	1882	1883
	£	£
Cotton manufactures and yarn	3,346,959	3,543,965
Woollen manufactures and yarn	2,616,311	2,454,014
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,492,257	1,307,720
Herrings	1,090,723	1,106,631
Machinery	1,345,217	1,577,527

The Free Towns, Hamburg and Bremen, are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom. (See pages 182–89.)

In Prussia, by a series of ordinance from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. In some districts peasant proprietorship prevails, the little farms being often cut up into very small parcels, which, however, under Government supervision, are being gradually re-arranged and consolidated. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German states, while large estates prevail in the north. In Prussia large estates prevail in Pommerania, Posen, East and West Prussia and Hanover; while the districts of Coblenz, Wiesbaden, and Treves are parcelled out into small estates. In South Altenburg a third of the land belongs to peasant proprietors, while in Anhalt a third belongs to the reigning family and the state.

Of the whole area of Germany, 94 is classed as productive and only 6 per cent. unproductive. The subdivision of the soil is given as follows for 1879: area under cultivation, 64,549,785 acres; grass meadows and permanent pasture, 25,960,715 acres; woods and forests, 34,181,974 acres; all other, 8,383,449 acres; total, 133,075,323 acres. The following are the returns of the leading agricultural products in 1882:—

	Acres	Produce in cwt.
Corn crops	34,846,850	328,712,400
Potatoes	6,831,000	355,386,000
Beet	323,155	174,943,080
Hay	14,613,610	349,720,000

Of the total beet-product, 88,972,640 cwt. were devoted to sugar manufacturing, which produced 20,628,000 cwt. of raw sugar and molasses. In 1882, 293,127 acres were under vineyards, and produced 35,130,788 gallons of wine; in the financial year 1882–3, 55,000 acres were under tobacco, and produced 767,067 cwt. as

compared with 1,202,520 cwt. in 1881-2. Germany also produces about 230,000 cwt. of hops, about one-third of which she exports. As in 1882, Germany imported about 42 million cwt. of grain produce, and exported only 3,780,000 cwt., she required about 38 million cwt. in addition to her own produce for home consumption.

The following are the statistics of domestic animals according to the census of January, 1883 :—

	Number	Value in 1,000 Marks
Horses	3,522,316	1,678,496
Mules and asses	2,795	990
Cattle	15,785,322	3,074,014
Sheep	19,185,362	306,518
Swine	9,205,791	476,673
Goats	2,639,994	39,646
Beehives	,911,748	368,174
Total value	—	5,944,511 £297,225,550

Of the above numbers there belong to Prussia 2,417,138 horses, 8,737,199 cattle, 14,747,975 sheep, 5,818,732 swine, 1,679,686 goats, and 1,237,991 beehives; to Bavaria, 356,316 horses, 3,037,098 cattle, 1,178,270 sheep, 1,038,344 swine.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests; and in parts of Prussia 20 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

The quantities (in metrical tons= \cdot 984 of the English ton) and values of the principal minerals and metals produced in Germany in 1882 and 1883 were as follow :—

	1882		1883	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal	52,116,326	267,845,881	55,888,490	293,560,808
Lignite	13,234,195	36,057,731	14,334,966	38,715,343
Iron ore	5,772,064	33,278,375	6,160,450	32,913,224
Zinc ore	694,711	11,912,075	678,026	8,894,318
Lead ore	177,655	20,620,939	169,150	18,021,560
Copper ore	566,509	14,720,603	613,325	16,073,484
Silver and gold ore	22,977	4,331,244	16,356	3,942,108
Mineral salts	1,532,044	13,908,913	1,530,942	13,843,921
Other salts	717,459	39,404,293	732,844	38,728,590

The great bulk of these minerals are produced in Prussia, the mining districts of Breslau, Dortmund, and Bonn yielding most of the coal and iron. The total value of all the minerals produced in Germany in 1883 was 23,300,000*l.*, of which over 18 millions belonged to Prussia. In connection with coal-mining alone 225,000 people were engaged in 1882. In 1883 the production of pig-iron in Germany was 3,419,635 tons, valued at 9,046,350*l.*, the number of furnaces in blast in 1882 being 261. The total production of pig-iron in 1880 was 2,729,038 tons; in 1881, it was 2,914,009 tons; and in 1882 it was 3,380,806 tons. The import and export of pig-iron in 1883 were very nearly equal. The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1883 was about 16 millions sterling. The total value of finished iron in 1881 was 22,971,146*l.*, in 1882 27,149,005*l.*, and in 1883, 24,150,000*l.* In 1882 there were in Germany 335 works producing finished iron, besides 75 steel-works. Nearly 200,000 men are employed in Germany in connection with the various stages of iron. The relative importance of other manufacturing industries will be seen by reference to the section relating to population.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany on January 1, 1883 and 1884.—

	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1883:—						
Sailing vessels .	1,493	341,795	2,362	573,651	3,855	915,446
Steamers .	253	82,445	262	228,759	515	311,204
Totals .	1,746	424,240	2,624	802,410	4,370	1,226,650
1884:—						
Sailing vessels .	1,428	327,431	2,284	567,347	3,712	894,778
Steamers .	303	107,017	300	267,682	603	374,699
Totals .	1,731	434,448	2,584	835,029	4,315	1,269,477

Of the total shipping in 1883, 2,815 vessels, of 449,391 tons, and in 1884, 2,747, of 453,272 tons, belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors belonging to the shipping in 1884 was 39,615. In 1876 it was 42,362. The following table shows the shipping at all German ports in 1881 and 1882 :—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1881:—				
Entered	42,130	6,955,349	9,101	677,982
Cleared	37,360	5,510,229	14,051	2,266,459
1882:—				
Entered	43,214	7,533,000	10,049	908,000
Cleared	39,901	6,224,000	13,464	2,216,000

About three-fourths of the vessels and half the tonnage were German. Of foreign vessels the largest number, over 10 per cent. of the whole, were British; while one-third of the total tonnage was of that nationality. One-half of the total number of German vessels are under 150 tons.

In 1884, the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 22,617 English miles. Of these lines 19,230 miles belong to, and 645 are worked by, the State; the remainder belong to and are worked by private companies, but all will soon be State property.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1883 was 18,377,626, of which 13,116,922 were inland, and the remainder international. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1883 was 47,637 miles, and of telegraph wires 170,960 miles.

The Imperial post office carried 732,421,890 letters, 206,463,350 post cards, 16,425,950 patterns, 186,041,100 stamped wrappers, 508,492,880 newspapers, in the year 1883, and 163,572,016 registered packets of 858,353,832*l.* value. The total receipts of the post office (including telegraphic service) in 1883–84 amounted to 177,952,175 mark, or 8,897,608*l.*, and the total expenditure to 154,505,315 mark, or 7,725,265*l.* The number of post offices was 13,637, with 11,216 telegraphic stations at the end of 1883, and 86,173 persons employed.

Foreign Possessions.

During 1884 Germany extended her Empire beyond the bounds of Europe by taking under her protection certain portions of the West Coast of Africa. On the Slave Coast Germany has annexed the territories of Togo and Bagida, extending about 24 miles beyond the eastern limit of the British Gold Coast colony. In Biafra Bay to the east of the British Oil River territory Germany has annexed the district of Bimbria, the island of Nikol, and the various kinglets of the Cameroon river, the district of Malimba, Plantation, and Criby, where the French territory of Gaboon is reached. On the

south-west coast of Africa Germany has annexed the coast of Damara Land from Cape Frio, the southernmost point of Portuguese West Africa, to Walvisch Bay; and the Namaqualand coast from Walvisch Bay to the Orange River, the northern boundary of Cape colony. On this coast is Angra Pequena where a German trader Lüderitz acquired a station in 1883. The country reaching from 26° S. lat. to the Orange River, about 150 miles in length, and extending indefinitely inland, is now called Lüderitzland. In the Pacific Ocean Germany has taken possession of Hermit Island lying to the west of the Admiralty Group, the Duke of York group of islands lying in the channel between New Britain and New Ireland, and of part of the island of New Britain, including the harbours of Makada, Mioko, and Port Wesley. The Duke of York Group has an area of about 40 square miles and the island of New Britain has an area of upwards of 10,000 square miles; the inhabitants are chiefly cannibals.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1872.

Councillor of Embassy.—Freiherr von Plessen.

Secretary.—Count Stumm.

Military Attaché.—Commander Ivan Oldekop.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, K.C.B., Secretary of Legation at Peking, 1871-3; Athens, 1873-5; Rome, 1875-8; Constantinople, 1878-9; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, 1879-83; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, October 10, 1879; Envoy and Minister to Belgium, August 29, 1883; appointed to Berlin, September 20, 1884.

Secretaries.—Charles Stewart Scott; Martin H. Gosselin; Henry G. G. Cadogan; F. L. Cartwright.

Military Attaché.—Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Kane, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—J. A. Crowe.

Consul-General.—Herr von Bleichröder.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, approximate value = 1s. : 20.43 mark = £1.

The *Thaler* = 3 marks.

On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. Under this law the standard of value is gold.

The same law ordered the substitution of the mark, as the general coin. There are gold 5-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark pieces, the first called Halbe Krone, or half-crown, the second Krone, or crown, and the third Doppel-Krone, or double-crown.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—

The <i>Gram</i>	= 15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogram</i> of 2 <i>Pfund</i>	= 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Centner</i> of 50 <i>Kilogram</i>	= 110 „ „
„ <i>Tonne</i> of 20 <i>Centner</i>	= 2200 „ „
„ <i>Liter, Mess</i>	= 1·76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Meter, Stab</i>	= 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	= 2·47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat, or Square Kilometer</i>	= 247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. (See page 118.)

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:—I. Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince *Alfred*, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; married, Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union:—1. Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882. 2. Arthur, born January 13, 1883.

VII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Grandchildren of the Queen.

Alice Mary Victoria, born February 25, 1883, and Leopold, born July 19, 1884, children of the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, fourth son of the Queen, and Princess Helena of Waldeck. (See also p. 157.)

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union, 1. Mary, born Oct. 1879. 2. George, born Oct. 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born Sept. 29, 1882.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (See page 164.)

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country

were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1-2 Vict. c. 2, that during Queen Victoria's reign, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1883 amounted to 87,408*l.*, including 23,924*l.* of balance from previous year, besides 8,655*l.* of arrears, being, exclusive of arrears, 412*l.* less than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1883 amounted to 24,928*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 44,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 22,480*l.* The payment to Her Majesty in 1873 amounted to 41,000*l.*; in 1874 to 42,000*l.*; in 1875 to 41,000*l.*; in 1876 to 43,000*l.*; in 1877 to 45,000*l.*; in 1878, to 47,657*l.*; in 1879, to 41,000*l.*; in 1880, to 41,000*l.*; to 43,000*l.* in 1881; and to 45,000*l.* in 1882.

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to

Princess of Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; 12,000*l.* to George Duke of Cambridge, and 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena, of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1883 was 104,816*l.*, exclusive of 9,370*l.* of arrears, and the sum of 65,167*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1879, the sum paid over amounted to 62,574*l.*; in 1871 to 62,484*l.*; in 1873 to 62,515*l.*; in 1874 to 65,901*l.*; in 1875 to 67,141*l.*; in 1876 to 70,375*l.*; in 1877 to 96,860*l.*; in 1878 to 65,831*l.*; 1879, 62,258*l.*; in 1880, 65,258*l.*; in 1881, 59,079*l.*; and in 1882, 63,870*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 171,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	1714
Charles II.	1660	George II.	1727
James II.	1685	George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837

The average duration of the reigns of these rulers of Great Britain—exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two and three quarter centuries, has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. ‘The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,’ says Sir Edward Coke, ‘is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.’ The sovereign is the head of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is sum-

moned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

As the Army Bill and the Supplies are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse Supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the middle of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by commissioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for

the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops;
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long been held that every hereditary peerage of England confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof ‘ad consulendum et defendendum regem;’ and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Hereditary peers may, by a ‘standing order’ of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be ‘introduced.’

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the second session of 1884, consisted of 512 members, of whom 4 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 18 marquesses, 113 earls, 27 viscounts, 24

bishops, 260 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. There are besides 12 peers who are minors. The number of names on the 'Roll' was 401 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 503 in 1877. About two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. Excluding the royal and ecclesiastical peerages, the four oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while five go back to the fourteenth, and ten to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 18; of the seventeenth, 45; of the eighteenth, 110; and of the present nineteenth century, 296. There are besides six peeresses in their own right, and 21 Scotch and 67 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. In the reign of Edward I. 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives; but at the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was only 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of one representative for each Welsh county; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such as universities. There are at present 639 members, excluding those

boroughs which have been disfranchised or that have had their writs suspended.

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 31 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants and upwards, received the franchise of returning two members, and 24 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three—making fifty-three in all, while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 105.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867–68. By this Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered. In a borough a man was entitled to vote who was of full age, legally competent, had been an occupier of a house as owner or tenant for twelve months previous to July 20 of any year, and had paid his rates; a lodger was entitled to vote who had occupied the same lodgings for a year, if these lodgings, unfurnished, were of the value of at least 10*l.* a year, paid by him. Every freeholder whose freehold was of the annual value of 40*s.*, every copyholder and leaseholder of the annual value of 5*l.*, every householder whose rent was not less than 12*l.*, and every tenant whose rent was 50*l.* a year, was entitled to vote for a county representative. In Scotland the ownership franchise for the county was 5*l.* a year; householders who had paid their rates, and lodgers who paid 10*l.* a year for their lodgings, had a borough vote. In Ireland freeholders of 10*l.*, copyholders or leaseholders having a sixty years' lease, the value of whose copyhold or leasehold exceeded, by at least 10*l.*, the rent or charge upon it, had a vote for the county. Leaseholders having a twenty years' lease of the clear value of 20*l.* had also a county vote. The borough franchise in Ireland was confined to householders rated at not less than 4*l.* a year.

The following table exhibits the number of electors on the county and borough registers in 1883 under the different qualifications:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

	COUNTIES			BOROUGHES			
	Occupiers and Tenants	Owners or Life-renters	Total	101. Occupiers or House-holders	Lodgers	Owners and others	Total
England . .	419,398	477,645	897,043	1,524,169	21,664	36,533	1,582,366
Wales . .	33,095	36,581	69,676	68,056	254	1,056	69,366
Total . .	452,493	514,226	966,719	1,592,225	21,918	37,589	1,651,732
Scotland . .	54,987	44,665	99,652	184,813	323	25,653	210,789
Total G. Britain }	507,480	558,891	1,066,371	1,777,038	22,241	63,242	1,862,521

IRELAND.

	Rated Occupiers	Lease-holders	Rent-chargers	Free-holders	Owners in Fee	Others	Total
Counties . .	154,778	1,765	828	8,339	243	44	165,997
Boroughs . .	51,003	1,081	52	988	3	3,678	58,021 ¹

UNITED KINGDOM.

	COUNTIES		BOROUGHES		TOTAL	
	Population 1881	Electors	Population	Electors	Population	Electors
England and Wales . .	13,688,992	966,719	12,285,537	1,651,732	25,974,529	2,618,451
Scotland . .	2,082,834	99,652	1,645,290	210,789	3,728,124	310,441
Great Brit. Ireland . .	15,771,736	1,066,371	13,930,827	1,862,521	29,702,563	2,928,892
Ireland . .	4,263,814	165,997	911,022	58,021	5,174,836	224,018
Total U. Kingdom }	20,035,550	1,232,368	14,841,849	1,920,542	34,877,399	3,152,910

There were, besides, 30,642 University electors in 1883.

In the second session of 1884 an Act was passed extending the borough franchise (as above stated for England and Scotland) to counties, introducing a 'service franchise,' and placing the three kingdoms on a footing of equality as regards electoral qualifications.

¹ Including 1,216 lodgers.

It is calculated that this measure, which comes into operation on January 1, 1886, will add about 2,000,000 to the electoral roll. The following are the essential provisions of the new Act :—‘ A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise at elections shall be established in all counties and boroughs throughout the United Kingdom, and every man possessed of a household qualification or a lodger qualification shall, if the qualifying premises be situate in a county in England or Scotland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for such county, and if the qualifying premises be situate in a county or borough in Ireland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for such county or borough. Where a man himself inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act and of the Representation of the People Acts to be an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house as a tenant. Every man occupying any land or tenement in a county or borough in the United Kingdom of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds shall be entitled to be registered as a voter and when registered to vote at an election for such county or borough in respect of such occupation subject to the like conditions respectively as a man is, at the passing of this Act, entitled to be registered as a voter and to vote at an election for such county in respect of the county occupation franchise, and at an election for such borough in respect of the borough occupation franchise.’

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1884, that if the 658 members (inclusive of disfranchised boroughs) were distributed according to population, the numbers would be 494 for England and Wales, 71 for Scotland, and 93 for Ireland. If regulated by contributions to revenue in 1883, the numbers would be 525 for England and Wales, 73 for Scotland, and 60 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 509 for England and Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 73 for Ireland.

In the second session of 1884 there was introduced into Parliament a Redistribution of Seats Bill; the points of which are the abolition of what is known as ‘three-cornered constituencies,’ the introduction of single seats, addition of twelve members to the House of Commons, Scotland getting these, England getting six seats (including two from Ireland) rendered vacant by disfranchisement, and Ireland standing at 103 in place of her original 105.

Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which was to continue in force till December 31, 1880, but which has since been

continued from year to year, all elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot.

The sole qualification required to be a member of Parliament is to have attained the age of twenty-one. But all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors; and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Government.

In the session of 1883, the numbers in the House of Commons were returned as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES:		Members
52 counties and Isle of Wight	.	187
198 cities and boroughs	.	297
3 universities	.	5
Total of England and Wales	.	489
SCOTLAND:		Members
33 counties	.	32
22 cities and burgh districts	.	26
4 universities	.	2
Total of Scotland	.	60
IRELAND:		Members
32 counties	.	64
31 cities and boroughs	.	37
1 university	.	2
Total of Ireland	.	103
Total of United Kingdom	.	652

Thirteen seats were, however, vacant, owing to suspense of the writs, making in all 639 representatives. Four boroughs with six seats have been disfranchised.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union:—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
				Y. M. D.
George III.	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5 4 3
"	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4 1 25
"	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0 4 15
"	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5 3 7
"	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5 6 16
"	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1 6 25
George IV.	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6 1 9
"	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3 8 10
William IV.	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0 5 28
"	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1 5 20
"	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1 11 1
"	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2 5 0
Victoria	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3 7 9
"	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 12
"	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 8 11
"	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4 4 11
"	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1 11 23
"	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
"	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2 5 25
"	20th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5 1 16
"	21st	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6 0 17
"	22nd	29 Apr. 1880	—	—

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month is styled the first Imperial Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, and unknown to the law, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is the chief of the Ministry. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. The names of the members who compose the Cabinet are never officially announced, and no record is kept of its resolutions.

The present Cabinet consists of the following sixteen members:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born December 29, 1809, fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., merchant, of Liverpool; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832–45; one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, 1834–5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, January to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841–3; President of the Board of Trade, 1843–5; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1845–6; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847–65; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852–55, and again 1859–66; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865–8; M.P. for Greenwich, 1868–80; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868, to February 21, 1874; M.P. for Midlothian, 1880. Appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April 28, 1880; resigned the Chancellorship, December 16, 1882.

2. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne (Roundell Palmer), born November 27, 1812, son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; M.P. for Plymouth, 1847–52, and 1853–57; M.P. for Richmond, 1861–72; appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, 1861; Attorney-General, 1863–66; Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the peerage, October 15, 1872; re-appointed April 28, 1880.

3. *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Earl Spencer (John Poyntz Spencer), born 1835, eldest son of the fourth Earl Spencer; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1868–74; Lord President of the Council, April 28, 1880, to March 19, 1883. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, May 3, 1882.

4. *Lord President of the Council*.—Right Hon. Baron Carlingford (C. S. Parkinson Fortescue), born Jan. 18, 1823; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857–58; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1865–66 and 1868–71; President of the Board of Trade, 1871–74; Lord Privy Seal, 1881–85. Appointed Lord President, March 19, 1883.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, born 1827, son of the Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, 1864–5; Financial Secretary

to the Treasury, 1865-6; M.P. for Pontefract since 1860; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1868-74; Secretary of State for War, 1880-2. Appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 16, 1882.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right Hon. Sir William George Granville Vernon Harcourt, born 1827, son of the Rev. William Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1854; Queen's Counsel, 1866; Professor of International Law at Cambridge, 1869-73; Solicitor-General, 1873-4; M.P. for Oxford, 1868-80; M.P. for Derby, 1880. Appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, April 28, 1880.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Right Hon. Earl Granville (Granville George Leveson Gower), born 1815, eldest son of the first earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Morpeth, 1836, and for Lichfield, 1840; succeeded to the earldom, 1846; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1848-51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1851-2; Lord President of the Council, 1852-4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1854-5; for the second time Lord President of the Council, 1859-66; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868-70; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-74. Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, April 28, 1880.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. Earl of Derby (Edward Henry Smith-Stanley), born 1826; eldest son of 14th Earl; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated M.A. 1848; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February to December, 1852; Secretary of State for the Colonies, February to May, 1858; Secretary of State for India, 1858-9; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1866-8, and again 1874-8; succeeded to the Earldom, 1869. Appointed Secretary for the Colonies, Dec. 16, 1882.

9. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley (John Wodehouse), born 1826, grandson of second Baron Wodehouse; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to his grandfather's title, 1846; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852-6 and 1859-61; Ambassador to Russia, 1856-8; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1864-6; created Earl of Kimberley, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, 1868-70; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1870-74, again 1880-2. Appointed Secretary of State for India, December 16, 1882.

10. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, born 1833, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, March to April 1863; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1863-6; Secretary of State for War, February to July 1866; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857-68; M.P. for New Radnor, 1869;

Postmaster-General, 1868-71 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871-4 ; Secretary of State for India, 1880-2. Appointed Secretary of State for War, December 16, 1882.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Lord Northbrook (Thomas George Baring), born 1826, eldest son of the first Baron Northbrook ; educated at Cambridge ; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1857-59 ; Under Secretary of State for India, 1859-61 ; Under Secretary of State for War, 1861-66, and again 1868-72 ; Governor-General of India, 1872-76. Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, April 28, 1880.

12. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, born 1838, only son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart. ; educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge ; M.P. for Tynemouth, 1865 ; for the Border Boroughs, 1868 ; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1868-70 ; Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, 1880-82 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1882-84. Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, October 30, 1884.

13. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born 1835, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., of Moor Green Hall, Birmingham ; educated at University College, London ; Mayor of Birmingham, 1874-76 ; M.P. for Birmingham since 1876. Appointed President of the Board of Trade, April 28, 1880.

14. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., born 1843, son of the first baronet ; educated at Cambridge ; called to the bar of the Middle Temple, and succeeded to the baronetcy 1866 ; M.P. for Chelsea since 1868 ; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1880-2. Appointed President of the Local Government Board, December 28, 1882.

15. *Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works*.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery (Archibald Philip Primrose), son of late Lord Dalmeny, born 1847 ; educated at Eton and Oxford ; succeeded to title on death of his grandfather, 4th Earl of Rosebery, in 1868 ; Under Secretary of State for Home Department, 1881-3. Appointed Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works, February 11, 1885.

16. *The Postmaster-General*.—The Right Hon. George John Shaw-Lefevre, son of Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., born 1832 ; educated at Eton and Cambridge ; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1856 ; M.P. for Reading since 1863 ; Lord of the Admiralty, 1866 ; Secretary to Board of Trade, 1868-71 ; Secretary to Admiralty, 1871-74, and again, April-Nov. 1880 ; First Commissioner of Works, 1880-84. Appointed Postmaster-General, November 1884 ; admitted to the Cabinet, February 11, 1885.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover :—

First Lords of the Treasury	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766
Lord North	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	January 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	November 6, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 27, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield)	February 21, 1874
William Ewart Gladstone	April 28, 1880

The average duration of each Ministry has been 3 years and 8 months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all

others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *cong   d'  lire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 31 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy; so that their real power is extremely limited. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, though there are two houses, all sit together.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor-rate is or can be made) at the last census (1881) was 14,926. These, however, in many cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there are about 14,000; accord-

ing to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Vicar is also the designation generally given to the incumbents of the churches built under the modern Church Building Acts. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the Queen, the Bishops and Cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total annual income of the various cathedral establishments and benefices of the Church is estimated at about 5,000,000*l*. The number of clergy of all grades (including assistant curates) belonging to the Church of England actually doing duty in churches is returned in the census of 1881 at 21,663, and if those who fill other functions be added, the total number is probably about 24,000.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. In the theory of English law every Englishman is a member of the Church of England, but it is estimated that in 1883 the population of England and Wales actually claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, leaving about 12,500,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the English Presbyterians. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is returned as possessing 13,270 registered chapels; the Independents 2,603 registered chapels; and the Baptists 2,243. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant Dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the Society of Friends. There are altogether 180 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. According to the census of 1881 there are 9,734 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain is estimated at two millions. There are fifteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and fourteen bishops, presiding over as many dioceses, united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church

has (since 1878) two archbishops and four bishops. In December 1884, there were 1,259 Roman Catholic chapels and stations in England and Wales, and 305 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 2,198 (1,620 in 1871) in England and Wales, and 305 in Scotland.

The Church of Scotland is organised on the Presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who acts as president, and of a greater or smaller number of laymen 'ordained' as elders ('presbyters'), whose principal duty is to assist the minister in certain functions. There are in all 84 presbyteries, which again are grouped in 16 Synods meeting half-yearly, and which can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyters. The Supreme Court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprising 386 members; it meets annually in May (under the joint presidency of a Lord High Commissioner appointed by the Crown, and a Moderator appointed by the Assembly) sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The total number of parishes, old and new, is 1,297, and the total number of churches, chapels, and stations, 1,584; the total number of clergy, with and without charges, is about 1,700. The parishioners are allowed, under certain restrictions, to choose their own minister. The entire endowment of the Church of Scotland from all sources, including the annual value of the manse and glebes, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per annum. Besides this, since 1845 private persons have erected and endowed churches, the value of which, with endowments, is said to amount to considerably more than 2,000,000*l.* In 1883 voluntary contributions amounted to 316,480*l.*, and pew rents to 61,240*l.* The Established Church in 1883 had 570,000 members or communicants, and on the basis of the marriage registers the total number adhering to the Church is about 47 per cent. of the population.

The Presbyterian Dissenters from the Church of Scotland have the same ecclesiastical organisation as the parent Church. Of these Dissenters, the largest body (in 1884) is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843, with 1,128 ministers, 1,050 churches, 321,518 members, and claiming as members and adherents 945,000 of the population. Its income in 1884 was 628,222*l.* Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1741, with 589

ministers, 556 churches, about 500,000 members and adherents, and an income in 1882 of 377,718*l*. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Episcopal Church in Scotland, which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing, had in 1884, 7 bishops, 220 churches, and 255 clergy, and claimed the adherence of about 76,939 of the population.

The number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated, in 1883, at 70,000, of whom 40,000 resided in London.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propagandâ fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l*. to 10*l*., according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription. At the census of 1881, the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,960,891.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) formerly in union with the Church of England, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.' It has now (1884) two archbishops, ten bishops, 65 other dignitaries, and 1,500 clergy. It possesses 1,620 churches, 635,600 members, and has an annual income of 340,000*l*. Its income previous to disestablishment was 600,000*l*., and its entire capital estimated at 14,000,000*l*. By the Disestablishment Act, 7,500,000*l*. were allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000*l*. in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod, bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 Diocesan Synods. There were in Ireland, at the census of 1881, 470,734

Presbyterians, 48,839 Methodists, 6,210 Independents, 4,879 Baptists, 3,645 Quakers, 472 Jews.

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of the marriage registers, a great difference exists in the prevalence of elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in 1884, and referring to the year 1882, show that in this year over 13·2 per cent. of the males and 17·1 of the females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 203,905 (see p. 258)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. In the quinquennial period from 1875 to 1880, out of every hundred men married, 14·8 had to sign with marks, and 20 in every hundred women. In 1850 the proportion of persons who had to sign with marks was 38·7 per cent. This proportion, with two slight fluctuations, has been gradually decreasing ever since. In 1880 the proportion was 14 per cent. of males, and 18·6 of females, but there was a slight rise in 1879. In London the proportion of men who signed with marks in 1882 was 6·8 per cent. and of women 9·6. Over most of the South-Eastern, South Midland, and Eastern counties the proportion of males who signed with marks was greater than females. In the Midland and Northern counties and in Wales, the preponderance is much in favour of the males. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom. In Scotland, the proportion in 1880 was 7·38 per cent. of men and 15·21 of women, showing a steady decrease, with slight fluctuations, during the past five years. In 1857 the proportion was 12·11 per cent. males to 24·66 females. In Kinross-shire all males and females married in 1880 signed their names. In all the divisions except the N.W. and S.W., the proportion was comparatively low. The two most illiterate counties by this test are Ross-shire, 21·31 per cent. males to 50·69 per cent. females, and Inverness with 18·58 to 37·16. In Edinburgh the proportion is 2·72 of males and 4·89 females; in Glasgow 11·14 males and 26·13 females. In Ireland the proportion unable to sign the marriage-register in 1883 was 25·1 men and 28·1 women. In 1872 the proportion was 34·6 men and 41·8 women. The proportions varied in the various provinces in 1883, from 21·5 per cent. of the men and 21·7 per cent. of the women in Leinster, to 35·4 per cent. of the men and 37·3 per cent. of the women in Connaught.

The highest education is provided for in Great Britain and Ireland by a number of universities and detached colleges, of which the following are the statistics for the last term of 1884:—

	No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students		No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students
ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
<i>Universities:—</i>				<i>Universities:—</i>			
Oxford	24	257	3,119	Aberdeen	1	30	830
Cambridge	19	188	2,900	Edinburgh	1	90	3,401
Victoria	2 ¹	99 ²	1,212 ²	Glasgow	1	57	2,092
Durham	3 ³	42	643	St. Andrews	2	15	203
<i>Colleges:—</i>				<i>College:—</i>			
Aberystwith	1	12	106	University, Dundee	1	7	260 ⁹
Bangor	1	11	62	IRELAND.			
Birmingham	1	17	396 ^{2a}	<i>University:—</i>			
Bristol	1	35	463 ¹	Dublin	1 ¹⁰	48	1,272
Cardiff	1	13	135	<i>Colleges:—</i>			
Lampeter	1	11	140	Queen's, Belfast	1	19	481
Leeds	1	23	629 ³	" Cork	1	17	244
Liverpool	1	45	875 ⁶	" Galway	1	16	103
London Uni- versity	1	58	932	Total	69	1,266	23,823
London King's	1	125	2,017 ⁷				
Nottingham	1	22	917 ^{7a}				
Sheffield	1	9	391 ⁸				

With the exception of Birmingham (Mason College), Leeds (Yorkshire College), Sheffield (Firth College), all the English 'colleges' are known as University Colleges. London University is only an examining body, with power to grant degrees to all candidates who pass its examinations; in 1884 it had 70 examiners, and in 1883 932 candidates underwent examination for matriculation. The Royal University of Ireland holds a similar position in Ireland: in 1883 it had 27 examiners and 2,338 candidates entered themselves for examination. The Catholic University of Ireland includes, besides University College, Dublin, seven other Catholic Colleges. It grants degrees in theology and philosophy, and sends up its students for other degrees to the examinations of the Royal University.

For medical education, besides the faculties attached to some of

¹ Owens' College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool. ² Owens' Coll., Manchester, only including 674 evening students. ^{2a} Including 139 evening students. ³ Including Newcastle College of Science and Medical School. ⁴ Including 218 evening students. ⁵ Including 237 evening students. ⁶ Including 632 evening students. ⁷ Including 424 evening students and 1,044 civil service class. ^{7a} Including 379 evening students and 369 Government science students. ⁸ Including 226 evening students. ⁹ Including 156 evening students. ¹⁰ Trinity College.

the above institutions, there are medical schools attached to the hospitals of most of the large towns in England. In a few of the colleges female students are admitted. There are besides, 4 University Colleges for ladies:—Newnham College, Cambridge, with 30 professors and teachers and 102 students in 1884; Girton College, Cambridge, with 18 of the former and 70 students; and Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls, Oxford, with (1883) 60 students and 11 regular lecturers.

Middle-class education in the United Kingdom is entirely unorganised, and is mainly left to private enterprise; no complete trustworthy statistics are available. There are a number of endowed public and grammar schools in England, but over the conduct of these schools Government has no control. The following are known as the 'nine great public schools':—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow. Merchant Taylors', Rugby, St. Paul's, Shrewsbury, Westminster, Winchester. They have a teaching staff of 240, and an attendance of about 3,940 pupils.

According to a return for Scotland relating to 1880, there were in that year 17 higher class public schools with 9,414 pupils, and 260 non-public with 57,937 pupils. For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, whose functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1883, 6,162 pupils presented themselves for examination. In 1881 there were in Ireland about 1,500 superior schools, with about 200,000 pupils.

In connection with the Government Science and Art Department in 1883 were 1,421 schools of science with 72,054 pupils, and 177 schools of art with 35,909 pupils; in 4,526 elementary schools, 767,194 children were taught drawing.

By the Act of 1870, sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district in England and Wales for all the children resident in such district. These schools are placed in each district under either School boards, or School Attendance Committees, who may make it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education. An essentially similar Act has been applied to Scotland. On April 1, 1884, there were in England and Wales 2,156 School Boards, embracing a population of 16,081,618, and 759 School Attendance Committees, embracing a population of 9,892,821.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools, both Board Schools and Voluntary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1874 to 1883:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1878 . . .	16,293	3,942,337	2,405,197
1879 . . .	17,166	4,142,224	2,594,995
1880 . . .	17,614	4,240,753	2,750,916
1881 . . .	18,062	4,389,633	2,863,535
1882 . . .	18,289	4,538,320	3,015,151
1883 . . .	18,540	4,670,443	3,127,214
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1878 . . .	2,998	563,481	377,257
1879 . . .	3,003	585,629	385,109
1880 . . .	3,056	602,054	404,618
1881 . . .	3,074	612,483	409,960
1882 . . .	3,073	619,086	421,265
1883 . . .	3,090	633,701	433,137

The number of teachers in the schools of England and Wales in 1883 was 78,764; in those of Scotland 10,431. The total number of children of legal school-age (5-14), in England and Wales in 1883 was 5,575,726; in Scotland, 790,130 (597,721 were under instruction). Of the schools in England and Wales, 4,049 were directly under School Boards in 1883; 11,703 connected with the National Society or the Church of England; 559 were Wesleyan, 817 Roman Catholic, 1,412 British, undenominational and other schools. In Scotland, 2,493 were public schools, 119 connected with the Church of Scotland, 139 with the Roman Catholic Church, and the rest with other bodies or undenominational. In England and Wales in 1883 there were 41 training colleges, with 3,138 students; and in Scotland 7 colleges, with 853 students.

Elementary education in Ireland is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table will show the progress of elementary schools during the past five years:—

Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average Attendance	Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average Attendance
1879	7,522	435,054	1882	7,705	469,192
1880	7,590	468,557	1883	7,752	467,704
1881	7,648	453,567			

Accommodation was provided in the Irish National Schools for

671,109 children in 1883. In Ireland the total population between 5 and 13 years of age was 999,657 in 1883.

The annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in England and Wales amounted in 1875 to 1,566,271*l.*; in 1881 to 2,683,958*l.*; in 1882 to 2,749,863*l.*; in 1883 to 2,938,930*l.*, and in 1884 to 3,016,167*l.* The grant to Scotland in 1882 was 468,512*l.*; in 1883, 465,723*l.*, and in 1884, 475,413*l.*; to Ireland in 1882, it was 730,461*l.*; in 1883, 726,339*l.*, and in 1884, 732,627*l.* Thus the total grant for elementary education in Great Britain and Ireland in 1884 amounted to 4,224,207*l.* In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, and voluntary subscriptions, amounting for England in 1883 to 3,436,954*l.*; for Scotland to 528,712*l.*; and for Ireland to 164,763*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement exhibits the sources of revenue and the branches of expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the financial year ending March 31, 1884 :—

Sources of Revenue. 1883-84.			
		£	£
Customs		—	19,701,000
Excise		—	26,952,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)		—	11,620,000
Land Tax and House Duty		—	2,875,000
Property and Income Tax		—	10,718,000
Post Office		—	7,730,000
Telegraph Service		—	1,745,000
Crown Lands (Net)		—	380,000
Interest on Advances, Local Works, &c.	997,298		
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	198,829		1,196,127
Miscellaneous :—			
Military and Naval extra Receipts, Perak }	31,779		
Indemnity and Naval Prize Fund			
Amount received from the Revenues of India }			
on account of the Effective and Non-Effective Charges of British Troops serving }		1,045,000	
in that Country			
Allowance out of the Profits of Issue received }			
from the Bank of England, per Act 24 }		153,895	
Vict. c. 3			
Net Profit on Post Office }	£123,139 0 1		
Savings Banks			
Moiety of Profit, Trustee }	16,158 8 10		
Savings Banks		139,298	
Fee, &c., Stamps		812,287	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		2,105,798	
			4,288,057
Total Income			87,205,184

Branches of Expenditure, 1883-84			
PERMANENT CHARGE OF DEBT:		£	£
Interest (except as below) and Management of } the Debt		20,312,976	
Terminable Annuities		7,854,888	
Interest of Exchequer Bills		121,204	
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency		618	
New Sinking Fund		600,172	
		28,889,858	
Trustee Savings Banks, Deficiency Annuity		83,673	28,973,531
Interest, &c., on Temporary Loans for Local } Purposes		—	478,138
Interest, &c., on Suez Exchequer Bonds		—	199,857
OTHER CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:			
Civil List		408,714	
Annuities and Pensions		380,909	
Salaries and Allowances		97,627	
Courts of Justice		505,556	
Miscellaneous Charges		196,841	1,589,647
SUPPLY SERVICES:			
Army (including Army Purchase)		15,910,326	
Army Charges on Account of Troops in India		1,230,000	
Grant to India (Afghan War)		1,000,000	
Navy		10,728,781	
Miscellaneous Civil Services		17,181,935	
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments		2,771,749	
Post Office		4,507,500	
Telegraph Service		1,707,000	
Packet Service		721,100	55,758,391
Total Expenditure			86,999,564
Excess of Income over Expenditure in the } Year ended March 31, 1884			205,620
		£	87,205,184

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1885, are given in the following table, though, as will be seen, these estimates were considerably increased by subsequent additional votes of credit for the army and navy:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£		£
Customs	19,850,000	Permanent Charge of Debt	28,883,673
Excise	26,778,000	Interest, &c., of Local Loans	525,000
Stamps	11,490,000	Charge of Suez Loan	200,000
Land Tax	1,055,000	Other Consolidated Fund	
House Duty	1,880,000	Charges	1,495,000
Property and Income Tax .	10,050,000	Total Consolidated } Fund Charges	31,103,673
Post Office	7,900,000		
Telegraph Service	1,800,000	Army	15,930,600
Crown Lands	380,000	Afghan War, Grant in Aid	250,000
Interest on Advances for		Navy	10,811,770
Local Works, and on		Civil Services	17,243,754
Purchase Money of Suez		Customs and Inland	
Canal Shares	1,180,000	Revenue	2,733,566
Miscellaneous	3,170,000	Post Office	4,752,517
		Telegraph Service	1,734,589
		Packet Service	731,356
Total Revenue	85,533,000	Total Expenditure	85,291,825

In the autumn, however, votes of credit amounting in the aggregate to 2,349,000*l.* were granted to provide for the Egyptian and South African expeditions. The revenue was increased by adding a penny in the pound to the income tax. The yield was estimated at 2,000,000*l.*, but of this only 1,200,000*l.* is expected to be received during the current year, and the final estimates accordingly show a total revenue of 86,733,000*l.*, and an expenditure of 87,641,000*l.*, there being thus an estimated deficit of 908,000*l.* The following are the classes of expenditure which come under the head of Civil Services:—

	£		£
Public Works and Build- ings	1,800,802	Foreign and Colonial Services	596,500
Civil Departments	2,403,634	Non-Effective and Chari- table Services	1,179,539
Law and Justice	6,376,377	Miscellaneous	33,969
Education, Science, and Art	4,852,933	Total	17,243,754

The following are among the more important items:—Local Government Board—England 440,757*l.*, Ireland, 139,544*l.*; Stationery Office and Printing, 541,200*l.*; Supreme Court of Judicature, 419,822*l.*; County Courts, 446,726*l.*; Metropolitan Police, 529,875*l.*; County and Borough Police, 970,298*l.*; Convict Establishments, Prisons, and Reformatory Schools, 983,707*l.*; Prisons, Scotland, 109,897*l.*; Law Charges, and Supreme Court, Ireland, 119,097*l.*; Law Commission, Ireland, 88,090*l.*; Dublin Police, 146,094*l.*; Irish Constabulary, 1,440,095*l.*; Prisons, &c., Ireland, 253,490*l.*; Public Education—England, 3,016,167*l.*; Scotland,

475,413*l.*; Ireland, 732,627*l.*; Science and Art Department, 364,825*l.*; British Museum, 152,133*l.*; Queen's Colleges, Ireland, 14,378*l.*; National and Portrait Galleries, 19,050*l.*; Learned Societies, 23,400*l.*; London University, 12,346*l.*; University Colleges, Wales, 8,000*l.*; Scotch Universities, 19,031*l.*; Superannuation and Retired Allowances, 446,828*l.*; Pauper Lunatics, 639,500*l.*

The following tables show the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue and expenditure for the ten financial years from 1875 to 1884, together with the proportion per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended March 31	REVENUE			Proportion of receipts per head of population
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2 6 3
1876	76,625,000	77,131,693	+ 506,693	2 7 1
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	+ 153,036	2 7 6
1878	79,146,000	79,763,299	+ 617,299	2 7 8
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	- 114,028	2 9 2
1880	83,055,000	81,265,000	- 1,790,000	2 7 7
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	+ 1,345,288	2 8 7
1882	85,100,000	85,822,281	+ 722,282	2 9 0
1883	87,197,000	89,004,456	+ 1,807,456	2 10 6
1884	86,549,000	87,205,134	+ 656,134	2 9 0

Years ended March 31	EXPENDITURE			Proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1875	74,527,000	74,328,040	- 198,960	2 5 10
1876	76,741,000	76,621,773	- 119,227	2 6 10
1877	78,901,000	78,125,227	- 775,773	2 7 2
1878	85,669,000	82,403,495	- 3,265,505	2 9 3
1879	86,241,110	85,407,789	- 833,321	2 10 6
1880	85,999,871	84,105,754	- 1,894,117	2 9 3
1881	83,840,025	83,107,924	- 732,101	2 8 1
1882	86,190,653	85,472,556	- 718,097	2 8 10
1883	89,582,868	88,906,278	- 676,590	2 10 5
1884	87,819,358	86,999,564	- 819,794	2 8 10

The expenditure for 1877-78 included extraordinary disbursements in connection with the Russo-Turkish war, and that for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 a portion of the cost of the war in

South Africa, and that for the two following years grants to India on account of the Afghan war. The expenditure in 1882-3 included about 4,000,000*l.* in connection with the war in and the occupation of Egypt, and again a grant in aid of 500,000*l.* to India for the Afghan war.

It will be seen from the above tables that, during the ten financial years ending March 31, from 1875 to 1884, there was as a rule a considerable surplus each year of revenue over expenditure, though some years show a very large deficit. The financial year 1874-75 showed a surplus of 593,833*l.*; the year 1875-76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*; and the year 1876-77 a surplus of 439,809*l.* The year 1877-78 exhibited a deficit of 2,640,197*l.*, the year 1878-79 a deficit of 2,291,817*l.*, the year 1879-80 a deficit of 2,840,692*l.*, the year 1880-81 a surplus of 933,364*l.*, the year 1881-2 a surplus of 349,728*l.*, the year 1882-83 a surplus of 98,187*l.*, and the year 1883-84 a surplus of 205,620*l.* During the ten years the total deficits amount to 7,772,706*l.*, and the total surpluses to 3,793,988*l.*, thus leaving the very considerable net deficit of 4,642,245*l.* The last year in which there was a deficit previous to 1877-8 was 1868-9, when it amounted to 2,380,825*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. From 1864 to 1873 taxes to the amount of 26,388,000*l.* were repealed or reduced, and during the eleven years from 1874 to 1883 the changes made in taxation were as follows:—

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed or increased	Estimated Amount
1874	Customs:—	£	Excise:—	£
	Sugar Duty red. .	1,617,380	Sugar used in } Brewing duty } increased . . }	30,000
	Excise:—		Total . .	30,000
	Duty repealed .	30,000		
1875	Income Tax reduced	1,756,000		
	Total . .	3,403,380		
	Customs and Excise:		Excise:—	
	Duties repealed .	2,771,903	Sugar used in } brewing, duty } increased . . }	57,000
1876	Income tax reduced	1,840,000	Total . .	57,000
	Total . .	4,611,903		
	Excise duties . .	60,000	Nil	
	Stamps repealed .	6,000		
	Total . .	66,000		

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed or increased	Estimated Amount
		£		£
1877	Licence Excise } Duties reduced } Duties on Offices } and Pensions } reduced } Income Tax re- } duced by exemp- } tions }	26,000 950 390,000	Taxes:— Income Tax increased } Total . . }	1,966,000 1,966,000
	Total . .	416,950		
1878	Stamps:— Duties reduced .	6,000	Nil	
1879	House Duty re- } duced } Tax on Machi- } nery reduced } Total . . }	30,000 80,000 110,000	Income Tax in- } creased } Tobacco Duties } increased } Dog Licences in- } creased } Total . . }	3,600,000 750,000 100,000 4,450,000
1880	Nil . . .	—	Customs:— Cigars, increased	—
1881	Customs repealed:— Malt . . . Vinegar . . . Excise repealed:— Duty on Malt . . Duty on Sugar } used in brewing } Brewers' and Malt- } ster's licenses }	23 378 7,440,000 620,000 384,000	Excise:— Beer duty (in lieu } of malt) } Brewers' licences . Publicans' licenses	8,530,040 46,000 432,700
	Total . .	8,444,401	Stamps:— Probate duties . Income-tax increased	665,000 1,850,000
			Total . .	11,523,740
1882	Income tax reduced. certain legacy } duty reduced }	2,639,000	Probate and legacy } duty }	653,100
1883	Metropolitan Rail- } way Passenger } duty }	11,000	Excise:— Coffee mixtures Income tax in- } creased }	8,000 2,880,000
			Total . .	2,880,000
1884	Railway duty and income tax re- } duced }	3,350,000	Nil . . .	—

The revenue from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent many alterations from the time it was established in its present form in 1842, till the year 1884.

The annual revenue during each of the financial years from 1875 to 1884 was as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Tax in £	Annual Receipt	Limitations.
		£	
1875	2d.	4,306,000	{ On incomes of and above £100, with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.
1876	2d.	4,109,000	
1877	3d.	5,280,000	
1878	3d.	5,820,000	{ On incomes of and above £150, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400.
1879	5d.	8,710,000	
1880	5d.	9,230,000	
1881	6d.	10,650,000	
1882	5d.	9,945,000	
1883	6½d.	12,166,000	
1884	5d.	10,695,000	

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax under each of its four schedules, in the year 1883, in the United Kingdom, was 612,836,058*l.*; in 1871, it was 465,594,366*l.* Of the amount for 1883, the share of England was 516,948,272*l.*; of Scotland, 59,406,708*l.*; of Ireland, 36,481,078*l.* The annual value of the land thus assessed was in 1881, in England, 51,599,428*l.*; and in 1883, 48,402,915*l.*; in Scotland, 7,711,895*l.* in 1881; and 7,573,251*l.* in 1883; in Ireland, 9,980,650*l.* in 1881; and 9,981,156 in 1883; total for the United Kingdom, 1881, 69,291,973*l.*; and 65,957,322*l.* in 1883, showing a net decrease of 2,853,710*l.* For house property the annual value for England was 102,417,104*l.* in 1881; and 109,374,253*l.* in 1883; Scotland, 11,838,269*l.* in 1881; and 12,046,524*l.* in 1883; Ireland, 3,210,504*l.* in 1881; and 3,399,851*l.* in 1883; total, 117,465,877*l.* in 1881; and 124,820,628*l.* in 1883. The total annual assessed value of the mines in the United Kingdom in 1883 was 6,733,740*l.*, of which over 5,799,463*l.* belonged to England, 921,759*l.* to Scotland, and 12,508*l.* to Ireland. The annual value of the railways in the Kingdom was 32,075,332*l.*, of which 27,352,316*l.* belonged to England, 3,566,142*l.* to Scotland, and 1,156,874*l.* to Ireland. The ironworks were valued at 2,962,609*l.* annually, of which 2,542,783*l.* belonged to England, and 419,826*l.* to Scotland. The annual value of canals was assessed at 3,291,746*l.*, of gasworks, 4,686,633*l.*, of quarries, 879,855*l.*, of waterworks, 2,987,558*l.* The total national income of the

United Kingdom for 1881 may be roughly estimated at close on 1,200,000,000*l.*, and its capital at 9,000,000,000*l.*

The total amount annually raised by local taxation was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year 1881-82 :—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Local Taxes:				
Direct, levied by rates .	27,905,608	3,085,707	2,704,066	33,695,381
Indirect, levied by tolls, dues, &c.	5,026,846	1,079,034	436,394	6,542,274
Total	32,932,454	4,164,741	3,140,460	40,237,655
Other Receipts:				
Rents, interest, &c. .	814,697	205,467	57,686	1,077,850
Sales of property . .	330,620	21,178	—	351,798
Government contribu- tions	2,865,584	593,103	115,941	3,574,628
Loans	15,006,238	1,063,936	396,249	16,466,423
Miscellaneous . . .	5,526,086	265,747	204,892	5,996,725
Total	24,543,225	2,149,431	774,768	27,467,424
Total receipts . .	57,475,679	6,314,172	3,915,228	67,705,079

In the previous year the total receipts were 63,786,292*l.*, and in 1867-8 they were only 36,496,000*l.* The largest rates levied in 1882 were by the Urban Sanitary Authorities, which, in England and Wales alone, amounted to 9,101,778*l.*; next came the poor rates, which in England amounted to 8,335,918*l.*; the School Board rates in England amounted to over 1,772,263*l.* The expenditure for the same year was, in England and Wales, 56,545,392*l.*; in Scotland, 6,051,574*l.*; in Ireland, 1,063,533*l.*; total for Great Britain, 66,665,499*l.*, against 63,402,590*l.* in the previous year. The total expenditure in connection with the relief of the poor in the Kingdom was 11,475,140*l.*; police, sanitary, and other public works absorbed 34½ millions, and School Boards, 4,967,306*l.*

If the total amount of local taxes be added to the total amount of inland revenue actually received at the Exchequer during 1881-82, it will bring the total taxation of the United Kingdom to 91½ millions.

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to one-

third of the whole, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and management was less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The twenty years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt went on decreasing, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of about five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1884 at various periods:—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
National Debt at the Revolution, in 1688.	664,263	39,855
Increase during William III.'s reign .	12,102,962	1,175,469
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
Increase during her reign	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	323,507
At the accession of George II., 1727.	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' Peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
Increase during the War	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' Peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the War	52,219,912	1,994,283
At the Peace of 1762	126,794,937	4,747,849
Increase during 13 years' Peace	367,476	44,330
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	127,162,413	4,703,519
Increase during the War	104,681,218	4,362,066

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
At the end of the American War, 1783 . . .	231,843,631	9,065,585
Increase during 10 years' Peace . . .	16,031,203	645,653
At the commencement of the French War, 1793 . . .	247,874,434	9,711,238
Increase during 9 years' War . . .	289,778,574	10,557,313
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802 . . .	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during 13 years' War . . .	337,783,837	12,377,067
Debt at the Peace of Paris, in September 1815, including Capital of Terminable Annuities . . .	900,436,845	32,645,618
Decrease to March 31, 1855 . . .	91,918,397	4,781,085
Debt in March 1855 . . .	808,518,448	27,864,533
Increase during 2 years of the Russian War . . .	30,399,995	816,644
Debt in March 1857 . . .	839,918,443	28,681,177
Decrease during the past 27 years . . .	93,494,479	(+)970,348
Debt in March, 1884 . . .	746,423,964	29,651,525

The capital of the National Debt varied as follows during the ten years, ending March 31, from 1875 to 1884 :—

Financial Years ended March 31	Debt			
	Funded	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£	£
1875	714,797,715	52,311,487	5,239,000	772,348,202
1876	713,657,517	49,078,792	11,401,800	774,138,109
1877	712,621,355	46,549,819	13,943,800	773,114,974
1878	710,843,007	43,644,057	20,603,000	775,090,064
1879	709,430,593	40,345,454	25,870,100	775,646,147
1880	710,476,359	36,222,976	27,344,900	774,044,235
1881	709,078,526	37,547,666	22,077,500	768,703,692
1882	709,498,547	35,539,693	18,007,700	763,045,940
1883	712,698,994	29,492,125	14,185,400	756,376,519
1884	640,631,095	91,682,269	14,110,600	746,423,964

In the financial year 1883–84, 70,241,908*l.* 3 per cent. stock was converted into terminable annuities under the provisions of the National Debt Act, 1883. The unfunded debt was inclusive of Suez Canal bonds to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* in 1876, decreasing annually to 3,516,800*l.* in 1884.

The balances in the Exchequer for the ten years from 1875 to 1884 amounted to the following sums :—

Financial Year ended March 31	Amount	Financial Year ended March 31	Amount
	£		£
1875	6,265,322	1880	3,273,428
1876	5,119,587	1881	5,923,662
1877	5,988,650	1882	5,976,584
1878	6,243,389	1883	6,972,730
1879	6,915,756	1884	5,632,569

By the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000*l.*; for the year 1876-77 at 27,700,000*l.*; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000*l.*, though there have since been small temporary additions. It was also provided that the charges under this head should be entered under the Consolidated Fund.

A bill, passed in 1883, retaining the permanent charge at the same amount, provided for the creation of a series of terminable annuities, whereby it is expected that in twenty years as much as 173,000,000*l.* of the National Debt will be cancelled. The amount actually paid off at the expiry of that period will be 113,000,000*l.* The whole of the debt amounts to only 136,000,000*l.* more than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income-tax, is somewhat more than half of the estimated national income, and only about 16,000,000*l.* more than the total value of British imports and exports for 1883. It is about 21*l.* per head of population, and the annual permanent charge 16*s.* 2*d.* per head.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the

Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1884-85—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only at such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' now the 'Army (annual) Bill,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1884, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1885, is to consist of 7,243 commissioned officers, 1,040 warrant officers, 14,952 sergeants, 3,656 drummers, trumpeters, &c., and 113,423 rank and file, a total of 140,314 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 2,682 over the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Officers on the General and Departmental Staff:—			
General staff	250	167	—
Army accountants	281	100	—
Chaplain's department	87	—	—
Medical department	614	—	—
Veterinary department	63	5	—
Commissariat department, &c.	343	219	—
Total Staff	1,638	491	—

Branches of the Military Service.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
REGIMENTS:			
Royal Horse Artillery, including Riding Establishment	108	204	2,222
Cavalry, including Life and Horse Guards	559	1,381	10,489
Royal Artillery	690	1,500	16,851
Royal Engineers	423	794	3,968
Infantry, including Foot Guards	2,862	7,074	73,250
Departmental Corps	54	881	4,315
Colonial corps	113	215	2,161
Total Regiments	4,809	12,049	113,256
Staff of Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers	627	6,551	9
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	22	71	69
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	16	18	7
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	30	18	19
Staff College	5	3	1
Regimental schools	14	180	—
Manufacturing establishments	20	59	12
Various ditto	62	208	40
Total Miscellaneous	169	557	148
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff	1,638	491	—
„ regiments	4,809	12,049	113,256
„ staff of Militia	627	6,551	19
„ miscellaneous ditto	169	557	148
Total regular army, defrayed from Army Grants in 1883-84	7,243	19,648	113,423

The total number of horses for this establishment in 1884-5 was 13,464, and of field-guns, 290.

The following table (p. 239) exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom at decennial periods since the year 1800 up to 1870, and during the last two years, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1883	11,191	15,897	3,821	63,976	94,885
1884	10,606	15,030	3,763	63,417	90,053

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 61,591 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1884-85. The number in the year 1871-72 amounted to 62,864, in 1874-75 to 62,840, in 1875-76 to 62,850, in 1876-77 to 62,849, in 1882-83 to 61,590, and in 1883-84 to 61,641 men.

The following is the official return of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British Army (exclusive of staff and auxiliary forces) in the beginning of 1884:—

	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules	Field Guns
England	62,762	8,635	214
Scotland	3,266	383	6
Ireland	24,025	3,107	52
Total Home. . . .	90,053	12,125	272
Egypt	7,156	1,063	12
The Colonies	24,529	453	6
India	58,915	9,641	294
On Passage	564	—	—
Total Abroad	91,164	11,157	312
General Total	181,227	23,282	584

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1885, as well as former years, contained votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces—namely, the militia, the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Volunteer corps, and the Army Reserve force.

The following is the official return of the number of men in the regimental establishments of the various forces, with the effectives, for 1884-5:—

	Establishments all ranks, 1884-85	Numbers by latest Returns
Regular Forces at Home } and in Colonies . . . }	130,114	121,426
Army Reserve, 1st Class .	39,500	35,953
" " 2nd " .	7,750	8,550
Militia	141,982	108,462
Yeomanry	14,404	11,441
Volunteers	249,412	209,365
Total Home and Colonial .	583,162	495,157
Regular Forces in Indian } Establishments . . . }	61,591	60,391
Total	644,753	555,548

The police force in England and Wales was (in 1883) 34,488; in Scotland, 3,663; in Ireland, 15,179; total—53,330.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1884-85, was calculated at 18,575,416*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 2,644,816*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1885, at 15,930,600*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates (net) for the year 1884-85, with the corresponding sums in the final estimates of the financial year 1883-84:—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. REGULAR FORCES:

	1883-84	1884-85
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	£ 4,120,100	£ 4,230,000
Divine service	57,500	57,500
Administration of martial law	36,900	36,800
Medical establishment and services	314,000	303,000

II. AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES:

Militia pay and allowances	520,000	524,000
Yeomanry cavalry	69,000	69,000
Volunteer corps	562,800	568,500
Enrolled pensioners and Army Reserve force	278,000	343,000

III. COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES:

Commissariat establishments and wages	435,400	438,800
Provisions, transport, and other services	3,285,000	3,058,000
Clothing establishments and supplies	784,000	782,500
Manufacture and repair of war stores	1,377,000	1,262,500

IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS:

Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad	758,700	740,500
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V. VARIOUS SERVICES:		1883-84	1884-85
		£	£
Military education		127,300	127,200
Miscellaneous services		41,000	31,600
Administration of the army		241,800	245,200
Total effective services		13,008,500	12,818,100
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:			
Rewards for military service		22,800	20,300
Pay of general officers		80,000	77,000
Pay of reduced and retired officers		1,134,000	1,193,900
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances		118,200	120,000
Pensions for wounds		16,000	17,000
In-pensions		32,900	33,200
Out-pensions		1,319,900	1,411,000
Superannuation allowances		195,000	190,000
Militia and volunteer corps		48,000	50,100
Total non-effective services		2,966,800	3,112,500
RECAPITULATION:			
Effective services		13,008,500	12,818,100
Non-effective services		2,966,800	3,112,500
Total effective and non-effective services		15,975,300	15,930,600

It will be seen that the estimates for 1884-85 showed a net decrease of 44,700*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote. They include a sum of 565,234*l.* for military services in Egypt, and were supplemented by an additional vote of 1,000,000*l.* for Egypt and 675,000*l.* for an expedition to Bechuanaland.

Under various laws of army organisation, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into 13 military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 102 sub- or regimental districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade depôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each

district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, native of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1884:—English, 123,215; Scotch, 13,435; Irish, 31,700; born in India and the colonies, 4,181; foreigners, 156; and 842 not reported.

It appears from a report of the Director-General of Military Education, issued as a Parliamentary paper in 1874, that, on the 1st of January, 1874, out of regiments and corps amounting to 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write; whereas, from a report issued in the end of 1884 the number was only 5,934 out of 173,529 men, or 3·2 per cent. There exists compulsory education in the army, the rule laid down being that every recruit is obliged to attend school until he is in possession of a fourth-class certificate of education.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1884–85, the sum provided for military education is 173,288*l.* (including the appropriation in aid), representing an increase of 2,891*l.* over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1884–85, the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 31,744*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 51,376*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 ‘Queen’s cadets’ are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled ‘Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.’ The Board consists of seven members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and six assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Second Naval Lord, Third Naval Lord (Controller of the

Navy), Junior Naval Lord, Parliamentary Civil Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the seven Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of one Permanent Secretary, and a number of heads of departments, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, Director of Contracts, Director of Naval Construction, Director of Naval Ordnance, and the Directors of Victualling and Stores. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet and the Reserve Forces. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Parliamentary Civil Lord controls the civil establishments. The Third Naval Lord, or Controller of the Navy, and the Civil Lord, deal with questions affecting the matériel and armament of the fleet. The Parliamentary and Financial Secretary is answerable for purchases of stores, and all questions in which expenditure of any kind is involved. He represents the Admiralty in the House of Commons when the First Lord is a Peer.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1884, the ordinary expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1885, will be 11,595,711*l.*; but deducting from this the appropriations in aid from sale of old stores and extra receipts, the net amounted estimate was 10,811,770*l.*, being a decrease on the vote for 1883-4 of 87,730*l.* But the estimates for 1883-4 were increased by a supplementary estimate of 147,200*l.*, after deducting appropriations in aid for navy services connected with the operations in Egypt; and those for 1885 were subsequently

increased by 374,000*l*. The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1884-85 as compared with the votes for 1883-84:—

NAVY ESTIMATES.		1883-84	1884-85
		£	£
Wages to seamen and marines		2,633,300	2,671,800
Victuals and clothing for ditto		937,400	870,400
Admiralty office		182,300	188,600
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve		195,800	196,900
Scientific branch		113,100	112,670
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad .		1,556,400	1,573,600
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad		71,000	70,000
Medical establishments at home and abroad . .		64,900	66,400
Marine divisions		22,300	21,700
Naval stores, and ships built by contract :			
Naval stores		1,062,500	1,124,500
Ships &c. built by contract		1,052,600	1,040,000
New works, building, machinery, and repairs .		462,400	481,700
Medicines and medical stores		60,600	62,500
Martial law and charges		10,400	10,400
Miscellaneous services		119,600	116,900
Total for the effective service		8,544,600	8,608,970
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines . . .		864,800	853,900
Military pensions and allowances		876,900	889,600
Civil pensions and allowances		329,700	328,400
Total for the naval service		10,616,000	10,680,870

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops) . . .	136,300	130,900
Supplementary estimate for Egypt	147,200	—
Grand total	10,899,500	10,811,770

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1884-85 was as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET :		FOR THE COASTGUARD :	
Officers and seamen	34,642	Afloat (included with fleet) and On shore, officers and men	4,000
Boys, including 2,350 for training	4,950		
	39,592		
Marines, afloat	6,200	INDIAN TROOPSHIPS :	
" on shore	6,200	Officers and men	958
	12,400		
Total	51,992	Grand Total	56,940

Included in the number of 34,642 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1884-85, were 17 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,494 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The Royal Naval Reserve consisted in 1884 of 17,550 men, besides 1,567 Seamen Pensioner Reserves, and 1,375 Naval Artillery Volunteers, being a total Reserve Force of 20,492.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return for the 1st Nov. 1882, and on the 1st Nov. 1883:—

Class	Nov. 1, 1882		Total 1882	Nov. 1, 1883		Total 1883		
	Sail- ing	Steam		Sail- ing	Steam			
Sea-going:—								
Armour-plated	Battle Ships	1st class	—	6	—	7	17	
		2nd "	—	7	—	6		
	Cruisers	1st "	—	3	—	3		
		2nd "	—	—	—	—		
	Special Ships		—	2	—	1		
Frigates and Corvettes		1st class	—	—	—	—	24	
		2nd "	—	—	—	2		
		3rd "	—	2	—	—		
		4th "	—	21	—	22		
Sloops and small Vessels			6	67	73	3	62	65
Total effective for General Service .			6	108	114	3	103	106
First Reserve Ships	Armour-plated		—	9	9	—	9	9
	Others		—	—	—	—	—	
Gunnery and Training Ships			9	—		9	—	
Stationary, Receiving, and Depot Ships (including Royal Yachts)			12	6		11	6	
Surveying Vessels			2	5	50	2	5	49
Troop Ships			—	6		—	6	
Store Ships			—	1		—	1	
Drill Ships			9	—		9	—	
Tenders			11	34		11	33	
" (late Coast Guard Cruisers)			23	5	73	23	5	72
Total Fleet (including Tenders)			72	174	246	68	168	236

The decrease of 10 is mainly in sloops and small vessels.

According to an official return relating to January 1, 1884, the total number of fighting and sea-going vessels at that date was 283, of which 150 in commission, and in reserve 53 complete, 34 preparing for 1st Division, 25 waiting repair, besides 21 building or ordered to be built. The total number included 62 armoured ships, of which seven were building. In addition there were 74 torpedo boats—viz., 19 first class, 48 second class, and 7 wood boats. Four first-class torpedo boats have been built during 1884.

The following is a tabulated list of the efficient ironclads, and of the ironclads still on the stocks, divided into five classes, according

to strength of armour and armament, and mode of construction. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) were not completed at the end of 1884 :—

Names of Armoured Ships	Armour thickness; inches	Guns		Indica- ted horse power.	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FIRST CLASS:					
Turret Ships—					
Inflexible . . .	16 to 24	4	80-ton	8,010	11,880
Dreadnought. . .	12 to 14	4	38-ton	8,210	10,820
Devastation . . .	10 to 14	4	35-ton	6,650	9,330
Thunderer . . .	10 to 14	4	35 and 38-ton	6,270	9,330
Colossus . . .	14 to 18	8	4, 43-ton; 4, 4-ton	6,000	9,150
*Edinburgh . . .	steel-faced	8		6,000	9,150
Barbette Ships—					
Collingwood . . .	14 to 18 steel-faced	10	4, 43-ton; 6, 4-ton	7,000	9,150
*Rodney. . .		10	4, 63-ton; 6, 4-ton	7,300	9,740
*Howe . . .		10		7,300	9,600
*Camperdown . . .		10		7,500	10,000
*Benbow . . .		10	2, 100-ton; 10, 4-ton	7,500	10,000
*Anson . . .		12		7,500	10,000
SECOND CLASS:					
Agamemnon . . .	14 to 18	6	4, 38-ton; 2, 4-ton	6,360	8,510
Ajax . . .		6		6,440	8,510
Conqueror . . .	11 to 12	6	2, 43-ton; 4, 4-ton	4,500	6,200
*Hero . . .	steel-faced				
Rupert . . .	9 to 12	4	2, 18-ton; 2, 3½-ton	4,630	5,440
Hotspur . . .	8 to 11	4	2, 25-ton; 2, 3½-ton	3,060	4,010
Belleisle . . .	10 to 12	4	25-ton	3,200	4,870
Orion . . .	10 to 12	4		4,040	4,870
Glatton . . .	10 to 12	2	25-ton	2,870	4,910
Polyphemus . . .	3 (steel)	ma chine guns only		5,500	2,640
THIRD CLASS:					
Superb . . .	7 to 12	16	18-ton	6,580	9,170
Neptune . . .	9 to 12	6	4, 38-ton; 2, 12-ton	8,000	9,310
Monarch . . .	6 to 10	7	4, 25-ton; 2, 12-ton	7,840	8,320
Hercules . . .	6 to 9	14	8, 18-ton; 6, 12-ton and 6½-ton	6,750	8,680
Sultan . . .	6 to 9	12	8, 18-ton; 4, 12-ton	7,720	9,290
Alexandra . . .	6 to 12	12	2, 25-ton; 10, 18-ton	8,610	9,490
Téméraire . . .	8 to 11	8	4, 25-ton; 4, 18-ton	7,520	8,540
Nelson . . .	6 to 9	12	4, 18-ton; 8, 12-ton	6,640	7,630
Northampton . . .	6 to 9	12		6,070	7,630
Shannon . . .	6 to 9	9	2, 18-ton; 7, 12-ton	3,370	5,390
*Bellerophon . . .	6	15	10, 12-ton; 5, 6½-ton	6,520	7,550
Penelope . . .	5 to 6	11	8, 9-ton; 3, 40-prs.	4,470	4,700
*Impérieuse . . .	8 to 10	10	4, 18-ton; 6, 4-ton	8,000	7,390
*Warspite . . .	steel-faced	10		8,000	7,390
Audacious . . .		14		4,830	6,010
Invincible . . .		14		4,830	6,010
Iron Duke . . .		6 to 8	14	4,270	6,010
Swiftsure . . .	6 to 8	14	10, 12-ton; 4, 64-prs.	4,910	6,910
Triumph . . .	6 to 8	14		5,110	6 640

Names of Armoured Ships	Armour thickness ; inches	Number	Guns	Indica- ted horse power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
			Weight, &c.		
FOURTH CLASS :					
Cyclops . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,660	3,480
Gorgon . . .	6 to 10	4		1,670	3,480
Hecate . . .	6 to 10	4		1,750	3,480
Hydra . . .	6 to 10	4		1,470	3,480
Prince Albert . .	4½ to 10	4	12-ton	2,130	3,880
Scorpion . . .	4½ to 5	4	12-ton	1,450	2,750
Wivern . . .	4½ to 5	4	12-ton	1,450	2,750
Vixen . . .	4½	4	6½-ton	740	1,230
Viper . . .	4½	4	6½-ton	700	1,230
Waterwitch . .	4½	4	6½-ton	780	1,280
FIFTH CLASS :					
Warrior . . .	4½	32	4, 9-ton ; 28, 6½-ton	5,270	9,210
Black Prince . .	4½	28	4, 9-ton ; 24, 6½-ton	5,770	9,210
Achilles . . .	4½	16	14, 9-ton ; 2, 6½-ton	5,720	9,820
Minotaur . . .	5½	17	12-ton	6,700	10,690
Agincourt . . .	5½	17	12-ton	6,870	10,690
Northumberland .	5½	27	7, 12-ton ; 20, 9-ton	6,560	10,780
Hector . . .	4½	18	2, 9-ton ; 16, 6½-ton	3,260	6,710
Valiant . . .	4½	18		3,350	6,710
Defence . . .	4½	16	2, 9-ton ; 14, 6½-ton	2,540	6,270
Resistance . . .	4½	16		2,430	6,270
Lord Warden . .	4½ to 5½	12	9-ton	6,700	7,840
Repulse . . .	■			3,350	6,190

First class—Twelve turret-ships and barbette ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad. The requirements aimed at in the construction of this class of ironclads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The principal war-ship of this class, the *Inflexible*, built at Portsmouth dockyard, and completed in 1881, is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight of armour 3,275 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these extramural portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float the citadel, described by the designer as 'a rectangular armoured castle.' The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to

the right and left—unlike all other double turret ships, where both stand in a line—each holding two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,700 lb. shot, with a charge of 450 lbs. powder. The *Inflexible* has a light auxiliary sail equipment carried on two iron masts, 96 feet and 83 feet high, with brig-rigged sails about 18,000 square feet in area. The three next war-ships of the first class, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer*, are mastless, and dependent, therefore, solely on steam-power. Their speed, like that of the *Inflexible*, averages thirteen to fourteen knots an hour; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,200 to 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water. Of the last two of the six turret-ships of the first class, the *Colossus* was practically complete at the end of 1884, and the *Edinburgh* nearly so. They differ from the preceding ones in being built entirely of steel, instead of iron. They are sister-ships, 325 feet in length, and 68 feet in extreme breadth. Like the *Inflexible*, both have a central armoured citadel, about one-third the length of the ship, rising high out of the water; and two submerged ends on which are raised unarmoured structures, which complete the form of the vessel and provide space for her crew of 400 officers and men, stores, and fuel, besides providing these portions of the ship with the necessary stability. The turrets are placed *en échelon*, so as to command a fore-and-aft fire from all the guns. The six barbette ships in this class resemble the *Colossus* in form under water, but are more heavily armed and have higher speeds. They have no sail equipment. Of these the *Rodney* was launched in October 1884. In dimensions it resembles the *Colossus* and *Edinburgh*. A main feature is the multiplicity of water-tight compartments. Besides the large guns given in the table, the *Rodney* will have 12 six-pounder quick-firing shell guns, 8 Nordenfeldt and 2 Gardner guns, and she will carry 12 Whitehead torpedoes.

Second class—Ten ships constructed for ocean warfare, but inferior in power to those of the first class. The *Agamemnon* and *Ajax*, exact imitations of the *Inflexible*, were practically completed at the end of 1882. The *Belleisle* and the *Orion* were purchased in March 1878 by the British Government, having been constructed in the Thames, by order of Turkey. In this class are also five rams, the *Glatton*, the *Conqueror*, the *Rupert*, the *Hotspur*, and a sister ship the *Hero*, commenced Dec. 1883 at Chatham. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, but in the *Glatton*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*, the ramming power is

made the principal object; and this is true also of the *Conqueror*, which is more heavily armed and armoured than her predecessors. The ram, in these ironclads, has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern. The last, the *Polyphemus*, constructed at Chatham dockyard, is intended to represent an entirely new type of ship for aggressive naval warfare. The *Polyphemus* may be described as simply a steel tube, deeply immersed, the convex deck rising but 4 feet 6 inches above the water line. She carries no masts and sails, nor any heavy guns, her whole power being concentrated in a powerful ram bow, 12 feet long, and, under it, a large 'torpedo port,' which will enable Whitehead torpedoes to be ejected right ahead of the ship. There are also two 'torpedo ports' on each side amidships, from which they will be ejected on the broadsides. The *Polyphemus* was commenced in Sept. 1878, and was despatched on her preliminary cruise in the autumn of 1882; she subsequently underwent extensive alterations in boilers and torpedo apparatus. None of these ships have more than a very light auxiliary rig, and most of them have no sails.

Third class—A number of rigged ships for cruising, foremost among them the *Monarch*, the *Hercules*, the *Sultan*, the *Alexandra*, the *Superb* (purchased from the Turks), and the *Neptune* (purchased from the Brazilians in 1878), the *Téméraire*, the *Nelson*, the *Northampton*, and the *Shannon*. The *Neptune* and *Monarch* are the only rigged turret-ships of the ironclad navy. The *Monarch*, launched in 1869, has 8-inch armour only at the water-line, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. The *Neptune* is larger, more heavily armed, and better protected than the *Monarch*. The *Impérieuse* and *Warspite* (launched in January, 1884, but not completed Dec. 1885), are swift armoured cruisers, with barbette armaments. Both the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*, completed in 1870, carry 9-inch armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the *Alexandra*, launched in 1875; the *Téméraire*, which embodies in its construction both the barbette and broadside principle; the twin ships *Nelson* and *Northampton*, built at Glasgow; and the *Shannon*, all launched in 1876. A subdivision of this class is formed by the *Bellerophon*, the *Audacious*, the *Invincible*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Swiftsure*, and the *Triumph*. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Fourth class—A group of ships, only fitted for coast or harbour defence. The four mastless turret ships, the *Cyclops*, the *Gorgon*, the

Hecate, and the *Hydra*, were built during the years 1870 and 1871. Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from eight to nine inches. They are chiefly useful for harbour defence.

Fifth class—A number of partly antiquated rigged ships for cruising: the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *Minotaur*, the *Achilles*, the *Agincourt*, the *Northumberland*, and the *Lord Warden*, in the first list, and the *Hector*, the *Valiant*, the *Defence*, and the *Resistance* in the second. The *Lord Warden* and *Repulse* are the only two wood-built ironclads still on active service.

The ironclads not included in the preceding list are the *Abyssinia* and the *Magdala*, stationed permanently at Bombay, and the *Cerberus*, stationed at Melbourne; for vessels for the defence of the Australian colonies, see under AUSTRALASIA. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. They form part of Her Majesty's navy for the defence of the colonies.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are three iron-built frigates, the *Shah*, the *Inconstant*, and the *Raleigh*. The *Shah*, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 horse-power, carrying 26 guns—two 12-ton, sixteen 6½-ton, and eight 64-pounders—was formerly the swiftest vessel in the navy. The *Iris* and *Mercury*, steel dispatch vessels, have, however, attained still higher speeds, exceeding 18½ knots per hour. Protected vessels of similar form and high speed are now (1883) in process of construction. Four of these, known as the *Leander* class, have 1½-inch steel decks over machinery, boilers, and magazines; and four others, known as the *Mersey* class, are still more formidable, having steel decks, extending from stem to stem, 2 to 3 inches thick.

According to the official programme placed before Parliament in December 1884, it is proposed to order during the present year a large number of new war-ships including:—Four first class ironclads; five 'belted' cruisers, armoured along the water line; two torpedo rams; ten sea-going torpedo cruisers, and thirty first-class torpedo boats. A large portion of these orders, involving a total expenditure of about three millions, is to be entrusted to private firms.

Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the last census, taken April 4, 1881:—

Divisions	Land-area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total population on April 4, 1881
England	50,823	11,961,842	12,652,084	24,613,926
Wales	7,363	678,060	682,453	1,360,513
Scotland	29,820	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573
Ireland	32,531	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836
Isle of Man	220	25,760	27,798	53,558
Channel Islands	75	40,321	47,381	87,702
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	—	215,374	—	215,374
Total, United Kingdom	120,832	17,254,109	17,987,373	35,241,482

The following table gives the ascertained number of the various divisions of the United Kingdom at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1881:—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871
England	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377
Isle of Man	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Channel Islands	76,065	90,739	90,978	90,596
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080
Total, United Kingdom	27,057,923	27,745,942	29,321,288	31,845,379

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1831 to 1881:—

Divisions	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	53·6	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·3
Wales	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8
Scotland	9·7	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6
Ireland	31·8	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	1·1	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7

The total Celtic-speaking population in the United Kingdom in 1881 was 2,067,359; of these 950,000, or about 70 per cent. of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire, speak Cymric, of whom about a third speak Cymric only (according to un-official estimates, probably too high); 231,594, or 6·20 per cent. of the population of Scotland could speak Gaelic (Erse) (most, if not all, being able also to speak English); and 885,765, or 18·2 per cent. of the population of Ireland could speak Irish Gaelic. In Ireland in 1881, 64,167, or 1·24 per cent. of population, could speak Irish only; in 1871 the number was returned as 103,562, or 1·9 of the population. The figures for Scotland and Ireland are those of the census.

The soil of the United Kingdom is in fewer hands than that of any other country of Europe. A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876, stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows:—

	Number of owners below an acre	Number of owners above an acre	Total number of owners
England and Wales exclusive of London	703,289	269,547	972,836
Scotland	113,005	19,225	132,230
Ireland	36,114	32,614	68,758
Great Britain and Ireland	852,408	321,386	1,173,824

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,364 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis, and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, likewise all common and waste lands.

The following table gives an abstract of the same returns, showing the percentage of owners below an acre, the proportion of owners to population, and the proportion of owners to inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Percentage of owners below an acre	Proportion of owners to population	Proportion of owners to inhabited houses
England and Wales . . .	72·3	1 in 20	1 in 4
Scotland	85·5	1 in 25	1 in 3
Ireland	52·6	1 in 79	1 in 14
Great Britain and Ireland	72·6	1 in 24	1 in 4

In the subjoined table an abstract is given, after the same returns,

of the average estimated rental per acre, the average extent of land held by each owner, and the average estimated rental of each owner in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Average estimated rental per acre	Average extent of land held by each owner	Average estimated rental of each owner
	£ s. d.	ac. r. p.	£ s. d.
England and Wales	3 0 2	33 3 30	102 3 0
Scotland	0 19 9	143 1 6	141 8 0
Ireland	0 13 4	293 0 32	195 3 0
Great Britain and Ireland	1 16 5	61 1 30	112 0 0

It is officially admitted that these returns cannot be altogether relied on, and have to be looked upon in general as understatements, seeing that the machinery by which they were obtained—namely, the valuation lists of parishes—was in many cases extremely defective. Still the figures must be held of considerable value as indicating approximately, and in the absence of all other information, the ownership and division of the soil of the United Kingdom.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1875 to 1884:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1875	32,718,302	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,278,629
1876	33,049,365	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,277,544
1877	33,394,404	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,286,380
1878	33,730,572	24,854,397	3,593,929	5,282,246
1879	34,058,414	25,165,336	3,627,453	5,265,625
1880	34,344,101	25,480,161	3,661,292	5,202,648
1881	34,944,712	26,055,406	3,744,323	5,144,983
1882	35,290,073	26,406,820	3,785,400	5,097,853
1883	35,604,000	26,762,974	3,825,744	5,015,282
1884	35,961,540	27,132,449	3,866,521	4,962,570

The total population of the United Kingdom, as shown in the table on p. 251, consisted on the 4th of April 1881, of 35,241,482 persons. This was an increase of 3,396,103 upon the enumeration of 1871, and was equivalent to an average daily addition of 930 persons to the community throughout the decade, the daily increase in the preceding decade having been 705.

The decennial rate of increase was 10·75 per cent., which was considerably higher than the rate in any of the three preceding decades, in which it had been successively 2·5, 5·7, and 8·6. This gradual rise in the rate of increase in each successive decade since 1841–51 was due in the main, though not entirely, to the fact that the decrease of the population of Ireland, which in 1841–51 was at the rate of 19·8 per cent., has become less and less in each succeeding decennium. If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform. It will be seen that the population of Ireland has during the last five years decreased to the extent of 303,055, or at the rate of 5·7 per cent. for the five years.

Subjoined is a more detailed statistical account of the population of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,186 square miles, or 37,239,351 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1881, according to the census, 25,974,439 inhabitants, or 446 individuals per square mile. In 1871 the density was 390 per square mile; in 1861, 345; in 1851, 308; and in 1801, 153. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the nine enumerations, 1801 to 1881:—

Date of Enumeration	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th . .	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536
1811, May 27th . .	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256
1821, May 28th . .	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236
1831, May 29th . .	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797
1841, June 7th . .	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148
1851, March 31st . .	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609
1861, April 8th . .	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871, April 3rd . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266
1881, April 4th . .	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1881:—

Counties, or Shires	Area in statute acres	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>England.</i>				
Bedford	294,983	70,354	79,119	149,473
Berks	462,210	108,431	109,932	218,363
Buckingham	477,151	86,840	89,483	176,323
Cambridge	524,935	91,277	94,317	185,594
Chester	657,123	311,188	332,849	644,037
Cornwall	863,665	155,115	175,571	330,686
Cumberland	970,161	124,746	125,901	250,647
Derby	658,624	232,504	229,410	461,914
Devon	1,655,208	285,340	318,255	603,595
Dorset	627,265	93,736	97,292	191,028
Durham	647,592	443,973	423,285	867,258
Essex	987,032	288,180	288,254	576,434
Gloucester	783,699	269,470	302,963	572,433
Hampshire	1,037,764	293,050	300,420	593,470
Hereford	532,918	59,809	61,253	121,062
Hertford	405,141	98,792	104,277	203,069
Huntingdon	229,515	29,195	30,296	59,491
Kent	995,392	478,653	499,053	977,706
Lancashire	1,208,154	1,669,864	1,784,577	3,454,441
Leicester	511,907	155,881	165,377	321,258
Lincoln	1,767,879	235,219	234,700	469,919
Middlesex	181,317	1,367,692	1,552,793	2,920,485
Monmouth	370,350	108,262	103,005	211,267
Norfolk	1,356,173	215,266	229,483	444,749
Northampton	629,912	135,662	136,893	272,555
Northumberland	1,290,312	215,832	218,204	434,036
Nottingham	527,752	190,778	201,037	391,815
Oxford	483,621	88,025	91,534	179,559
Rutland	94,889	10,764	10,670	21,434
Shropshire	844,565	124,157	123,857	248,014
Somerset	1,049,812	220,582	248,527	469,109
Stafford	748,433	492,009	489,004	981,013
Suffolk	944,060	174,606	182,287	356,893
Surrey	485,129	683,228	753,671	1,436,899
Sussex	933,269	232,331	258,174	490,505
Warwick	566,271	357,146	380,193	737,339
Westmoreland	500,906	31,515	32,676	64,191
Wiltshire	866,677	128,114	130,851	258,965
Worcester	472,453	184,205	196,078	380,283
York (<i>East Riding</i>)	750,828	156,929	158,531	315,460
„ (<i>City</i>)	1,979	23,957	25,573	49,530
„ (<i>North Riding</i>)	1,361,664	174,897	171,363	346,260
„ (<i>West Riding</i>)	1,768,380	1,064,218	1,111,096	2,175,314
<i>Wales.</i>				
Anglesey	193,511	25,103	26,313	51,416
Brecon	460,158	28,861	28,885	57,746
Cardigan	443,387	31,575	38,695	70,270
Carmarthen	594,405	59,709	65,155	124,864

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Wales—continued.</i>				
Carnarvon . . .	369,477	58,735	60,614	119,349
Denbigh . . .	425,038	56,428	55,312	111,740
Flint . . .	161,807	40,409	40,178	80,587
Glamorgan . . .	516,959	262,579	248,854	511,433
Merioneth . . .	384,717	26,269	25,769	52,038
Montgomery . . .	495,089	33,004	32,714	65,718
Pembroke . . .	391,181	43,449	48,375	91,824
Radnor . . .	276,552	11,939	11,589	23,528
Total of England . .	32,527,070	11,961,842	12,652,084	24,613,926
Total of Wales . .	4,712,281	678,060	682,453	1,360,513
Total of England } and Wales }	37,239,351	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1881 was 4,831,519, and uninhabited, 386,676; building, 46,414; against 4,259,117 inhabited; 261,345 uninhabited; building, 37,803 in 1871.

More than one-fourth of the total urban population, and more than one-sixth of the total population of England and Wales is concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General in the census returns of 1881, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of both censuses in 1871 and in 1881:—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.	
	1871	1881	1871-81	1861-81
Central Area . . .	952,880	878,556	- 7·8	- 13·1
Rest of 'Inner Ring' . .	2,301,380	2,937,927	+ 27·6	+ 63·9
Total of London Proper .	3,254,260	3,816,483	+ 17·3	+ 36·1
'Outer Ring' . . .	631,381	950,178	+ 50·5	+ 126·9
'Greater London' . . .	3,885,641	4,766,661	+ 22·7	+ 47·9

The night population of the City of London proper, within the municipal and parliamentary limits, was only 50,652, on the night of April 4, 1881; in 1871, it was 74,897. The day population at the date of the last census was 261,061.

The following is the division of the population according to occupation:—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	450,955	196,120	647,075
Domestic "	258,508	1,545,302	1,803,810
Commercial "	960,661	19,467	980,128
Agricultural "	1,318,344	64,840	1,383,184
Industrial "	4,975,178	1,578,189	6,373,367
Indefinite and non-productive class	4,856,256	9,930,619	14,786,875
Total	12,619,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

Twenty-eight cities and towns have been selected for the publication of the rates of mortality. Those comprised, in 1881, a total population of 9,310,933, being more than a third of the entire population of England and Wales. The increase of population in the decennial period from 1871 to 1881 amounted to 16·9 per cent. The population of these twenty-eight cities and towns (municipal boroughs) was as follows in 1881 and 1884.

Cities and Towns	Population 1881	Increase per cent. 1871-81	Population middle 1884
London (registration dist.) . .	3,816,483	17·3	4,019,361
Liverpool	552,508	12·1	573,202
Birmingham	400,774	16·6	421,258
Manchester	341,414	2·7	338,296
Leeds	309,119	19·3	327,324
Sheffield	284,508	18·5	300,563
Bristol	206,874	13·1	215,457
Bradford	183,032	22·0	209,564
Nottingham	186,575	115·0	205,298
Salford	176,235	41·2	197,153
Hull	154,240	26·5	181,225
Newcastle-on-Tyne	145,359	13·1	151,325
Portsmouth	127,989	12·7	133,059
Leicester	122,376	28·5	132,773
Sunderland	116,542	18·3	123,204
Oldham	111,343	24·0	122,676
Brighton	107,546	17·5	112,954
Blackburn	104,014	36·0	110,498
Bolton	105,414	27·0	108,968
Preston	96,537	10·0	99,481
Cardiff	82,761	114·7	93,468
Norwich	87,842	9·3	90,410
Birkenhead	84,006	27·3	90,870
Derby	81,168	32·0	87,608
Huddersfield	81,841	17·2	86,004
Wolverhampton	75,766	10·9	78,367
Halifax	73,630	12·4	76,479
Plymouth	73,794	9	75,509

The town population in 1871 was 12,910,647, and in 1881, 15,445,296; the rural population in 1871 was 9,801,619, and in 1881, 10,529,143. The rate of increase of the former during the decade was 19·63 per cent., and of the latter only 7·42 per cent.

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the ten years from 1874 to 1883, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1874	23,648,609	854,956	526,632	202,010
1875	23,944,459	850,187	546,317	201,212
1876	24,244,010	887,968	510,315	201,874
1877	24,547,309	888,200	500,496	194,352
1878	24,854,397	891,908	539,874	190,054
1879	25,165,336	882,866	526,255	182,082
1880	25,480,161	881,620	528,056	191,965
1881	26,055,406	883,518	491,813	197,080
1882	26,406,820	888,940	516,783	203,905
1883	26,770,744	889,815	522,662	205,814

The mean marriage rate in the ten years from 1871–80 was 1·62, birth-rate 3·54, and death-rate 2·14.

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1882 was 4·9 per cent.; the minimum being 3·5 per cent. in Essex, and the maximum 8·4 in Westmoreland.

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,810 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, was as follows, on the 1st January, for the ten years from 1875 to 1884:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1875 . .	647	115,209	700,378	815,587
1876 . .	649	97,065	652,528	749,593
1877 . .	650	92,806	635,544	728,350
1878 . .	649	97,927	644,776	742,703
1879 . .	649	118,933	681,493	800,426
1880 . .	649	126,228	711,712	837,940
1881 . .	647	111,169	691,957	803,126
1882 . .	647	106,280	691,334	797,614
1883 . .	647	105,357	693,939	799,296
1884 . .	647	98,071	676,239	774,310

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the ten years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1874 . .	11,912	3,283	15,195	11,509
1875 . .	11,662	3,052	14,714	10,954
1876 . .	12,711	3,367	16,078	12,195
1877 . .	12,536	3,354	15,890	11,942
1878 . .	13,104	3,268	16,372	12,473
1879 . .	13,130	3,258	16,388	12,525
1880 . .	11,943	2,827	14,770	11,214
1881 . .	12,058	2,728	14,786	11,353
1882 . .	12,430	2,830	15,260	11,699
1883 . .	11,978	2,681	14,659	11,347

In 1842, the number of criminal offenders committed for trial was 31,309, and of those convicted 22,733, and the number continued increasing till 1854. Subsequently there was a decrease both in the number of persons committed for trial and convicted, attributed in part to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorised magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners. The number convicted in 1868 was 15,033; during the last ten years the number has kept on the average at 11,500.

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 29,820 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1881, of 3,735,573 souls, giving 125 inhabitants to the square mile. More than three-fourths of the surface of the country is sterile, consisting of mountains, morasses, and other waste lands. Out of the total, computed at 19,084,659 acres, only 4,797,509 acres were cultivated in 1883, 829,476 acres being under wood.

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census, excluding the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 4th of April, 1881 :—

Divisions and civil counties	Area in Statute acres	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1. Northern :—				
Shetland . . .	352,876	12,656	17,049	29,705
Orkney . . .	240,476	14,982	17,062	32,044
Caithness . . .	438,878	18,391	20,474	38,865
Sutherland . . .	1,297,846	11,219	12,151	23,370
2. North-Western :—				
Ross and Cromarty	2,003,065	37,027	41,520	78,547
Inverness . . .	2,616,498	43,852	46,602	90,454
3. North-Eastern :—				
Nairn . . .	114,400	4,979	5,476	10,455
Elgin . . .	304,606	20,725	23,063	43,788
Banff . . .	410,110	29,789	32,947	62,736
Aberdeen . . .	1,251,451	128,097	139,893	267,990
Kincardine . . .	245,346	16,978	17,486	34,464
4. East-Midland :—				
Forfar . . .	560,087	120,091	146,269	266,360
Perth . . .	1,617,808	61,552	67,455	129,007
Fife . . .	314,952	80,893	91,038	171,931
Kinross . . .	46,485	3,112	3,585	6,697
Clackmannan . .	30,477	12,214	13,466	25,680
5. West-Midland :—				
Stirling . . .	286,338	56,147	56,296	112,443
Dumbarton . . .	154,542	37,312	38,021	75,333
Argyll . . .	2,056,400	37,895	38,573	76,468
Bute . . .	139,440	8,100	9,557	17,657
6. South-Western :—				
Renfrew . . .	156,785	126,743	136,631	263,374
Ayr . . .	722,229	106,819	110,700	217,519
Lanark . . .	564,284	449,297	455,115	904,412
7. South-Eastern :—				
Linlithgow . . .	76,806	22,746	20,764	43,510
Edinburgh . . .	231,724	183,915	205,249	389,164
Haddington . . .	173,298	18,806	19,696	38,502
Berwick . . .	294,805	16,943	18,449	35,392
Peebles . . .	226,899	6,626	7,196	13,822
Selkirk . . .	164,545	12,159	13,405	25,564
8. Southern :—				
Roxburgh . . .	425,657	25,436	28,006	53,442
Dumfries . . .	680,217	36,024	40,116	76,140
Kirkcudbright . .	574,587	19,807	22,320	42,127
Wigtown . . .	310,742	18,143	20,468	38,611
Total Scotland .	19,084,659	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1881 was 739,005 ; uninhabited, 59,697 ; building, 4,990.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the increase between each census, and the percentage of increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennial increase
March 10, 1801 . . .	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811 . . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
April 3, 1871 . . .	3,360,018	297,724	9·80
April 4, 1881 . . .	3,735,573	375,565	11·8

The following table shows the occupations of the people according to the census of 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	65,499	30,604	96,103
Domestic "	25,292	151,273	176,565
Commercial "	126,743	5,383	132,126
Agricultural "	215,215	54,322	269,537
Industrial "	675,964	256,689	932,653
Unoccupied and non-productive class	690,762	1,437,827	2,128,589
Total	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573

The population of the eight principal towns of Scotland was as follows in 1881:—

Towns	Population 1881	Increase per cent. 1871-81	Towns	Population 1881	Increase per cent. 1871-81
Glasgow	674,095	41·25	Greenock	66,704	16·79
Edinburgh . . .	236,002	20	Leith	59,485	34·34
Dundee	140,239	17·8	Paisley	55,638	15·29
Aberdeen	105,189	19·36	Perth	28,780	12·5

The total represented more than a third of the population of Scotland. In 1871 the total town and village population was 2,338,697, and the rural population 1,021,321; in 1881 the former was 2,754,736, showing an increase of 416,039, or 17·7 per cent., while the latter was 980,837, showing a decrease of 40,484, or 3·96 per cent.

In the returns of the 'Modern Domesday Book' of 1875-76 the number of landowners possessing more than an acre is given at 19,225, and of those possessing less than an acre at 113,005. (See pp. 247-48.)

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1874	3,462,916	123,795	80,676	26,247
1875	3,495,214	123,693	81,785	25,921
1876	3,527,811	126,749	74,122	26,563
1877	3,560,715	126,824	73,946	25,790
1878	3,593,929	126,707	76,775	24,333
1879	3,627,453	125,726	73,329	23,462
1880	3,661,292	124,652	75,795	24,489
1881	3,744,323	126,214	72,301	25,948
1882	3,785,400	126,182	72,966	26,574
1883	3,825,744	124,462	76,867	26,855

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1883 was 8·5 per cent., the rate varying from 4·5 per cent. in Shetland to 17·8 per cent. in Wigtownshire. The mean birth-rate in the ten years 1873–82 was 3·464 per cent.; death-rate, 2·106 per cent.; and marriage-rate, 0·710 per cent.

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland during the ten years from 1874 to 1883, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105,895
1875	886	65,661	35,930	101,591
1876	886	63,362	35,235	98,597
1877	886	62,058	34,346	96,404
1878	887	61,156	33,515	94,671
1879	886	62,315	35,361	97,676
1880	886	63,009	35,599	98,608
1881	886	62,191	35,596	97,787
1882	886	61,149	33,932	95,081
1883	886	59,475	33,143	92,618

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883, was as follows:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1874	2,279	601	2,880	2,231
1875	2,285	587	2,872	2,205
1876	2,103	600	2,703	2,039
1877	2,179	505	2,684	2,009
1878	2,373	549	2,922	2,273
1879	2,185	514	2,699	2,090
1880	2,097	486	2,583	2,046
1881	1,982	462	2,444	1,832
1882	2,048	422	2,470	1,944
1883	2,080	483	2,563	1,914

It will be seen from the above tables that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a considerable diminution of crime, and a slight decrease of pauperism, in Scotland during the decennial period.

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1881, by 5,174,836 souls. This gives a density of population of a little less than 160 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent. The decline during the decennial period 1851 to 1861 was 8·10 per cent.; during the period from 1861 to 1871 it was 6·83 per cent.; while, finally, during the last decennial period, from 1871 to 1881, it amounted to 4·4 per cent. The subjoined table gives the results of the enumerations of April 3, 1871, and of April 3, 1881, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1871 and 1881:—

Provinces	1871	1881	Decrease between 1871 and 1881	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . .	1,339,451	1,278,989	60,462	4·5
Munster . .	1,393,485	1,331,115	62,370	4·48
Ulster . .	1,833,228	1,743,075	90,153	4·9
Connaught .	846,213	821,657	24,556	2·9
Total of Ireland	5,412,377	5,174,836	237,541	4·4

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Provinces and counties	Population			
	Area in statute acres	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>				
Carlow County . .	221,344	23,078	23,490	46,568
Dublin " . .	226,895	197,740	221,170	418,910
Kildare " . .	418,496	40,701	35,103	75,804
Kilkenny " . .	509,732	48,971	50,560	99,531
King's " . .	493,985	37,106	35,746	72,852
Longford " . .	269,409	30,770	30,239	61,009
Louth Co., and Co. of the Town of Drogheda	202,123	37,989	39,695	77,684
Meath County . .	579,861	44,315	43,154	87,469
Queen's " . .	424,854	36,861	36,263	73,124
Westmeath " . .	453,453	36,478	35,320	71,798
Wexford " . .	576,588	60,928	62,926	123,854
Wicklow " . .	500,178	35,101	35,285	70,386
Total of Leinster	4,876,918	630,038	648,951	1,278,989
<i>Province of Munster.</i>				
Clare County . .	827,994	71,058	70,399	141,457
Cork " . .	1,849,686	246,044	249,563	495,607
Kerry " . .	1,185,918	101,208	99,831	201,039
Limerick County . .	680,842	88,311	92,321	180,632
Tipperary " . .	1,061,731	98,755	100,857	199,612
Waterford " . .	461,552	54,618	58,150	112,768
Total of Munster	6,067,723	650,994	671,121	1,331,115
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>				
Antrim County . .	762,080	196,774	225,169	421,943
Armagh " . .	328,086	77,683	85,494	163,177
Cavan " . .	477,399	64,637	64,839	129,476
Donegal " . .	1,197,154	100,671	105,364	206,035
Down " . .	612,399	128,562	143,545	272,107
Fermanagh " . .	457,369	42,060	42,819	84,879
Londonderry County . .	522,315	79,294	85,697	164,991
Monaghan " . .	319,741	50,077	52,671	102,748
Tyrone " . .	806,658	96,466	101,253	197,719
Total of Ulster	5,483,201	836,224	906,851	1,743,075
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>				
Galway County . .	1,569,505	120,609	121,396	242,005
Leitrim " . .	392,363	45,190	45,182	90,372
Mayo " . .	1,360,731	119,421	125,791	245,212
Roscommon County . .	607,691	66,657	65,833	132,490
Sligo " . .	461,796	55,144	56,434	111,578
Total of Connaught.	4,392,086	407,021	414,636	821,657
Total of Ireland	20,819,928	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1881 was 914,108, against 961,380 in 1871, and 995,156 in 1861, the

decrease amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the decennial period 1871–81. Of uninhabited houses, there were 31,530 at the census of 1871, and 58,257 in 1881, representing an increase of 84·76 per cent. in uninhabited houses; in 1871 there were 2,170 houses building, in 1881 only 1,710.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1881 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	136,489	62,195	198,684
Domestic „	34,068	392,093	426,161
Commercial „	70,751	1,494	72,245
Agricultural „	902,010	95,946	997,956
Industrial „	428,578	262,931	691,509
Indefinite and non-productive .	961,381	1,826,900	2,788,281
Total	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836

Of the total population 2,386,555 were of specified occupations and conditions.

In Ireland, in 1881, there were only three cities with over 50,000 inhabitants, viz., Dublin, with 249,602, but 349,648 within the metropolitan police district (336,600 in 1871); Belfast, 208,122; Cork, 80,124; Limerick had 38,562 inhabitants; Londonderry, 29,162; Waterford, 22,457.

The subjoined table gives the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1874	5,314,844	141,288	91,961	24,481
1875	5,278,629	138,320	98,114	24,037
1876	5,277,544	140,469	92,324	26,388
1877	5,286,380	139,659	93,543	24,722
1878	5,282,246	134,117	99,629	25,284
1879	5,265,625	135,328	105,089	23,254
1880	5,202,648	128,086	102,906	20,363
1881	5,144,933	125,847	90,035	21,826
1882	5,097,853	122,648	88,500	22,029
1883	5,015,282	116,224	96,388	21,490

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1883 was 2·6 per cent., the rate varying from 0·7 in Connaught to 4·1 in Ulster.

The total number of natives of Ireland who left the Irish ports from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1879, was 2,541,670, comprising 1,356,539 males and 1,185,131 females. Emigration from Ireland

has gone on steadily increasing from 37,587 in 1876 to 95,517 in 1880, 89,566 in 1882, and 108,724 in 1883.

The number of separate holdings in Ireland was 567,725 (in the hands of 522,952 occupiers) in 1883, being 6,482 less than in the previous year. The holdings which decreased in number were—those not exceeding 1 acre, by 2,354; above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres, by 1,484; above 5 and not exceeding 15, by 2,622; above 15 and not exceeding 30, by 679; and above 500 acres by 18. The number of holdings 'above one and not exceeding five acres' in Ireland diminished 79·4 per cent. between 1841 and 1883; and the total number of holdings 'above one acre' diminished from 691,202 in 1841 to 518,684 in 1883, showing a decrease of 25 per cent. In 1884 there was a decrease of land under crops of 63,732 acres, as compared with 1883.

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf-and-dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1875 to 1884:—

Years January	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total Including asylums
1875	49,805	30,631	80,436
1876	46,214	31,078	77,292
1877	45,762	32,128	77,890
1878	49,365	35,500	84,865
1879	51,764	39,335	91,099
1880	57,455	42,735	100,190
1881	55,304	53,688	109,655
1882	53,731	58,358	112,829
1883	53,749	61,186	115,684
1884	49,884	58,195	108,831

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1874 . .	3,293	837	4,130	2,367
1875 . .	3,392	856	4,248	2,484
1876 . .	3,395	751	4,146	2,344
1877 . .	3,112	758	3,870	2,303
1878 . .	3,424	759	4,183	2,293
1879 . .	3,573	790	4,363	2,207
1880 . .	3,936	780	4,716	2,383
1881 . .	4,557	754	5,311	2,698
1882 . .	3,578	723	4,301	2,255
1883 . .	2,434	591	3,025	1,740

It will be seen that there was no great increase during the ten years in the number of criminal offenders in Ireland, while there was a very marked increase in pauperism.

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows, at the census of April 4, 1881:—

Islands	Area in statute miles	Inhabited houses	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man	140,985	9,425	25,760	27,798	53,558
Channel Islands:					
Jersey	28,717	8,969	23,485	28,960	52,445
Guernsey, &c.	19,605	5,803	16,836	18,421	35,257
Total	189,307	24,197	66,081	75,179	41,260

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881:—

Islands	1851	1861	1871	1881
Isle of Man	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,558
Jersey	57,020	55,613	56,627	52,445
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	29,806	29,850	30,685	32,631
Alderney	3,333	4,932	2,738	2,048
Sark and Brechon	580	583	546	578
Total	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260

It will be seen that since the census of 1871, there has been a decrease in the total population of the Islands.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Between 1815 and 1852 the total number of emigrants was 3,463,592; between 1853 and 1860 it was 1,582,475, of whom 1,312,683 were of British origin; between 1861 and 1870 it was 1,967,570, of whom 1,571,829 were of British origin; 1871–80, 2,228,396, of whom 1,678,919 were British; and the total from 1815 to 1884 has been 10,842,149. The total emigration of persons of British origin only between 1853–83 was 5,405,917; of these 3,575,174 went to the

United States, and of that number 1,389,072 were English, 252,373 Scotch, and 1,933,729 Irish. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, continuing so to the present, but with very great fluctuations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—(17,331 in 1884)—in each of the ten years from 1875 to 1884:—

Years	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809
1876	12,327	75,533	33,191	138,222
1877	9,289	64,027	31,071	119,971
1878	13,836	81,557	37,214	147,663
1879	22,509	134,590	42,178	217,163
1880	29,340	257,274	25,438	332,294
1881	34,561	307,973	24,093	392,514
1882	53,475	295,539	38,604	413,288
1883	53,566	252,226	73,017	397,157
1884	37,065	203,539	46,139	304,074

The table shows that the number of emigrants, including foreigners, in 1884 was 304,074, as against 397,157 in 1883, being a decrease of 16,131.

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1883 comprised 320,118, and in 1884 241,691 persons of British origin, namely, in 1883 183,236, in 1884, 147,335 English; in 1883 31,139, in 1884 21,893 Scotch; and in 1883 105,743, and in 1884 72,463 Irish. The remainder consisted, in 1884, of 57,543 foreigners, and 4,840 persons not distinguished. The increase in English emigrants in 1883 over 1882 was 20,246; of Scotch, there was a decrease of 1,103; of Irish, an increase of 21,611. Total increase of British emigrants, 40,752. In 1884 there was a decrease of 78,427 on 1883. The total number of British emigrants has risen rapidly since 1878, when it was 112,902. For details as to Irish emigration, see p. 265.

In the year 1883 there were 100,503 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 397,157 emigrants, left an excess of 296,654 emigrants. As regards persons of British origin the *immigrants* in 1883 numbered 73,804, which, deducted from the total of 320,118 British emigrants, left an excess of 246,314 emigrants of British origin.

Commerce and Industry.

1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1874	370,082,701	239,558,121	58,092,343	667,733,165
1875	373,939,577	223,465,963	58,146,360	655,551,900
1876	375,154,703	200,639,204	56,137,398	631,931,305
1877	394,419,682	198,893,065	53,452,955	646,765,702
1878	368,770,742	192,848,914	52,634,944	614,254,600
1879	362,991,875	191,531,758	57,251,606	611,775,239
1880	411,229,565	223,060,446	63,345,020	697,634,031
1881	397,022,489	234,022,678	63,060,097	694,105,264
1882	413,019,608	241,467,162	65,193,552	719,680,322
1883	426,891,579	239,799,473	65,637,597	732,328,649

The total value of imports of merchandise in 1884 was 389,774,549*l.*; of exports of home produce, 232,927,575*l.*; foreign and colonial produce, 62,443,715*l.*

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce and the total, during the ten years 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Imports			Exports of British produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1874	11	8	3	7	7	9	20	11	10
1875	11	8	5	6	16	6	20	0	4
1876	11	6	8	6	1	3	19	1	11
1877	11	15	10	5	18	11	19	6	9
1878	10	18	3	5	14	1	18	3	6
1879	10	12	7	5	12	2	17	18	3
1880	11	18	7	6	9	5	20	4	10
1881	11	7	4	6	14	0	19	7	5
1882	11	14	1	6	16	10	20	7	10
1883	11	19	9	6	14	8	20	11	3

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the year 1883, in the order of the aggregate value of their commerce with the United Kingdom :—

Countries	Imports, 1883	Exports of British Produce, 1883	Total Imports and Exports of British Produce, 1883
British Possessions :—	£	£	£
India	38,882,829	31,874,084	70,756,913
Australasia	25,936,201	24,216,452	50,152,653
British North America	12,283,727	9,155,927	21,439,654
South Africa	5,895,909	4,556,784	10,452,693
Straits Settlements	4,643,013	2,624,001	7,267,017
British West Indies	3,172,415	2,383,182	5,555,597
Hong Kong	1,171,986	2,891,477	4,063,463
Ceylon	2,172,736	725,047	2,897,783
British Guiana	1,715,173	1,017,414	2,732,587
West Africa	730,972	873,532	1,604,504
Channel Islands	806,423	562,868	1,369,291
Malta	151,578	988,028	1,139,606
Mauritius	414,953	506,423	921,376
All other Possessions	703,587	1,102,333	1,805,920
Total British Possessions	98,681,505	83,477,552	182,159,057
Foreign Countries :—			
United States	99,238,960	27,372,968	126,611,928
France	38,636,022	17,567,512	56,203,534
Germany	27,907,626	18,787,635	46,695,261
Holland	25,115,586	9,506,246	34,621,832
Russia	20,976,182	5,036,614	26,012,796
Belgium	16,173,345	8,327,941	24,506,286
Spain	11,623,663	3,785,034	15,408,697
China	10,137,739	4,224,854	14,362,593
Egypt	10,008,659	3,367,300	13,375,959
Brazil	6,138,521	6,648,470	12,786,991
Turkey	5,465,299	6,689,775	12,155,074
Sweden	8,836,242	2,455,486	11,291,728
Italy	3,392,446	7,121,948	10,514,394
Denmark	6,254,998	2,265,959	8,520,957
Java	4,090,593	2,133,407	6,224,000
Argentine Republic	945,708	4,904,082	5,849,790
Chili	3,429,755	2,059,889	5,489,644
Portugal	3,463,500	1,962,184	5,425,684
Roumania	3,516,442	1,342,619	4,859,061
Norway	2,998,072	1,413,336	4,411,408
Foreign West Africa	1,987,292	1,924,098	3,911,390
Spanish West Indies	1,079,494	2,246,305	3,325,799
Austria	2,337,896	967,529	3,305,425
Greece	1,905,635	1,288,876	3,194,511
Peru	2,250,476	734,577	2,985,053
Japan	663,092	2,276,573	2,939,665
Philippine Islands	1,670,076	1,216,904	2,886,980
Mexico	728,755	1,552,321	2,281,076
Colombia	782,862	1,196,317	1,979,179
Central America	1,117,414	339,191	1,956,605

Countries	Imports, 1883	Exports of British Produce, 1883	Total Imports and Exports of British Produce, 1883
Foreign Countries— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£
Uruguay	638,878	1,286,769	1,925,647
Algeria	879,793	350,839	1,230,632
Venezuela	327,071	639,041	966,112
East Africa	404,617	371,032	775,649
Tunis and Tripoli	572,587	171,457	744,044
Servia, Bulgaria, Monte- negro	490,651	98,357	589,008
Morocco	275,054	258,479	533,533
Bolivia	363,018	83,047	446,065
Ecuador	259,186	169,937	429,123
Hayti	121,237	301,026	422,263
Persia	160,072	256,667	416,739
Madagascar	87,865	38,480	126,345
Siam	53,939	34,235	88,174
Cochin China and Tonquin	7,631	25,297	32,928
All other Countries	691,125	1,021,308	1,712,433
Total Foreign Countries	328,210,074	156,321,921	484,531,995
Grand Total	426,891,579	239,799,473	666,691,052

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in the ten years 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1874	18,081,619	10,641,636	12,298,169	12,211,957
1875	23,140,834	18,648,296	10,123,955	8,979,746
1876	23,475,979	16,515,748	13,578,269	12,948,334
1877	15,441,985	20,361,386	21,710,814	19,436,733
1878	20,871,410	14,968,507	11,551,545	11,718,039
1879	13,368,675	17,578,818	10,786,863	11,006,094
1880	9,454,861	11,828,822	6,799,022	7,060,681
1881	9,963,006	15,498,837	6,901,402	7,063,982
1882	14,376,559	12,023,804	9,242,925	8,965,454
1883	7,755,800	7,091,365	9,468,002	9,322,846

In the year 1873, the total imports of grain of all kinds and of flour amounted to 94,401,347 cwts.; to 134,172,530 cwts. in 1880; to 129,668,996 cwts. in 1882, and to 150,763,140 cwts. in 1883. In 1868, the imports of bacon and hams amounted to 638,127 cwts.;

in 1872, to 2,001,855 cwts.; in 1880, to 5,334,648 cwts.; to 2,904,400 in 1882, and to 3,695,992 in 1883. Of eggs the number imported was 531,591,729 in 1872, 813,922,400 in 1882, and 940,436,100 in 1883; of fish, 671,192 cwts. in 1872, 1,239,217 in 1882, and 1,295,754 in 1883; and of refined sugar, 1,729,302 cwts. in 1872, 2,766,123 in 1882, and 3,283,920 in 1883. The import of raw sugar has increased to a still greater extent; in 1872 it was 13,776,696 cwts., 16,620,944 in 1877, 19,839,225 in 1882, and 20,366,627 in 1883. The import of butter and butterine has increased from 1,334,783 cwts. in 1877 to 2,334,473 in 1883. The import of beef has rapidly increased in recent years; in 1872 it was 228,912 cwts.; in 1877, 678,505 cwts.; in 1881, 1,068,599 cwts.; in 1882, 692,383 cwts., and in 1883, 1,094,008 cwts.; while preserved (not salted) meat has increased from 20,118 cwts. in 1868 to 610,000 cwts. in 1883. The number of sheep and lambs imported in 1868 was 341,155; in 1872, 809,822; and 1,116,115 in 1883. Of cattle in 1872 the number was 172,993, and in 1883, 474,750.

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in each of the years, 1881, 1882, and 1883:—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1881	1882	1883
	£	£	£
Corn and flour . . .	60,856,768	63,559,315	67,622,367
Cotton, raw . . .	43,834,647	46,654,570	45,042,296
Wool, sheep and other . .	26,011,024	24,995,674	24,953,132
Sugar, raw and refined . .	24,288,797	25,001,317	24,941,854
Wood and timber . . .	14,957,335	17,146,209	17,161,545
Metals	13,419,712	14,665,052	15,287,946
Bacon and beef	10,729,945	7,772,063	12,930,723
Animals	8,442,339	9,214,417	11,850,624
Butter and butterine . . .	10,866,151	11,350,909	11,773,933
Tea	11,208,601	11,043,884	11,542,931
Silk manufactures	11,727,397	11,174,573	10,523,920
Flax, hemp, and jute . . .	9,573,040	10,167,609	9,908,782

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1881	1882	1883
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain . .	37,167,517	33,469,672	34,151,333
" printed or dyed	21,234,695	21,006,457	20,831,161
" of other kinds	7,520,266	8,455,465	7,953,531
Cotton yarn	13,165,053	12,864,711	13,509,732
Total of cotton manufactures	79,087,531	75,796,205	76,445,757

The principal Articles of Export—*continued.*

Principal articles exported	1881	1882	1883
Iron and steel :	£	£	£
Iron, pig and puddled . . .	4,104,776	4,962,185	4,077,456
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . .	2,013,133	2,298,533	2,034,667
„ railroad, of all sorts . . .	5,666,446	6,387,219	6,014,264
„ wire	1,000,844	1,330,554	926,797
„ tinned plates	4,163,132	4,642,125	4,705,403
„ hoops and plates	3,404,790	3,943,806	3,899,774
„ wrought, of all sorts	3,964,268	4,549,860	4,616,660
„ old, for re-manufacture . . .	488,047	507,161	337,995
Steel, wrought and unwrought .	1,785,472	2,976,873	1,976,200
Total of iron and steel . . .	26,590,908	31,598,316	28,589,216
Woollen and worsted manufactures :			
Cloths coatings, &c.	7,522,654	7,708,798	7,351,483
Flannels, blankets, and baizes .	972,459	1,091,718	837,824
Worsted stuffs	7,237,504	7,332,099	7,687,834
Carpets and druggets	1,164,438	1,326,975	1,258,892
All other sorts	1,201,701	1,309,044	1,179,542
Woollen and worsted yarn . . .	3,225,696	3,398,645	3,266,488
Total of woollen and } worsted manufactures }	21,324,452	22,167,279	21,582,063
Machinery	9,960,210	11,932,247	13,433,081
Coals, cinders, and fuel	8,785,950	9,564,616	10,645,919
Linen and jute manufactures :			
„ White or plain	4,838,664	4,761,271	4,408,454
„ Printed, checked, or dyed . .	161,023	234,948	213,616
„ Of other sorts	846,674	972,387	817,499
Jute manufactures	2,362,913	2,390,653	2,501,590
Linen and jute yarn	1,302,172	1,319,636	1,326,787
Total of linen manufactures . .	9,511,446	9,678,895	9,267,946

The following table shows the quantity of the principal food imports retained for home consumption per head of population in 1869 and 1883 :—

	1869	1883
Bacon and hams	2·68 lbs.	10·96 lbs.
Butter	4·52 „	7·18 „
Cheese	3·52 „	5·51 „
Eggs	14·38 no.	26·40 no.
Corn and flour	155·85 lbs.	250·77 lbs.
Sugar	42·56 „	71·74 „
Tea	3·63 „	4·80 „

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years ended 31st March, 1883 and 1884, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1884, as compared with 1883 :—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1884, as compared with 1883	
	1883	1884	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	67,635	68,109	474	—
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	59,473	64,799	5,326	—
Coffee	207,299	199,596	—	7,703
Fruit, dried: Currants	337,919	330,209	—	7,710
" Figs, plums, and prunes	33,234	46,178	12,944	—
" Raisins	148,217	160,134	11,917	—
Spirits: Rum	2,262,770	2,127,722	—	135,048
" Brandy	1,533,451	1,480,985	—	52,466
" Geneva and other sorts	571,529	605,608	34,079	—
Tea	4,231,507	4,268,340	36,833	—
Tobacco and snuff	8,980,512	9,088,477	107,965	—
Wine	1,295,716	1,269,189	—	26,527
Other articles (taken collectively)	15,721	17,273	1,552	—
Charges on delivery from the bonded warehouses	34,538	33,875	—	663
Moneys deposited and not appropriated to goods	7,886	2,717	—	5,169
Aggregate gross receipts	19,787,407	19,763,211	—	24,196
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	102,966	109,799	—	6,833
Total net receipts	19,684,441	19,653,412	—	31,029

The tendency of modern legislation is towards concentration of customs duties on a few articles. At present there are virtually but four great articles of customs produce—namely, tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine.

The gross receipts of customs (in addition to what was collected as Inland Revenue) were collected as follows in the years 1883 and 1884 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1883	1884	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London	9,870,607	10,175,758	305,151	—
Liverpool	2,842,221	2,904,504	62,383	—
Other Ports of England	2,492,646	1,934,172	—	558,474
Scotland	1,557,719	1,516,295	—	41,424
Ireland	1,878,816	1,792,366	—	66,450
Total U. K.	18,642,009	18,323,095	—	318,914

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1883 and 1884 was equal to considerably more than the aggregate of all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which are over half a million a year. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce.

2. Shipping.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1874 to 1883:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1874	10,827	693,599	36,951	1879	10,709	708,082	36,782
1875	10,563	715,950	37,401	1880	10,677	693,501	35,839
1876	10,641	707,343	36,561	1881	10,269	676,792	34,623
1877	10,642	698,124	35,940	1882	10,048	655,618	33,335
1878	10,516	696,243	35,997	1883	9,998	653,518	33,498

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the ten years, from 1874 to 1883, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			Home Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1874	1,128	219,550	13,323	1879	1,344	240,070	14,279
	1875	1,183	231,722	13,479	1880	1,317	236,358	14,088
	1876	1,345	247,255	14,664	1881	1,377	239,488	14,409
	1877	1,323	241,253	14,378	1882	1,432	254,029	15,083
	1878	1,324	243,092	14,447	1883	1,569	280,190	16,673

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and

partly in the foreign trade was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1874 to 1883 :—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1874	1,486	251,235	9,089	1879	909	128,027	4,743
	1875	1,331	205,352	7,510	1880	988	132,534	4,989
	1876	1,200	184,515	6,767	1881	791	106,870	4,078
	1877	1,167	178,876	6,511	1882	824	115,859	4,411
	1878	953	143,774	5,234	1883	618	85,944	3,224

The number of steam vessels employed partly in home and foreign trade, during the years 1874 to 1883, was as follows :—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1874	221	94,264	3,727	1879	209	84,496	3,153
	1875	322	145,308	5,582	1880	179	68,598	2,700
	1876	287	133,575	4,833	1881	165	63,579	2,592
	1877	255	108,825	4,097	1882	323	151,491	5,298
	1878	246	105,910	3,913	1883	137	56,294	2,084

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the ten years 1874 to 1883 :—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693	1879	4,831	3,082,567	73,652
1875	5,327	3,123,202	81,329	1880	4,518	2,924,407	67,840
1876	5,387	3,234,200	82,483	1881	4,163	2,785,506	63,797
1877	5,292	3,261,149	81,112	1882	3,713	2,652,678	59,455
1878	5,235	3,236,081	78,854	1883	3,543	2,630,497	58,584

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period was as follows :—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1874	1,597	1,513,210	57,823	1879	2,027	2,006,591	60,939
	1875	1,465	1,470,158	54,366	1880	2,293	2,289,179	67,516
	1876	1,489	1,489,264	53,330	1881	2,546	2,618,778	73,404
	1877	1,640	1,627,411	54,524	1882	2,626	2,885,355	78,355
	1878	1,820	1,811,024	57,140	1883	3,047	3,319,619	86,664

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, and for both home and foreign trade, during the ten years from 1874 to 1883 is given in the following table:—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men	Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1874	20,872	5,864,588	203,606	1879	20,029	6,249,833	193,548
1875	20,191	5,891,692	199,667	1880	19,972	6,344,577	192,972
1876	20,349	5,996,152	198,638	1881	19,311	6,490,953	192,903
1877	20,319	6,115,638	196,562	1882	18,966	6,715,030	195,937
1878	20,094	6,236,124	195,585	1883	18,912	7,026,062	200,727

The above numbers include vessels of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions. Of the men employed 26,000 were foreigners. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1883 was 38,961, of 9,131,418 tons.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, to and from foreign countries and British possessions, during the ten years 1874 to 1883, is shown in the following table:—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902
1877	34,765,907	16,765,170	51,531,077
1878	35,291,483	16,303,596	51,595,079
1879	37,433,991	15,281,459	52,715,450
1880	41,348,984	17,387,079	58,736,063
1881	41,543,159	16,406,286	57,949,445
1882	43,670,361	17,820,894	61,491,255
1883	47,039,079	17,922,674	64,961,753

Of the tonnage of foreign vessels 4 millions belonged to Norway, 3,746,120 to Germany, 2 millions to France, 1,537,960 to Denmark, 1,367,569 to Sweden, 1,322,909 to the Netherlands, 900,046 to Spain, 884,958 to Italy, 582,400 to the United States, 582,212 to Belgium, 453,235 to Russia. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared, 11,400,274 belonged to London; 10,634,842 to Liverpool; 6,674,992 to Cardiff; 5,494,969 to Newcastle; 3,108,692 to Hull; 2,387,721 to Glasgow. The tonnage of vessels, British and foreign, that entered and cleared coastwise, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports of the United Kingdom in 1883 was 79,831,704.

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1874 to 1883, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1874	499	187,313	482	333,890
1875	566	241,646	357	178,905
1876	687	236,890	320	123,475
1877	707	212,364	389	221,330
1878	590	141,221	499	287,080
1879	400	59,153	412	297,720
1880	353	57,534	474	346,361
1881	359	92,420	486	408,764
1882	362	145,700	610	521,575
1883	368	146,818	806	621,758

At the end of the year 1883 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, 18,415 sailing vessels, of 3,513,948 tons, and 6,260 steam vessels, of 3,728,268 tons, making in the whole 24,675 vessels, of 7,242,216 tons, being 285,351 tons more than at the end of the year 1882. The numbers for 1883, compared with those for 1868, show in the 15 years a decline of 7,382 in the number of sailing vessels, and of 1,364,285 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 3,316 in the number and of 2,805,971 tons in the tonnage. The total shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 15 years, a decline of 3,769 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 1,461,686 tons in the tonnage.

3. Agriculture.

It will be seen from the following table that the proportion of productive area differs considerably in the different divisions of the Kingdom. In England it is 80 per cent. of the whole area; in Wales, 60 per cent.; in Scotland only 28·8; in Ireland, 74; while the average of the whole is 64·8. In England and Scotland cereal crops occupy a fourth of the productive area, in Wales one-sixth, and in Ireland a

little more than one-ninth; in Ireland permanent pasture occupies two-thirds of the productive area. The area under cereal crops in 1884 in Great Britain is 133,900 acres under that of 1883; in Ireland the area is 79,062 acres less than in 1883. Over the whole Kingdom the cultivated area has increased 173,703 acres since 1883.

The following table shows the agricultural distribution of the land in acres of the United Kingdom in 1884:—

	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom, with Isle of Man and Channel Islands
Corn crops .	6,645,139	463,651	1,375,940	1,599,629	10,113,264
Green crops	2,687,504	125,382	674,817	1,221,413	4,733,860
Clover and grasses .	2,544,805	310,157	1,526,442	1,962,730	6,392,402
Permanent Pasture .	12,197,566	1,886,235	1,207,019	10,346,308	25,667,206
Flax .	2,165	27	55	89,197	91,444
Hops .	69,258	—	—	—	69,259
Bare fallow, &c. .	698,053	24,106	27,540	23,560	773,542
Total cultivable area .	24,844,490	2,809,558	4,811,813	15,242,837	47,840,977
Woods .	1,466,038	162,786	829,476	328,999	2,787,299
Waste, bog, water, mountain land, &c. .	6,286,870	1,749,479	13,825,689	5,248,111	27,171,517
Total acreage	32,597,398	4,721,823	19,466,978	20,819,947	77,799,793

The leading corn crops in Great Britain are wheat, barley, and oats, and the following table shows the areas under each of these in the last three years:—

Years	Wheat	Barley	Oats
1882	3,003,960	2,255,269	2,833,865
1883	2,613,147	2,291,984	2,975,377
1884	2,676,477	2,159,485	2,892,576

In Ireland, oats and potatoes are the most important crops; in 1882 the area under the former was 1,397,307 acres, under the latter 837,918 acres; in 1883, under the former 1,381,904, under the latter 806,467; and in 1884, under the former 1,347,395, and under the latter 798,942 acres. Flax is also, in Ireland, a crop of great importance, covering 113,502 acres in 1882, but decreasing to 95,943 in 1883, and 89,197 in 1884.

The following table shows the number of live stock in the United Kingdom in 1883 and 1884 :—

	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland		United Kingdom	
	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884
Horses .	1,222,398	1,226,574	188,198	187,803	478,912	480,846	1,898,745	1,904,515
Cattle .	4,868,462	5,132,537	1,094,317	1,136,604	4,076,021	4,112,267	10,097,943	10,422,762
Sheep .	18,175,910	19,085,081	6,892,361	6,983,293	3,219,098	3,243,572	28,347,560	29,376,787
Pigs .	2,461,159	2,424,831	156,598	159,560	1,351,990	1,306,195	3,986,427	3,906,205

The import of stock for consumption is large ; in 1883, 472,839 cattle, and 1,113,317 sheep, were imported.

4. Fisheries.

The total value of the produce of British fisheries has been estimated at 10,000,000*l.* annually. The yield of the herring fishery alone is estimated at 2,000,000*l.* annually ; of the salmon fisheries, 800,000*l.* ; of the trawl and line fishing, 4,000,000*l.* ; oysters and shell-fish, 2,000,000*l.* The total value of fish exported in 1882 was 1,816,702*l.*, while the value of that imported was 2,079,181*l.* In the British Islands 37,000 boats are engaged in fishing, the fisheries giving employment, it is estimated, to 200,000 people on sea and land. The capital invested in British fisheries is estimated at 5,000,000*l.* The value of the Scotch fisheries alone in the year ending July 1884 was 3,286,242*l.* ; of the herring fishery alone, 2,053,551*l.*

5. Minerals and Metals.

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and iron ore, were as follows in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883, according to official statistics :—

Years	Coal		Iron Ore	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1874	125,043,257	46,849,194	14,844,936	7,318,169
1875	131,867,105	46,163,486	15,821,060	5,975,410
1876	133,344,766	46,670,668	16,841,583	6,825,705
1877	134,610,763	47,113,767	16,692,802	6,746,668
1878	132,654,887	46,429,210	15,726,370	5,609,507
1879	134,008,228	46,902,879	14,379,735	4,962,435
1880	146,818,622	62,395,414	18,026,409	6,585,806
1881	154,184,300	65,528,327	17,446,065	6,201,068
1882	156,499,977	44,118,409	18,031,957	5,779,285
1883	163,737,327	46,054,143	17,383,046	5,122,381

The following tables give a general summary from official returns of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1883, exclusive of ordinary brick earth, clay and shale, flint, and other similar substances. The first table relates to the metallic minerals:—

	Minerals raised	Values	Metals contained in the Ores	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	17,383,046	5,122,381	6,189,815	16,093,520
Lead ore	50,980	436,500	39,190	505,550
Tin ore	14,469	735,189	9,307	903,476
Copper ore	46,819	149,605	2,620	181,067
Zinc ore	29,728	92,895	13,603	218,328
Silver from lead ore, &c.	—	—	344,053	72,484
Gold ore	869	100	56	252
Value of metallic minerals		6,536,670		
Total value of metals from British ores				17,974,677

The following table gives the quantities and values of the non-metallic minerals raised in 1883:—

	Tons	Value		Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal	163,737,327	46,054,143	Gypsum	99,551	43,215
Slates and slabs	498,062	1,246,332	Arsenic	8,922	54,605
Clays	2,853,353	706,757	Barytes	21,396	26,565
Salt	2,325,720	669,760	Other minerals	—	59,429
Oil shale	1,167,943	299,676	Total non-metallic minerals		49,262,211
Phosphate of lime	49,580	101,729	Total mineral produce		55,798,881

This shows an increase of 1,864,413*l.* over 1882 in the non-metallic minerals, and of 919,374*l.* in the total mineral produce.

To the coal produce of 1883 Durham contributed 29,878,435 tons; Northumberland, 7,527,065 tons; Yorkshire, 19,567,670 tons; Lancashire, 20,485,317 tons; Derbyshire, 8,787,967 tons; Staffordshire, 14,030,656 tons; Monmouthshire, 6,345,503 tons; Glamorganshire, 17,708,740 tons; Scotland, 21,225,797 tons; Ireland, 126,114 tons. The total number of persons employed in mining of all kinds in the United Kingdom in 1883 was 565,168 (447,188 underground).

The following table shows the progress of the exports of coal, coke, and culm since 1851:—

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
1851	3,347,607	1,280,341	1881	19,587,063	8,785,950
1861	7,934,832	3,652,164	1882	20,934,448	9,564,616
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133	1883	22,775,634	10,645,919

Of the coal exports of 1883 the largest amount, 4,481,426 tons, valued at 1,919,498*l.*, went to France; the next largest amount, 2,424,573 tons, valued at 947,575*l.*, to Germany; 2,212,111 tons, valued at 962,531*l.*, to the Austrian territories; and about a million tons each to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 500,000 tons, to about forty foreign countries and British Colonial Possessions.

Besides the iron ore produced in the United Kingdom 3,191,073 tons were imported in 1883, valued at 2,750,870*l.*, and 8,708 tons exported, giving a total of 20,955,411 tons as the consumption for 1883 in the United Kingdom. Of the quantity imported, 2,958,760 tons, valued at 2,496,783*l.*, came from Spain. The number of blast furnaces at work in 1883 was 552, considerably less than in 1873, when it was 683; but the total production of pig-iron was much greater. In 1873 the total pig-iron produced was 6,566,451 tons, and in 1883 it was 8,529,300 tons. Of the pig-iron produced in 1883 1,564,048 tons were exported, 3,101,775 tons employed in wrought-iron manufactures, and 1,724,251 tons in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, of which 1,097,174 tons were made into steel rails (519,718 in 1879). The number of puddling furnaces in operation in Dec. 1883 was 4,651, producing 2,730,504 tons of puddled bar iron; in addition 1,384 furnaces were returned as inoperative in Dec. 1883. The quantity of manufactured iron produced from puddled bar was 2,320,884, of which 1,547,386 tons were exported. The production of open-hearth steel has increased from 77,500 tons in 1873 to 455,500 tons in 1883. The tonnage of iron vessels built in 1883 was 1,214,443, steel 225,755, and wooden 16,353.

6. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850; and to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; fell to 669,583,264 pounds in 1863. The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports and the home consumption in the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Total imports of Cotton	Total exports of Cotton	Retained for home consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	1,566,864,432	258,967,632	1,307,896,800
1875	1,492,351,168	262,853,808	1,229,497,360
1876	1,487,858,848	203,305,872	1,284,552,976
1877	1,355,281,200	169,396,304	1,185,884,896
1878	1,340,380,048	147,257,936	1,193,122,112
1879	1,469,358,464	188,201,888	1,281,156,576
1880	1,628,664,576	224,577,360	1,404,087,216
1881	1,679,068,384	207,710,618	1,471,357,766
1882	1,784,111,168	264,998,160	1,519,113,008
1883	1,734,333,552	247,228,800	1,487,104,752

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Total imports of Wool	Total exports of Wool	Retained for home consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234
1875	365,065,578	172,075,439	192,990,139
1876	390,055,759	173,020,372	217,035,387
1877	409,949,198	187,418,627	222,530,571
1878	399,449,435	199,286,544	200,162,891
1879	417,110,099	243,386,008	173,724,091
1880	463,508,963	237,408,589	226,100,374
1881	450,141,735	265,583,927	184,557,808
1882	488,985,057	263,965,744	225,019,313
1883	495,946,779	277,234,084	218,712,695

The following tabular statement gives the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1879. The statement is drawn up from official returns under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act (the latest issued), laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1879:—

	Number of Factories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
<i>Cotton Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	2,579	42,640,309	489,960	180,485	271,023	451,508
Scotland. . . .	89	1,487,853	22,265	4,484	25,291	29,775
Ireland	6	78,528	2,686	503	1,117	1,620
United Kingdom .	2,674	43,206,690	514,911	185,472	297,431	482,903

	Number of Fac- tories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
<i>Woollen Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	1,412	2,989,570	50,249	53,163	56,539	109,702
Scotland . . .	246	621,034	6,284	10,083	12,584	22,667
Ireland . . .	74	45,147	411	1,034	941	1,975
United Kingdom .	1,732	3,655,751	56,944	64,280	70,064	134,344
<i>Shoddy Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	134	92,984	2,110	2,158	2,905	5,063
Scotland . . .	3	—	—	5	11	16
Ireland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .	137	92,984	2,110	2,163	2,916	5,079
<i>Worsted Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	636	2,483,979	76,149	46,822	71,044	117,866
Scotland . . .	55	68,533	11,244	2,879	10,133	13,012
Ireland . . .	2	422	—	12	35	47
United Kingdom .	693	2,552,934	87,393	49,713	81,212	130,925
<i>Flax Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	101	219,247	4,081	4,812	10,176	14,988
Scotland . . .	155	283,748	16,756	9,987	27,489	37,476
Ireland . . .	144	826,743	19,611	17,036	39,306	56,342
United Kingdom .	400	1,329,738	40,448	31,835	76,971	108,806
<i>Hemp Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	50	14,109	74	2,061	1,900	3,961
Scotland . . .	3	4,618	—	176	298	474
Ireland . . .	5	6,577	—	87	258	345
United Kingdom .	58	25,304	74	2,324	2,456	4,780
<i>Jute Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	12	25,169	1,057	1,382	3,579	4,961
Scotland . . .	99	188,911	10,009	8,920	21,481	30,401
Ireland . . .	6	6,088	222	272	720	992
United Kingdom .	117	220,168	11,288	10,574	25,780	36,354
<i>Hair Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	26	—	—	604	485	1,089
Scotland . . .	8	—	—	64	540	604
Ireland . . .	2	—	—	22	16	38
United Kingdom .	36	—	—	690	1,041	1,731

	Number of Factories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
<i>Silk Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	700	999,037	12,335	11,702	28,514	40,216
Scotland . . .	5	19,902	211	69	548	617
Ireland . . .	1	—	—	102	50	152
United Kingdom .	706	1,018,939	12,546	11,873	29,112	40,985
<i>Lace Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	282	—	—	6,265	3,899	10,164
Scotland . . .	1	—	—	18	27	45
Ireland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .	283	—	—	6,283	3,926	10,209
<i>Hosiery Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	175	—	—	5,928	7,843	13,771
Scotland . . .	10	—	—	646	456	1,102
Ireland . . .	1	—	—	109	10	119
United Kingdom .	186	—	—	6,683	8,309	14,992
<i>Elastic Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	82	—	—	2,293	2,121	4,414
Scotland . . .	1	—	—	16	8	24
Ireland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .	83	—	—	2,309	2,129	4,438

The following is a summary of the above table for each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

	Number of Factories	Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Persons employed		
				Males	Females	Total
<i>Textile Factories—</i>						
England and Wales	6,189	49,464,414	636,015	317,675	460,028	777,703
Scotland . . .	675	2,674,609	66,769	37,347	98,866	136,213
Ireland . . .	241	963,505	22,920	19,177	42,453	61,630
United Kingdom .	7,105	53,102,528	725,704	374,199	601,347	975,546

Of the spindles, 47,388,072 were spinning and 5,714,456 doubling.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 51,186 male, 59,399 female children under thirteen years of age; so that the total numbers of 'half-timers' employed was 110,585. There were 71,986 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 541,984 females over thirteen. Of the whole persons employed in

the three kingdoms, the proportion of men was 38 per cent., and of women 62 per cent. In England alone it was, men, 41 per cent.; women, 59 per cent.; in Scotland—men, 28 per cent.; women, 72 per cent.; in Ireland—men, 31 per cent.; women, 69 per cent.

Comparing the return of 1879 with that of 1874 we find a decrease in the number of factories of 189, but an increase in the number of spindles of about two millions, and of power-looms of 58,000. There is a decrease in the number of children employed of 15,300, and of the whole number of persons employed, of 30,000. But at the date of the last return 254 factories were entirely closed.

7. Railways.

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum; at the end of 1870, it was 15,537 miles, showing an increase at the rate of 510 miles per annum; at the end of 1880 it was 17,933, or at the rate of 240 miles per annum; at the end of 1883 there were 18,681 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 249 miles per annum during the last three years. Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1883, there belonged to England and Wales 13,215 miles, to Scotland 2,964 miles, and to Ireland 2,502 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		Total, including Miscellaneous
				From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	
	Miles	£	No.	£	£	£
1874	16,449	609,895,919	478,316,701	24,893,615	32,005,883	59,255,715
1875	16,658	630,226,942	507,532,187	25,714,681	33,268,072	61,237,000
1876	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	26,163,551	33,754,317	62,215,775
1877	17,077	674,059,048	551,693,654	26,534,110	34,109,947	62,973,328
1878	17,335	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	25,915,585	33,479,697	61,776,703
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	27,200,464	35,761,303	65,441,625
1881	18,175	745,528,162	622,423,000	27,461,645	36,446,592	66,557,442
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,295	28,796,813	37,740,315	69,377,124
1883	18,681	784,921,312	683,718,137	29,508,733	38,701,319	71,062,270

To the total capital in 1883 England and Wales contributed 650,945,834*l.*, Scotland 98,531,315*l.*, and Ireland 35,444,163*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1883, England and Wales took 60,521,538*l.*, Scotland 7,685,493*l.*, and Ireland 2,855,239*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 37,368,562*l.* on all the railways in 1883, being 53 per cent. of the total receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways open for traffic in the British Empire on the 1st January, 1884:—

	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom		18,681
India	10,832	
Ceylon	164	
Dominion of Canada	9065	
Jamaica	26	
British Guiana	21	
Trinidad	38	
Australasia {	New South Wales	1,320
	Victoria	1,562
	South Australia	991
	Queensland	1,038
	Tasmania	167
	New Zealand	1,486
	Western Australia	55
		<hr/> 6,619
Total, Australasia		6,619
Cape Colony and Natal	1,318	
Mauritius	94	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain		<hr/> 28,177
Total, British Empire		46,858

A Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1884 states that on June 30, 1884, there were, in the United Kingdom, 762 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1883–84, 2,420,765*l.* had been received, and upon which 1,852,039*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 568,716*l.* Total capital expended, 10,989,552*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 330,794,405. The number of horses was 21,784, of locomotive engines 207, and of cars 3,038 on June 30, 1884.

8. Post and Telegraphs.

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March 1884 was 15,951; there were besides 15,749 road and pillar letter boxes. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department was 46,000 at the end of March 1884 (including 2,731 females), besides 45,000 persons who do not hold permanent positions.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United King-

dom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in the ten years from 1875 to 1884:—

Years ending Dec. 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)			Number of Letters per 100 of the Population		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Millions	Millions	Millions			
1875	847	91	71	3,529	2,600	1,339
1876	856	91	72	3,520	2,579	1,354
March 31						
1878	884	100	74	3,601	2,808	1,386
1879	922	99	76	3,698	2,748	1,419
1880	950	102	76	3,775	2,801	1,417
1881	981	105	79	3,828	2,852	1,497
1882	1,037	110	82	3,967	2,930	1,601
1883	1,078	117	86	4,069	3,083	1,692
1884	1,112	122	87	4,100	3,200	1,700

The following are the statistics of post-cards, book-packets, and newspapers delivered in 1883-4, showing increase per cent. on the previous year:—

	England and Wales	In-crease	Scotland	In-crease	Ireland	Increase or de-crease	United Kingdom	In-crease
Post-cards . .	128,554,800	6·0	17,406,400	9·3	7,624,900	5·4	153,586,100	6·6
Book packets . .	249,347,900	1·9	31,353,700	7·8	13,892,900	-4·9	294,594,500	2·2
Newspapers . .	109,945,100	1·2	16,729,600	5·6	16,027,600	1·1	142,702,300	1·5

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the same year, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 16,663,635, of the aggregate value of 27,629,879*l.* Of these orders 13,790,732, of the aggregate value of 25,012,117*l.*, were inland orders, the remainder being for the colonies and abroad. The inland orders were at the rate of 38·7 to every 100 of the population. The total number has gradually declined from 18,770,967 in 1878, and the total amount from 29,153,452*l.* in that year; there has been an increase in the amount since 1881-2, when it was 25,393,574*l.* In addition to money-orders, there were, in 1881-2, 4,462,920 postal orders issued, of an aggregate value of 2,006,918*l.*; in 1882-3, 7,980,328, of an aggregate value of 3,451,284*l.*; and in 1883-4, 12,286,556, of an aggregate value of 5,028,663*l.* In England and Wales, the number of inland money orders was 11,664,711, of the value of 21,484,880*l.*, being at the rate of 43 orders to every 100 persons; in Scotland the number was

1,303,479, of the value of 2,274,316*l.*, being at the rate of 34 orders to every 100 persons, and in Ireland the number was 822,542, of the value of 1,252,921*l.*, being at the rate of 16 orders to every 100 of the population.

In 1883, there were 7,369 post-office savings-banks, with 3,105,642 (an increase of 246,000 over 1882) accounts open at the end of the year, the deposits during the year amounting to 13,575,167*l.* (an increase of 754,000*l.* over 1882); and the amount standing to credit of all open accounts at end of year, 41,768,808*l.*, an increase of 2,750,000*l.* over 1882.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; in 1884 there were 27,604 miles of line and 140,498 miles of wire (including private lines).

The total telegraph revenue in 1884 was 1,760,899*l.*, expenditure, 1,709,506*l.*, leaving 51,393*l.* net revenue; as compared with revenue, 1,740,063*l.*, expenditure, 1,504,204*l.*, net revenue, 235,859*l.* in 1883; and revenue, 989,921*l.*, expenditure, 874,946*l.*, net revenue, 114,975*l.* in 1873.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exclusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded from Postal Telegraph Stations, in each of the ten years from 1875 to 1884:—

Years ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1875	15,776,694	2,132,787	1,343,639	19,253,120
1876	17,233,996	2,287,359	1,452,180	20,973,535
1877	17,794,634	2,402,347	1,529,162	21,726,143
1878	18,092,602	2,490,776	1,588,489	22,171,867
1879	22,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	26,459,775
1880	22,247,562	2,704,574	1,595,001	26,547,137
1881	24,633,014	3,042,291	1,736,677	29,411,982
1882	26,275,513	3,207,994	1,862,354	31,345,861
1883	26,928,722	3,244,202	1,919,102	32,092,026
1884	27,606,846	3,299,428	1,936,846	32,843,120

The total number of post offices open for the transaction of telegraph business was 5,873 in 1884, including railway telegraph offices.

The gross revenue of the Post Office in 1883-4 was 9,896,053*l.*, and expenditure 7,208,953*l.*, leaving a net revenue of 2,687,100*l.*, being a decrease of 374,648*l.* on the previous year.

Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at

8,000,000 English square miles, or sixty-five times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, over three and a half million square miles are in America, over a quarter of a million in Africa, over a million in Asia, and three millions in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements, grouped in thirty-nine administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these colonies and groups of colonies, three are in Europe, eleven in or near America, ten in or near Africa, eight in Asia, and eight in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Gibraltar; second, Heligoland; and, third, Malta. In America, or adjoining the American continent, the possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of some 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 350 islands, rocks and reefs, of which thirteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the territories of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, and North-west Territory; fourth, the Falkland Islands, two islands of large area, and about 100 smaller islands; fifth, Guiana, on the continent of South America; sixth, Honduras, in Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Caymans; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, and the United Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis, including Anguilla—the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland, not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the colonies of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, which are under one governor-in-chief. In Africa, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope, with Basuto Land and dependencies; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the Gold Coast territory; fifth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland; sixth, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; seventh, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; eighth, the Niger delta and district of the Oil Rivers extending from Lagos to the Cameroons; ninth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, tenth, of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, there are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, Cyprus; fourth, the Island of Hong Kong; fifth, the Empire of India; sixth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; seventh,

the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and eighth, the Straits Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territories of Malacca and Province Wellesley, in the Malay Peninsula. Finally, in Australasia, there are the Fiji Islands, and the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

In 1884 the town and district of Berbera, on the African coast, directly south of Aden, was garrisoned by British troops; and in the same year a protectorate was established over so much of the island of New Guinea as lies to the east of 141° E. long., with an approximate area of 100,000 square miles, and including several groups of islands off the coast. New Guinea is placed under a High Commissioner. In 1884 also part of the West African coast from Lagos to the Cameroons, including the Niger delta and the Oil Rivers, was annexed to Great Britain. To these should be added, as at least indirectly a British possession, the district of North Borneo, for which a charter was granted to a company in 1881. The district embraced in the company's claim extends to about 26,000 square miles, with a population of about 150,000.

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Gibraltar	1704	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland	1807	$\frac{3}{4}$	Crown; Governor.
Malta and Gozo . . .	1800	143	Representative; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas	1670	5,390	Representative; Governor.
Bermudas	1609	20	Representative; Governor.
Canada, Dominion of	1623-1760	3,470,392	Responsible; Gov.-General.
Falkland Islands . .	1833	7,600	Crown; Governor.
Guiana	1803	76,000	Representative; Governor.
Honduras	1783-6	7,562	Crown; Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica, Turks and			
Caicos Islands . . .	1629-55	4,362	Crown; Captain-General.
Leeward Islands . .	1626-1763	694	Representative; Governor.
Newfoundland . . .	1583	40,200	Responsible; Governor.
Trinidad	1797	1,754	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands .	1605-1803	800	Representative; Governor.
In Africa:—			
Ascension	1815	34	Crown; Gov. (Admiralty)
Cape Colony	1806-1877	241,900	Responsible; Governor.
Basuto Land	1868	10,293	Crown;
Gambia	1631	20	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast	1661	15,000	Crown; Administrator.
Lagos	1861	73	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius and dependencies	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal	1838	21,000	Representative; Governor.
St. Helena	1651	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone	1787	468	Crown; Governor.

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Asia:—			
Aden	1838	65	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon	1796	25,364	Representative; Governor.
Cyprus	1878	3,700	Representative; High Com.
Hong Kong	1843	32	Crown; Governor.
India	1625-1856	383,504	Crown; Viceroy.
Labuan	1846	30	Crown; Governor.
Perim	1855	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
Straits Settlements . .	1785-1819	1,445	Crown; Governor.
In Australasia:—			
Fiji Islands	1874	8,034	Crown; Governor.
Rotumah	1881	14	Crown; Governor of Fiji.
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	1787	325,000	Responsible; Governor.
New Zealand	1841	105,342	Responsible; Governor.
Queensland	1859	668,224	Responsible; Governor.
South Australia	1836	903,425	Responsible; Governor.
Tasmania	1803	26,215	Responsible; Governor.
Victoria	1787	87,884	Responsible; Governor.
Western Australia . .	1829	1,057,250	Representative; Governor.

The preceding table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1882. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes—namely, first, *Crown Colonies*, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and, thirdly, colonies possessing *Responsible Government* in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor, President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form of government in the last column of the table.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distinguishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest returns. The total population of the British Empire, according to the various censuses and estimates for 1881, was 304,005,549, and the area in square miles was 8,581,556; the area and population of recent acquisitions will increase these figures considerably, but there are no reliable estimates at present available:—

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Europe:—				
Gibraltar	1881	8,640	9,741	18,381
Heligoland	1881	—	—	2,001
Malta	1881	73,430	76,352	149,782
In America:—				
Bahamas	1881	20,734	22,787	43,521
Bermudas	1881	6,448	7,500	13,948
Canada, Dominion of	1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810
Falkland Islands	1881	976	577	1,553
Guiana	1881	140,134	112,052	252,186
Honduras	1881	14,106	13,340	27,446
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1881	285,189	300,347	585,536
Leeward Islands	1881	55,632	64,194	119,826
Newfoundland	1881	83,283	78,091	161,374
Trinidad	1881	83,716	69,412	153,128
Windward Islands	1881	144,041	167,372	311,413
In Africa:—				
Ascension	1881	—	—	300
Cape of Good Hope and dependencies	1875 —81	}	}	1,027,168
Basuto Land	1875			
Gambia	1881	7,215	6,985	14,200
Gold Coast	1881	—	—	400,000
Lagos	1881	37,665	37,605	75,270
Mauritius	1881	218,121	159,252	377,373
Natal	1881	—	—	416,219
St. Helena	1881	2,617	2,442	5,059
Sierra Leone	1881	31,201	29,345	60,546
In Asia:—				
Cyprus	1881	—	—	185,916
Aden	1881	—	—	34,711
Ceylon	1881	1,413,515	1,290,469	2,763,984
Hong Kong	1881	115,369	45,033	160,402
India	1881	101,292,504	97,498,349	198,790,853
Labuan	1881	3,927	2,371	6,298
Perim	1881	—	—	149
Straits Settlements	1881	281,687	141,697	423,384
In Australasia:—				
Fiji Islands	1881	—	—	127,095
Rotumah	1881	—	—	2,500
New South Wales	1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
New Zealand	1881	293,975	240,057	544,032
Queensland	1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
South Australia	1881	149,530	130,335	279,865
Tasmania	1881	61,162	54,543	115,705
Victoria	1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
Western Australia	1881	17,062	12,646	29,708

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has not varied greatly for a number of years. It amounts at present—inclu

sive of Cyprus, the revenue of which for 1882-3 was approximately returned at 189,334*l.*, and estimated for 1883-4 at 178,430*l.*, with an expenditure of 120,640*l.* for 1882-3, and estimated at 119,515*l.* for 1883-4—to about two millions sterling per annum. More than one-half of this amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations.

The following table gives the abstract of several parliamentary returns showing the cost (mainly for military and naval purposes) of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, the first column giving the actual cost of the financial year 1883-4, and the other column showing the estimated cost for the financial year 1884-5:—

Colonial Possessions	1883-4	1884-5
	£	£
Gibraltar	337,238	326,887
Malta	446,807	432,181
Cape Colony and Natal . .	303,595	293,635
Mauritius	44,145	31,944
Bermuda	162,219	159,798
St. Helena	22,721	24,134
Cyprus	74,551	75,882
Hong Kong	126,158	132,358
Western Australia	1,800	1,800
New South Wales	2,769	2,941
Jamaica	83,070	87,939
Bahamas	9,172	9,655
Honduras	14,108	15,153
Windward and Leeward Isl. .	95,661	92,473
Canada	151,712	119,133
West Coast of Africa	55,194	52,580
Ceylon	86,657	84,892
Straits Settlements	65,153	68,221
Falkland Islands	500	500
Heligoland	1,300	1,300
Total	2,084,530	2,013,406

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1884-85, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, was 24,637 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,366 men; Gibraltar, 5,106; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,208; Ceylon, 1,256; Bermuda, 1,553; Canada (Halifax), 1,433; Hong Kong, 1,343; Jamaica, 983; Straits Settlements, 1,046; Mauritius, 472; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,102; West Coast of Africa, 613; Cyprus, 587; Honduras, 200; St. Helena, 269; and the Bahamas, 100 men.

For further details of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868.

II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869.

III. Princess *Alexandra*, born August 30, 1870.

IV. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872.

V. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876.

VI. Prince *Andreas*, born February 13, 1882.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in

the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881, there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4·3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year; a session lasts five or six months. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was (including the members for the recently annexed territories of Epirus and Thessaly) 245 in the session of 1883-84, or 1 representative to every 8,200 inhabitants. The deputies are paid 72*l.* each per session, and an extra 52*l.* each for an extra session.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments. They are the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of

War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in 1863, ministerial changes have been exceedingly frequent, the average duration of ministries being less than a year.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stood, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State, which, however, was subsequently abolished. It was to the Council of State that all Bills were referred from the Chamber of Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days. In case the Council of State made no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies might vote the law and send it up to the King.

Church and Education.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. At the census of 1879 there were 1,635,698 members of the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 2,652 Jews, and 917 Mohammedans. To these must be added the population of Epirus and Thessaly, of whom 266,688 belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, 24,755 are Mohammedans, and 3,140 Jews. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Roumania, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must while in office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; one archbishop, and five bishops in the Islands of the Greek Archipelago; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Islands.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend the communal school. It was found at the census of 1870, that but 33 per cent. of grown-up men, and but 7 per cent. of the grown-up women, were able to read and write. According to the

census of 1879, 46·06 per cent. of males and 23·08 females could read and write.

The following are the educational statistics of Greece for 1884:—

	No.	Teaching Staff	Pupils
University	1	92	2,611
Gymnasia	33	252	4,117
Hellenic schools	297	577	12,973
Communal „	1,717	1,898	89,423
Elementary „	550	—	16,000
Private „	67	—	16,383
Ecclesiastical „	5	32	163
Polytechnic „	1	22	511

For primary education, the Communes spent, in 1884, 2,176,008 drachmai, and the Government 795,936 drachmai. The budget of 1884 contains 2,735,728 drachmai as the Government contribution to higher and middle education.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimated public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the five years from 1879 to 1883, according to official returns:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Drachmas	£	Drachmas	£
1879	45,808,442	1,636,016	60,078,760	2,145,670
1880	47,036,457	1,679,873	105,085,618	3,753,050
1881	49,051,560	1,751,841	124,155,130	4,434,112
1882	68,621,542	2,236,483	80,436,069	2,880,466
1883	73,113,610	2,924,544	72,011,648	2,882,880

The various sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, for the year 1884, were as follows:—

Revenue	Drachmai ¹
Direct taxes—	
Land tax	9,315,000
Pastures	210,000
Cattle, &c. &c.	3,200,000
Licences	1,800,000
House tax	2,000,000
Income of Banks	300,000

¹ In all accounts after 1882 the drachma is equal to 1 franc.

Revenue	Drachmai
Indirect taxes—	
Customs	23,500,000
Stamps	7,000,000
Spirits, beer, and wine	5,340,000
Tobacco	13,000,000
Cards, theatre and steamer tickets	570,000
Petroleum and matches	1,000,000
Consular fees	700,000
Miscellaneous	470,000
Post Office	1,000,000
Telegraphs	1,220,000
Royalties and State domains	4,138,947
National property	4,435,000
Unforeseen revenue	3,563,003
Ecclesiastical revenues	354,000
Closed accounts	2,000,000
Arrears	1,000,000
Printing	7,000
Total revenue	86,122,950 £3,444,918

Expenditure	Drachmai
Foreign debt	1,100,250
Internal debt	23,009,043
Pensions	3,613,702
Civil list	1,012,500
Salaries of Deputies	572,178
General Service of Ministry :—	
Ministry for foreign affairs	2,570,746
" justice	4,020,321
" interior	6,632,901
" worship and instruction	3,977,531
" war	20,216,109
" marine	4,278,177
" finance	3,027,152
Administration and collection of revenue	6,917,481
Miscellaneous expenses	4,866,507
Total expenditure	85,814,598 £3,432,584

There was thus an expected surplus of 12,334*l*.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1884, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,100,250 drachmai, or 44,010*l*., and that on the

internal debt at 23,009,043 drachmai, or 920,361*l.*, the total being equal to more than one-fourth of the entire expenditure. Interest is now paid on all the loans regularly, with the exception of the guaranteed loan, on which only a stated sum per annum is paid, as set forth below. The following, according to official statement, was the state of the debt of Greece in 1884:—

EXTERNAL		Drachmai
Foreign loans of 1824 and 1825	.	20,007,432
Loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia	.	20,000,000
INTERNAL		
Indemnity to islands	.	16,400,000
Debt to King Otho's heirs	.	3,077,353
1862 Loan of 6,000,000 drachmai	.	3,062,401
1867-68 Loan of 28,000,000 drachmai	.	15,868,750
1871 Loan of 4,000,000 francs	.	3,114,250
1874 Loan of 29,120,000 drachmai	.	24,254,000
1876 Loan of 11,200,000 drachmai	.	7,063,500
1879 Loan of 60,000,000 francs	.	57,760,000
1880 Loan of 120,000,000 francs	.	116,355,000
Loan from National and Ionian Banks	.	71,913,175
1883-4 Loan of 170,000,000 francs	.	168,400,000
Total	.	527,275,861
		£21,091,034

This does not include a loan of 800,000*l.* authorised in 1882, for the purpose of road-making, to be advanced by the Bank as required; a loan for railways in Thessaly, amounting to 480,000*l.*; the Greek portion of the Ottoman public debt, and the sum to be paid to the Ottoman Government as indemnity for property acquired by the cession of Thessaly. A report of the British Embassy estimates the actual debt at 28,000,000*l.* The total amount of inconvertible bank-notes in circulation in January 1884 amounted to 4,165,584*l.*, as against 3,988,477*l.* in 1883. It is stated that the loan of 1883-4 is intended to pay off the debt due to the National and Ionian Banks.

The loan of 1862, guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne, amounted to 2,343,750*l.* The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom till recently was raised by conscription, but in the session of 1879 the Boulé passed a law introducing universal liability to arms on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. According to another law passed in 1882, the total service is for 19 years, of which for the infantry one year, and for the special corps two years must be passed with the colours; eight and seven years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1884:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Bandsmen	Rank and file	Total
War Office	50	3	—	—	53
Engineers	81	300	39	1,077	1,497
Artillery and Arsenal . .	174	562	70	2,193	2,999
Cavalry	72	291	39	1,086	1,488
Infantry	783	2,304	468	13,464	17,019
Commandment of Hospitals	130	89	5	328	552
General Services	203	154	273	83	113
Military School	38	1	—	—	39
Gendarmerie	111	678	—	4,860	5,649
Supernumeraries and Un- attached	41	—	—	—	41
Clerks, priests, and pri- vate individuals . . . }	—	—	—	—	242
Total	1,683	4,382	894	23,091	30,292

• There are besides 3,474 horses and mules, and 64 guns. There are 406 pupils in the military school.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1877, the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 100,000 men. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,500 men, and behind these is what is called the territorial army, numbering 146,000 men.

The navy consisted, at the end of 1884, of a small ironclad, the *King Georgios*, and a wood built vessel, the *Queen Olga*, each carrying two 12-ton guns in single turrets; two iron wood-sheathed gun-boats built in 1881 in the *Thames*, called *Hydra* and *Spetsia*, carrying each one 26-ton Krupp gun and two Hotchkiss guns; a cruiser, *Admiral Miaulis*. Also two other steamers, the *Greece* and the *Bouboubna*; a cruiser, *Psara*, built in 1881; six screw steamers, *Paralos*, *Salaminia*, *Plexaura*, *Syros*, *Nauplia*, and *Aphroessa*; four

sailing vessels; 48 torpedo steamers; and the Royal yacht *Amphitrite*. In 1884 the Government were authorised to devote a sum of 1,600,000*l.* out of the 1883 loan for the purchase of four ironclads and some smaller vessels. The four ironclads are to be vessels of 5,000 tons, and with their armaments will cost about 350,000*l.* each. At the end of 1884 three small steamers, *Kichle*, *Aëdon*, and *Kressa*, were being constructed in the Thames for coast service, besides two cruisers, the *Alpheos* and the *Achilleos*; two other cruisers, the *Eurotas* and *Peneos*, were launched in the Clyde in 1884, and other four are expected to be ready in the beginning of 1885. At the same date the navy was manned by 2,610 men, including 216 officers. The navy is manned partly by conscription from the people of the sea-coast, and partly by enlistment.

Population.

Greece, at the census of 1879, had a total population of 1,679,775—881,080 males and 798,695 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom excluding these is divided into 13 Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. In 1879, the area and population of each of the 13 Nomarchies were as follows with those of Thessaly for 1881:—

Nomarchies	Area, English square miles.	Population, 1879
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Bœotia . . .	2,472	185,364
Phocis and Phthiotis . . .	2,044	128,440
Acarnia and Ætolia . . .	3,013	138,444
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth . . .	1,442	136,081
Achaia and Elis	1,901	181,632
Arcadia	2,020	148,905
Messenia	1,221	155,760
Laconia	1,679	121,116
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades . . .	2,216	95,136
Cyclades	923	132,020
Corfu	431	106,109
Zante (Zakynthos)	277	44,522
Cephalonia (Kephallonia) . .	302	80,543
Soldiers and Seamen	—	25,703
THESSALY (1881):—		
Arta	5,170	31,178
Trikkala		117,109
Larissa		145,706
Natives abroad		5,685
Total . . .	25,111	1,979,453

The Albanian territory, detached from Thessaly and Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The total population in 1883 was probably 2,000,000.

The number of foreigners living in Greece in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks, 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1878 to 1882, exclusive of the recently annexed provinces:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1878	44,921	30,588	8,603	14,333
1879	41,683	30,498	9,322	11,185
1880	41,304	30,288	8,513	11,016
1881	41,689	32,195	7,843	9,494
1882	43,157	32,194	11,186	10,963

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are the following:—

Athens (1884)	84,903	Zante	16,280	Calamata	7,609
Piræus	21,055	Larissa	13,169	Chalcis	6,877
Patras	25,494	Argos	9,861	Spetsai	6,495
Hermoupolis	21,245	Pyrgos	8,788	Hydra	6,446
Corfu	16,515	Argostoli	7,871	Mesolounghi	6,324

The increase of the population of Greece from 1870 to 1879 was at the rate of 1·87 per cent. per annum.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lania, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is mainly Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards, as

far as Thebes; then across the isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœia, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to nearly 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,000,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 7,900,000.

Trade and Industry.

The following table gives the total value of the imports and exports of Greece for the five years 1879–83:—

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,633,357	4,075,843	3,917,254	6,245,360	5,453,480
Exports	1,600,031	1,488,705	2,418,232	3,577,680	3,714,280

The great increase in the trade of 1882 and 1883 is officially accounted for by the addition to the territories of the Kingdom. The principal imports are cereals, 1,040,000*l.* in 1883, and textiles, 1,240,000*l.* in 1883; and exports, currants and olive oil. In 1883 the value of currants exported was 1,928,880*l.*—about two-thirds to Great Britain. Other exports in 1883 were oil, valued at 355,600*l.*; lead, valued at 229,680*l.*; wine, 121,960*l.* About one-third of the imports come from, and one-third in value of the exports go to, the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, Austria, Turkey, France, Russia, and Italy.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined table, in the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1879	1,861,196	944,336
1880	1,483,462	820,508
1881	2,162,566	1,140,032
1882	1,849,597	1,075,531
1883	1,905,635	1,288,876

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1883, amounted to 1,422,279*l.* Other articles of export are olive oil of the value of 150,120*l.* in 1881, and 18,028*l.* in 1882, and 41,822*l.* in 1883;

lead, of the value of 123,774*l.* in 1882, and 86,609*l.* in 1883; silver ore, of the value of 71,397*l.*, and zinc, of the value of 44,050*l.* in 1883. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. Their value in the year 1883 being 732,533*l.* There were also imported woollen manufactures valued at 113,167*l.*, and iron to the value of 77,898*l.* in 1883.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Still only 41 per cent. of the area of Greece is productive, and only one-sixth is under cultivation; the rest, though to some extent good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The new Thessalian provinces have extensive forests, rich in varieties of wood, but at present comparatively useless from want of means of conveyance. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold little patches of land of their own, which become smaller from generation to generation, in consequence of the existing law of subdivision, which is the same as that in France. On the whole, agriculture is in a very backward state. The new province detached from Thessaly is, however, of unusual fertility, producing annually on an average, 21,700,000 bushels of wheat, 11,528,000 bushels of oats, and about half that quantity of barley. In the old provinces about 34,000,000 bushels of wheat and 21,700,000 bushels of maize are produced annually. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. According to an enumeration made at the end of 1877, there were at that date only 97,176 horses, 279,445 horned cattle, 45,440 mules, and 97,395 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 2,921,917 sheep and 1,836,663 goats, the latter rearing about in a half-wild state, described as causing much destruction. To these there have to be added for Thessaly 1,500,000 sheep, 1,000,000 goats, and 200,000 oxen.

Iron ore is found in some of the Cyclades and in the Ionian Islands, but its working is undeveloped. In recent years the lead mines of Laurium have been worked, and zinc is found in considerable quantities. The construction of railways will greatly develop the mining resources of Greece. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In May 1882 the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, about 4 miles, was begun; it is estimated to cost a million sterling.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 74 steamers, of 33,318 tons, and 3,164 sailing vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 239,361 tons, at the end of 1884. There were besides about 6,000 coasting vessels. The total number of vessels that entered the Piræus in 1883 was 9,291, of 1,558,430 tons, of which 1,859 were steamers; and cleared, 9,231, of 1,849,119 tons, of which 1,851 were steamers. Of the vessels entered, 127, of 126,566 tons, were British; 7,937, of

532,359 tons, were Greek; and 406, of 338,780 tons, Austrian. At the port of Ergesteria (Laurium) 54 vessels, of 49,149 tons, entered. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Railways are open, or about to open, for a length of traffic of 107 miles—5 miles between Athens and Piræus, 36 miles from Piræus to Megara, from Volo to Larissa 37 miles, 6 miles across the isthmus of Corinth, 8 in Katakolon, and 5 on the island Paros. Arrangements were concluded in 1882 for the construction of new lines to connect the most important parts of the kingdom. The projected railways are of a length of 435 miles.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 3,720 English miles, at the end of 1884; length of wire, 4,570 miles. They carried 442,206 inland telegrams, and 127,684 international, in the year 1883. The revenue was 896,031 drachmai, and expenditure 953,030 drachmai.

Of post-offices there existed 213 at the end of 1883. In 1882 there passed through the post 3,275,662 inland, and 1,738,298 foreign letters; besides 17,779 post cards, 27,778 samples, 56,578 printed matter, 1,273,243 inland and foreign newspaper parcels. The receipts were 903,563 drachmai; expenses, 565,861 drachmai; revenue, 337,702 drachmai, or 13,508*l*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Vacant.

Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires.—G. A. Argyropoulos.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.; Envoy and Minister at Stockholm, 1881-4. Appointed Envoy and Minister to the King of the Hellenes, December 17, 1884.

Secretary.—E. H. Egerton.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc of the Monetary League ($25\cdot22\frac{1}{2}$ francs = £1 sterling). Previous to November 1, 1882, when the new monetary system came into force, the drachma was equal to about 8*½d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	.	.	.	.	=	123·20 „ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·05 „ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	.	.	.	.	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ acre.

Greece entered, in 1868, the Monetary League of the Continental States (see page 45), and by a decree of the Government, dated August 11, 1876, all foreign silver coins, with the exception of those of the League, ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom. The chief medium of circulation has been an inconvertible paper currency, consisting chiefly of notes of the National Bank, which were made legal tender by a royal decree of July 1, 1877. They were to be abolished January 1, 1885. The Ionian Bank at Corfu and the Thessalian bank at Larissa have also the right to circulate their own notes in their respective provinces.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

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Report by Mr. Egerton on the finances and commerce of Greece in 1882; in Part III.; and by Mr. Greville on railways, roads, &c. in Part IV. of 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Legation,' 1883.

Report and Analysis of the Greek Budget of 1884, by Mr. Nicolson, in Part III.; by Mr. Ford on the Greek Budget, in Part I., of 'Reports from H.M.'s Diplomatic and Consular Officers.' Part I. 1884. Folio, London, 1884.

Reports by Mr. Consul Sebright on the Commerce of Corfu; by Mr. Consul Wood on the Trade of Patras; by Mr. Vice-Consul Onofrio on the Trade of Santa Maura, and by Mr. Consul Stevens on the Commerce of Zante, dated January 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade and commerce of Continental Greece, dated Piræus, March 24, 1879; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1879. 8. London, 1879.

Reports by Vice-Consul Saunders on the trade and commerce of Cephalonia for 1880; by Consul Reade on Corfu; by Consul Wood on Patras (1881); by Vice-Consul Onofrio on Santa Maura (1880); by Vice-Consul Canale on Zante, in Part III.; by Consul Longworth on Thessaly (1881), in Part IV.; by Consul Merlin on the Piræus (1881), in Part VIII.; by Consul Binney on Syra (1881), in Part XV. of 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls,' 1882.

Report by Consul Wood on the trade and commerce of Patras, in Part II.; by Consul Longworth on Thessaly, in Part VIII.; and by Consul Merlin on the trade and commerce of Greece, in Part IX. of 'Reports of H.M.'s Consuls,' 1883.

Report by Consul-General Schuyler on the commerce and products of Greece in 'Reports from the Consuls of the United States,' August 1883. Washington, 1883.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born Sept. 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born Dec. 20, 1866.

II. Prince *Amedeo*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870; abdicated the crown February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; widower, Nov. 8, 1876. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Emanuele*, born Jan. 13, 1869. 2. Prince *Vittorio*, born Nov. 24, 1870. 3. Prince *Ludovico*, born Jan. 31, 1873.

III. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Sept. 27, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal. (See page 367.)

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married,

in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margherita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854, married April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto, born August 21, 1884.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemán. In the end of the eleventh century the Prince of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late king Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In March 1860 annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscite* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; and, in October, Sicily and Naples. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were, after a *plébiscite*, annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 15,350,000 lire, or 614,000*l.* Out of this the brother of the King, Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and the Prince Carignano 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To these sums are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, as 'Spese di rappresentanza.'

The private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of 1882, which introduced the *scrutin de liste*, by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay taxes to the amount of 20 lire, or 16*s*. 8*d*. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 57,000 of the population. The number of inscribed electors in 1882 was 2,017,829, or 6·97 per 100 inhabitants, or about 1 in 14. The number who voted in 1882 was 1,223,851, or 61 per cent. of the total number. For electoral purposes the whole of the kingdom is divided into 135 electoral colleges, or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-eighth of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than 40, not including the ministers and the secretaries-general. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being

bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior.—*Agostino Depretis*, born at Stradella, Pavia. Governor of Brescia, 1859–60; Pro-dictator of Sicily, 1860–61; Minister of Public Works, 1862–63; Minister of Marine, 1866–67; Minister of Finance, 1867 and 1876–77; President of the Council of Ministers, 1876–78, 1878–79; Minister of the Interior, 1878–79. Appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1879, and President of the Council of Ministers, May 29, 1881.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Pascal Stanislas Mancini*. Minister of Education, 1862; Minister of Justice, 1876–8. Appointed May 29, 1881.

3. The Ministry of Finance and of the Treasury.—*Agostino Magliani*, born at Laurino, Naples. Minister of Finance, 1877–78 and 1878–79. Re-appointed Minister of Finance, May 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Niccolò Ferracin*, Minister of Marine 1876–8. Appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, March 30, 1884.

5. The Ministry of War.—General *Cesare Ricotti-Magnani*, Minister of War 1870–76. Reappointed Minister of War, Oct. 23, 1884.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—*Benedetto Brin*. Minister of Marine 1876–8. Reappointed Minister of Marine, March 30, 1884.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—*Bernardino Grimaldi*, Minister of Finance 1879. Appointed March 30, 1884.

8. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—*Michele Cappino*. Minister of Public Instruction, 1867, 1876–78, 1879. Reappointed March 30, 1884.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—*Francesco Genala*. Appointed Minister, May 25, 1883.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided, the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church of Rome.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Roman Pontiff, was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. By Roman Catholics the Pope, or Bishop of Rome, is accounted Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.

Supreme-Pontiff.—**Leone XIII.** (**Gioacchino Pecci**), born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; educated at the Jesuit College, Viterbo; appointed one of the chaplains of Pope Gregorio XVI., 1837; consecrated Archbishop of Damiata, 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium, 1843-46; Archbishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal, December 19, 1853. Elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3, 1878.

The election of a Pope is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is 'gone through.' This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was elected by unanimity. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

The rise of the Roman Pontificate, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pippin, king of the Franks, gave to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charles the Great added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Countess Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the territory known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forlì and the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna,

became portions of the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the usual list of Pontiffs, to Leo XIII., first modern spiritual sovereign, and 263rd in the list, there were 169 Popes (including a few doubtful Popes or 'Anti-popes'), as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Benedetto VI.	Italian	972
96	Paolo I.	"	757	138	Dono II.	"	973
97	Stefano IV.	Sicilian	768	139	Benedetto VII.	"	975
98	Adriano I.	Italian	771	140	Giovanni XIV.	"	984
99	Leone III.	"	795	141	Bonifacio VII.	"	985
100	Stefano V.	"	816	142	Giovanni XV.	"	985
101	Pasquale I.	"	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	"	996
102	Eugenio II.	"	824	144	Gregorio V.	German	996
103	Valentino	"	827	145	Giovanni XVII.	Italian	999
104	Gregorio IV.	"	827	146	Silvestro II.	French	999
105	Sergio II.	"	844	147	Giovanni XVIII.	Italian	1003
106	Leone IV.	"	847	148	Giovanni XIX.	"	1003
107	Benedetto III.	"	855	149	Sergio IV.	"	1009
108	Niccolò I.	"	858	150	Benedetto VIII.	"	1012
109	Adriano II.	"	867	151	Giovanni XX.	"	1024
110	Giovanni VIII.	"	872	152	Benedetto IX.	"	1033
111	Marino I.	"	882	153	Gregorio VI.	"	1044
112	Adriano III.	"	884	154	Clemente II.	German	1046
113	Stefano VI.	"	885	155	Damaso II.	"	1048
114	Formoso	"	891	156	Leone IX.	"	1049
115	Bonifacio VI.	"	896	157	Vittore II.	"	1055
116	Stefano VII.	"	897	158	Stefano X.	"	1057
117	Romano	"	898	159	Benedetto X.	Italian	1058
118	Teodoro II.	"	898	160	Niccolò II.	Brgndian	1059
119	Giovanni IX.	"	898	161	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
120	Benedetto IV.	"	900	162	Gregorio VII.	"	1073
121	Leone V.	"	903	163	Vittore III.	"	1087
122	Cristoforo	"	903	164	Urbano II.	French	1088
123	Sergius III.	"	904	165	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
124	Anastasio III.	"	911	166	Gelasio II.	"	1118
125	Landone	"	913	167	Calisto II.	Brgndian	1119
126	Giovanni X.	"	915	168	Onorio II.	Italian	1124
127	Leone VI.	"	928	169	Innocenzo II.	"	1130
128	Stefano VIII.	"	929	170	Celestino II.	"	1143
129	Giovanni XI.	"	931	171	Lucio II.	"	1144
130	Leone VII.	"	936	172	Eugenio III.	"	1145
131	Stefano IX.	German	939	173	Anastasio IV.	"	1153
132	Marino II.	Italian	943	174	Adriano IV.	English	1154
133	Agapito II.	"	946	175	Alessandro III.	Italian	1159
134	Giovanni XII.	"	956	176	Lucio III.	"	1181
135	Benedetto V.	"	964	177	Urbano III.	"	1185
136	Giovanni XIII.	"	965	178	Gregorio VIII.	"	1187

No in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
179	Clemente III.	Italian	1187	222	Pio III.	Italian	1503
180	Celestino III.	"	1191	223	Giulio II.	"	1503
181	Innocenzo III.	"	1198	224	Leone X.	"	1513
182	Onorio III.	"	1216	225	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
183	Gregorio IX.	"	1227	226	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
184	Celestino IV.	"	1241	227	Paolo III.	"	1534
185	Innocenzo IV.	"	1243	228	Giulio III.	"	1550
186	Alessandro IV.	"	1254	229	Marcello II.	"	1555
187	Urbano IV.	French	1261	230	Paolo IV.	"	1555
188	Clemente IV.	"	1265	231	Pio IV.	"	1559
189	Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	232	Pio V.	"	1566
190	Innocenzo V.	Brgndian	1276	233	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572
191	Adriano V.	Italian	1276	234	Sisto V.	"	1585
192	Giovanni XXI.	Portuguese	1276	235	Urbano VII.	"	1590
193	Niccolò III.	Italian	1277	236	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590
194	Martino IV.	French	1281	237	Innocenzo IX.	"	1591
195	Onorio IV.	Italian	1285	238	Clemente VIII.	"	1592
196	Niccolò IV.	"	1288	239	Leone XI.	"	1606
197	Celestino V.	"	1294	240	Paolo V.	"	1606
198	Bonifacio VIII.	"	1294	241	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
199	Benedetto XI.	"	1303	242	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
200	Clemente V.	French	1305	243	Innocenzo X.	"	1644
201	Giovanni XXII.	"	1316	244	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
202	Benedetto XII.	"	1334	245	Clemente IX.	"	1667
203	Clemente VI.	"	1342	246	Clemente X.	"	1670
204	Innocenzo VI.	"	1352	247	Innocenzo XI.	"	1676
205	Urbano V.	"	1362	248	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
206	Gregorio XI.	"	1370	249	Innocenzo XII.	"	1691
207	Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	250	Clemente XI.	"	1700
208	Bonifacio IX.	"	1389	251	Innocenzo XIII.	"	1721
209	Innocenzo VII.	"	1404	252	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
210	Gregorio XII.	"	1406	253	Clemente XII.	"	1730
211	Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	254	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
212	Giovanni XXIII.	Italian	1410	255	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
213	Martino V.	"	1417	256	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
214	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	257	Pio VI.	"	1775
215	Niccolò V.	"	1447	258	Pio VII.	"	1800
216	Calisto III.	Spaniard	1455	259	Leone XII.	"	1823
217	Pio II.	Italian	1458	260	Pio VIII.	"	1829
218	Paolo II.	"	1464	261	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
219	Sisto IV.	"	1471	262	Pio IX.	"	1846
220	Innocenzo VIII.	"	1484	263	Leone XIII.	"	1878
221	Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492				

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His *ex cathedra* judgments on matters of faith and morals are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of

seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In February, 1885, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-one cardinal-priests, and thirteen cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty ~~one~~ cardinals :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Carlo Sacconi . . . {	Bp. of Ostia and Vel-	Italian	1808	1861
	lettri, Dean Sac. Coll }			
Giov. Battista Pitra {	Bp. of Porto and Sta.	„	1812	1863
	Rufina, Librarian }			
Raffaele Monaco La	Bishop of Albano,	„	1827	1868
Valletta . . . {	Great Penitentiary }			
Luigi Oreglia di Santo	Bishop of Palestrina	„	1828	1873
Stefano . . . {	Pref. Cong. Indulg-			
	ences . . . }			
Tommaso M. Martinelli	Bishop of Sabina .	„	1827	1873
Edward Howard . .	Bishop of Frascati,	English	1829	1877
	Archpriest of Vati-			
	can Basilica . . }			
Cardinal-Priests :—				
Fr. von Schwarzenberg	Archbp. of Prague .	Austrian	1809	1842
Antonio M. Panebianco	—	Italian	1808	1861
Gustav Adolf von	Archpriest of Libe-	German	1822	1866
Hohenlobe . . . {				
Lucien Bonaparte .	—	Italian	1828	1868
Innocenzo Ferrieri .	Prefect of Congre-	„	1810	1868
	gation of Bishops			
	and Regulars . }			
Flavio Chigi . . . {	Archpriest of Late-	„	1810	1873
	ran Arch-Basilica }			
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert	Archbp. of Paris .	French	1802	1873
John Simor . . .	„ Gran . . .	Hungarian	1813	1873
Mieciſlaw Ledochowski	—	Polish	1822	1875
John M'Closkey . .	„ New York .	American	1801	1875
Henry Edw. Manning .	„ Westminster	English	1808	1875
Giovanni Simeoni . .	Prefect of Propaganda	Italian	1816	1875
Domenico Bartolini .	Pref. of Congr. of Rites	„	1813	1875
Giov. Battista Franzelin	—	„	1816	1876
Benavides y Navarrete	Archbp. of Zaragoza	Spanish	1810	1877
Miguel Payá y Rico .	Archbp. of Compostella	„	1811	1877
Louis M. J. Caverot .	„ Lyons . . .	French	1806	1877
Luigi di Canossa . .	Bishop of Verona .	Italian	1809	1877
Luigi Serafini . . .	—	„	1808	1877
Joseph Mihalovitz .	Archbp. of Agram .	Hungarian	1814	1877
Lucido M. Parocchi {	Cardinal-Vicar of	Italian	1833	1877
	Rome . . . }			

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
Lorenzo Nina . . .	Pref. Congr. of Council	Italian	1812	1877
Fried. von Fürstenberg	Archbp. of Olmütz .	Austrian	1812	1879
J. Florian Desprez .	„ Toulouse .	French	1807	1879
Ludwig Haynald .	„ Kalocza .	Hungarian	1816	1879
Americo Ferreira dos Santos Silva . .	Bishop of Oporto .	Portuguese	1829	1879
Gaetano Alimonda .	Archbp. of Turin .	Italian	1818	1879
Giacomo Cattani .	„ Ravenna .	„	1823	1879
Lodovico Jacobini .	Pontif. Secr. of State .	„	1830	1879
Carlo Laurenzi . .	—	„	1821	1880
Domenico Agostini .	Patriarch of Venice .	„	1825	1882
Charles M. Lavigerie .	Archbp. of Carthage	French	1825	1882
Angelo Bianchi . .	—	Italian	1817	1882
Wladimir Czacki .	—	Polish	1834	1882
José Sebastião Neto	Patriarch of Lisbon .	Portuguese	1841	1884
Guglielmo Sanfronice	Archbp. of Naples .	Italian	1836	1884
Pietro G. M. Cesia .	„ Palermo .	„	1814	1884
Ant. Monescillo y Viso	„ Valencia .	Spanish	1811	1884
Guglielmo Massaia .	—	Italian	1809	1884
Celestin Ganglbauer	Archbp. of Vienna .	Austrian	1817	1884
Ceferino Gonzalez y Diaz Tunon }	„ Seville .	Spanish	1831	1884
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Teodolfo Mertel . .	Secr. of Apost. Briefs.	Italian	1806	1858
Lorenzo Ilar Randi .	—	„	1818	1875
Antonio Pellegrini .	—	„	1818	1877
Giuseppe Pecci . .	—	„	1801	1879
John Henry Newman .	—	English	1801	1879
Joseph Hergenröther .	Prefect of Apost. Archives	German	1824	1879
Tommaso Zigliara .	—	Italian	1837	1879
Francesco Ricci Paracciani }	—	„	1830	1880
Pietro Lasagni . .	—	„	1814	1880
Angelo Jacobini . .	—	„	1825	1882
Carminé Merosi-Gori .	—	„	1810	1884
Ignazio Masotti . .	—	„	1820	1884
Isidoro Verga . . .	—	„	1832	1884

Of these Cardinals, one was nominated by Pope Gregorio XVI., 30 by Pio IX., and 29 by Leone XIII.

The Cardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allowance of 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l.*, besides the income from their respective offices, or dignities. In early ages the cardinals were the parish priests of Rome, or deacons of districts. At the end of the twelfth century they numbered fifty-three in all—viz., six cardinal-bishops, twenty-eight cardinal priests, eighteen cardinal-deacons; in 1586 the number was finally settled by Sisto V. at seventy. The cardinals compose the Pope's Council, preside at special and general

congregations, govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630. The great Catholic Powers are allowed to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

Besides the Pope and the Sacred College of Cardinals the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises 7 Patriarchates of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite; 150 Archbishoprics of the Latin Rite, and 24 of the Oriental Rite; and 669 Bishoprics of the Latin and 50 of the Oriental Rite. The list is as follows:—

I. PATRIARCHATES.

Of the Latin Rite:—1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite:—1. Antioch, of the Melchites (*Antiochen Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen Chaldeorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Ciliciæ Armenorum*).

Latin Rite:— II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Immediately subject to the Holy See	14
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	136

Oriental Rite:—

With Ecclesiastical Provinces:

Armenian	1
Greco-Roumaic	1
Greco-Ruthenian	1

Under Patriarchs:

Armenian	2
Greco-Melchite	4
Syriac, Syro-Chaldaic, and Syro-Maronite	15

174

Latin Rite:— III. BISHOPRICS.

Suburban Sees	6
Immediately subject to the Holy See	86
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces	577

Oriental Rite:—

Immediately subject to the Holy See:

Greco-Ruthenian	2
---------------------------	---

Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces:

Greco-Roumaic	3
Greco-Ruthenian	5

Under Patriarchs:

Armenian	15
Greco-Melchite	8
Syriac	8
Syro-Chaldaic	6
Syro-Maronite	3

Total 719

Besides the above, there are a number of Apostolic Delegations, Apostolic Vicariates, and Apostolic Prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops and bishops, until lately called 'in partibus infidelium'), to the number of 164, and 17 prelatures 'nullius dioceseos.'

The summary of actual dignitaries stands as follows for December 31, 1884 :—

Sacred College	60
Patriarchs of both Rites	10
Archbishops of both Rites and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	730
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	48
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	315
" " " having a title no longer	22
Prelates Nullius Dioceseos	6
Total	1,191

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. There were twenty Congregations in December 1884. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions, is a department bearing the title of 'Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolic vicariates, delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide' at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and twenty-two, of delegations seven, and of prefectures thirty-five. At the end of 1884, there were eleven vicariates in Europe, namely, three in Germany; one at Gibraltar; one in Sweden; one in Moldavia; and five in European Turkey.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and about the same number Jews. Of the Protestants 26,081 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 6,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000

belonged to foreign Protestant bodies. In 1861 the total number of Protestants was 32,684, and in 1871, 58,651.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 47 archbishops and 207 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation '*De Propagandâ Fide*.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there was constantly a large number of vacant sees.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.'

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. This law provided a small pension to all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864. Several monasteries were set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. All chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, were suppressed. Under certain regulations the ecclesiastical property was transferred to the State.

A great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education. There have been many recent improvements in education; the law on primary schools as to compulsory education has been applied to 7,989 communes out of 8,259, but is by no means strictly enforced. At the census of 1881 the number of children between five and fifteen years of age was found to be 5,718,854. According to a return

published in 1884 the number of primary public day schools in 1882 was 41,423; of the pupils, 1,008,547 were males and 842,072 females. The total sum allotted for Public Instruction in 1884-5 was 1,297,101*l*. There are besides 5,747 private primary schools, with 45,370 male and 80,146 female pupils. There are also 2,516 public and private infant schools, with 243,972 children; 10,190 evening and Sunday schools for adults, with 370,119 pupils; 111 normal schools (44 governmental), with 8,231 students; 77 superior female schools, with 3,579 pupils.

According to the census of 1881 the average number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write was 61·94 per cent., the proportion being about the same for those above fifteen years. In Upper Italy it was 40·85 per cent.; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent.; South Italy, 79·46 per cent.; and in the Islands, 80·91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18. In 1871, the proportion of the population above six years who could not read nor write was 68·77 per cent.

In the year 1882 there were 329 *licei* (of which 63 private), with 12,390 pupils; 728 *gymnasi* (155 private), with 42,811 pupils; 76 technical institutions (35 private), with 7,858 students; 413 technical schools (349 private), with 24,833 students, and 25 naval mercantile schools (5 private) with 818 pupils. The following is a list of the twenty-one Universities of Italy, with statistics for 1883:—

State Uni- versities:	Date of Found- ation	No. of Teachers	Students		Date of Found- ation	No. of Teachers	Students
Bologna .	1200	77	761	Pisa . . .	1338	70	604
Cagliari .	1686	58	144	Rome . . .	1303	151	932
Catania .	1434	54	257	Sassari . .	1677	45	91
Genoa . .	1783	110	662	Siena . . .	1321	36	193
Macerata .	1824	21	107	Turin . . .	1404	233	1,809
Messina .	1838	39	158	Free Uni- versities:			
Modena .	1678	77	209	Camerino .	1727	20	95
Naples . .	1224	247	3,414	Ferrara . .	1391	28	51
Padua . .	1222	93	915	Perugia . .	1276	33	79
Palermo .	1805	81	615	Urbino . .	1584	21	77
Parma . .	1512	65	217				
Pavia . .	1300	57	801	Total . .		1,617	12,191

There are besides eleven superior collegiate institutions, with 1,375 students, eight superior special schools, with 397 students, and 211 special educational institutions of various kinds, with 23,663 students in 1882.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Previous to 1884 the financial year of Italy coincided with the calendar year; it now begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883-4, the first four years representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the last year, 1883, the budget estimates:—

Years	Total ordinary Revenue	Total ordinary Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1879	1,470,992,506	1,428,478,752	+ 42,513,754
1880	1,439,368,496	1,420,226,726	+ 19,141,770
1881	1,518,535,464	1,467,648,226	+ 50,887,238
1882	2,219,917,238	2,210,460,620	+ 9,456,618
1883	1,563,248,798	1,563,355,269	- 106,471

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year ending June 30, 1885, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure:—

REVENUE		REVENUE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
1. Ordinary revenue:—		Public services:	
1st Category: Effective Receipts.		Posts	39,500,000
State property	12,007,146	Telegraphs	10,728,925
Sales and revenues of ecclesiastical property	7,180,000	State railways	57,117,270
Railway dues	3,593,759	Prisons	4,946,000
Various revenues	1,523,800	Fines	2,100,000
Direct taxes:		Various	8,957,990
Land tax	129,644,330	Repayments	20,009,538
House tax	64,600,000	Various receipts	5,801,720
Income tax	199,230,000		
Taxes on transactions:		Total, 1st Category	1,342,216,723
Succession duties	30,200,000		
Registration "	54,800,000	4th Category, Receipts d'Ordre.	
Stamps	56,500,000	Working of State domains	11,220,149
Railway tax	17,250,000	Interest of paper-money caution fund	11,415,447
Various	23,800,000	Treasury deposits and loans for pensions	63,741,096
Indirect taxes:		Various	5,967,170
Excise	20,975,000		
Customs	169,500,000	Total, 4th Category	92,343,862
Octroi	79,849,245		
Tobacco	170,100,000	Total ordinary revenue	1,434,560,585
Salt	83,800,000		
Lottery	72,500,000		
Fines	2,000		

REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>		Lire.
2. Extraordinary revenue:—		
1st Category, effective receipts . . .		7,604,295
2nd Category, movement of capital:		
Sale of property, &c. . .		18,012,640
Recovery of debts . .		1,012,145
New debts . . .		29,963,900
Total 2nd Category }		48,988,685

REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>		Lire.
3rd Category, construction of railways . . .		
		71,821,500
Total extraordinary revenue }		128,414,480
Total revenue		1,562,975,065
		£62,519,002

RECAPITULATION.

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1st Category . . .	1,342,216,723	7,604,295	1,349,821,018
2nd " . . .	—	48,988,685	48,988,685
3rd " . . .	—	71,821,500	71,821,500
4th " . . .	92,343,862	—	92,343,862
Totals	1,434,560,585	128,414,480	1,562,975,065

EXPENDITURE		Lire
1. Ordinary expenditure:—		
Ministry of the treasury:		
1st Category.		
Interest on consolidated debt . .		437,112,990
Interest on redeemable debt . . .		36,946,284
Railway annuities . . .		28,710,936
Floating debt . . .		48,281,320
Fixed annuities . . .		21,436,157
Civil list and appanages . . .		15,350,000
Senate and Chamber of Deputies . .		2,125,000
General expenses . . .		8,671,715
Conservation of domains . . .		11,347,831
Various . . .		9,888,580
Total 1st Category }		619,870,813
4th Category . . .		81,765,707

EXPENDITURE— <i>cont.</i>		Lire
Ministry of finance:		
1st Category.		
General expenses . . .		11,146,161
Expenses of collection . . .		149,695,768
Repayments . . .		11,415,000
Total 1st Category }		172,256,929
4th Category . . .		1,351,474
Total Ministry of finance }		173,608,403
Ministry of justice and public worship . . .		
		33,365,830
Ministry of foreign affairs . . .		
		7,167,437
Ministry of public instruction . . .		
		30,525,055
Ministry of the interior . . .		
		59,402,585

EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

Lire

Ministry of public works :	
1st Category.	
Central administration . . .	1,227,075
Roads, canals, ports, &c.	25,838,353
Railways	5,224,915
Telegraphs	9,737,427
Posts	32,751,968
4th Category	357,497

Total Ministry of public works	75,137,235
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Ministry of war	211,410,967
" marine	50,338,549
" agriculture, &c.	10,673,700

Total ordinary expenditure	1,353,266,281
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2. Extraordinary expenditure :—

Ministry of treasury :	
1st Category	3,439,410
2nd "	31,390,048
Total treasury	34,829,458

Ministry of finance	1,307,895
Ministry of justice, &c.	85,807

Ministry of foreign affairs	46,300
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Ministry of public instruction	1,902,486
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Ministry of the interior	4,657,965
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EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

Lire

Ministry of public works :	
1st Category :	
Roads, canals, &c.	34,300,000
Railways	230,000
Telegraphs	293,333
Various	2,877,000
3rd Category	71,821,500
Total Public works	109,521,833

Ministry of war :	
1st Category	41,456,400

Ministry of marine :	
1st Category	6,310,000
2nd "	1,000,000

Total Ministry of marine	7,310,000
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Ministry of agriculture, &c.	1,292,404
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Total extraordinary expenditure	202,410,548
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Grand total expenditure ¹	1,555,676,829
	£62,227,073

¹ The expenditure of each Ministry is divided into the same four categories as the revenue : 1. Effective expenses ; 2. Movement of capital ; 3. Construction of railways, &c. ; 4. Expenditure d'Ordre.

RECAPITULATION.

	1st Category	2nd Category	3rd Category	4th Category	Total
Receipts	1,349,821,018	48,988,685	71,821,500	92,343,862	1,562,975,065
Expenses	1,359,121,419	32,390,048	71,821,500	92,343,862	1,555,676,829
	-9,300,401	+16,598,637	--	—	+7,298,236

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 81,294,304 lire and in the extraordinary a deficit of 7,298,236 lire.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1884:—

Debts.	Per cent.	Rentes, interests, &c.	Sinking Fund, July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.	Year of extinction.
I. Consolidated debt:		Lire.	Lire.	
Rentes at 5 per cent.	5	435,904,897	—	—
„ 3 „	3	6,408,080	—	—
Total consolidated debt	—	442,312,977	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	5	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed:				
Sardinia—				
Feudal debt of 1851	5	2,318,475	100,000	1893
Loan of 1849	4	48,640	39,680	1885
„ of 1850	4	97,280	33,800	1887
Tuscany, loan of 1861	5	2,181,375	11,075	1959
Lombardy and Venetia, loan of 1859	5	444,445	148,148	1886
Modena, loan of 1825	3	13,963	—	—
Parma, loan of 1827	5	57,998	400	1895
Rome:				
Loan Parodi, 1846	5	163,550	14,150	1886
„ Rothschild, 1857	5	3,877,100	231,200	1896
„ of 1860 and 1864	5	2,299,570	76,425	1907
„ of 1866	5	2,221,719	49,969	1944
Kingdom of Italy—				
Loan guaranteed on the Church property of 1867 and 1870	5	7,365,895	96,120	1911
Railway loan of Novara	5	214,304	2,400	1917
„ „ Cuneo	5 & 3	404,495	3,420	1948
„ „ Victor Emanuel	3	3,836,940	9,420	1961
Total debts separately inscribed		25,545,749	816,207	—
IV. Various debts	—	45,863,965	1,482,809	{1883-1970
V. Floating debt:				
Treasury bonds (interest)	—	8,700,000	—	
Current accounts „	—	820,000	—	
Total floating debt	—	9,520,000	—	
Total public debt	—	526,467,691 £21,058,707	2,299,016 £91,960	

If the interest on the debt were capitalised, it would amount to about 406,500,000*l*.

The burden of the debt per head of population is 14*l.* 5*s.*, and of the interest 14*s.* 10*d.* The value per head of the exports in 1883 was 1*l.* 13*s.*

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1881 amounted, according to official reports, to 472,116,099 lire, exclusive of those of the provinces of Rome. The revenue of the province of Rome amounted to 33,850,662 lire in 1881. In 1882 the revenue and expenditure of the provinces balanced at 119,243,012 lire. The debts of the communes in 1880 amounted to 724,105,313 lire; of the provinces to 102,228,113 lire.

Army and Navy.

Universal liability to arms forms the basis of the military organisation of Italy. A certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number amounting to 80,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in a second category, and serve only six months with the colours.

The time of service in the standing army for the first category of recruits is three years in the infantry and four years in the cavalry. In the army of reserve, the time of service is generally five years, and four years in the Mobile militia, for infantry, while the cavalry have only five years, passed in the reserve. The second category, after their six months' service, are passed to the reserve and Mobile militia. After completion of time in Mobile militia, both categories are drafted into the territorial militia, where they remain till their 39th year. Into this last body also are drafted the conscripts whose services in the active army have been dispensed with in time of peace. The different arms of the Italian army have the following organisation:—

I. PERMANENT ARMY.

Infantry:—96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of Bersaglieri, each regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies and 1 depot; 6 regiments of Alpine troops, of 20 battalions, in all 72 companies; 87 military districts with 98 companies.

Cavalry:—22 regiments of 6 squadrons and 1 depot; 6 depots for remounts.

Artillery:—12 regiments of field artillery, each of 10 batteries; 3 companies of train, and 1 depot; 2 brigades of horse artillery of 2 batteries; 5 regiments of fortress artillery, of 12 fortress or coast companies and 1 depot; 2 brigades of mountain artillery, of 4 batteries; 5 companies of artillery workmen, and 1 company of veterans.

Engineers:—4 engineer regiments, two of which are sappers, of 14 companies; 2 companies of train and 1 depot; 1 regiment of

pontooners, of 8 companies; 1 brigade for lagoons, of 2 companies; 1 brigade of train, of 4 companies and 1 depot; 1 regiment comprising 1 railway brigade of 4 companies, 2 telegraph brigades of 6 companies, 1 brigade of sappers of 4 companies, 2 companies of train, and 1 depot.

Carabineers:—11 territorial legions, and 1 legion of cadets.

Invalids and veterans, 4 companies; sanitary corps, 12 companies; commissariat, 12 companies; veterinary corps; administrative corps; establishments and institutes of instruction; disciplinary establishments, 15 companies; 12 houses of correction.

II. MOBILE MILITIA.

Infantry:—48 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 18 battalions of Bersaglieri of 4 companies; 36 companies of Alpine troops.

Artillery:—13 brigades of field artillery of 4 batteries and 1 company of train; 32 regiments of fortress and coast artillery; 14 batteries of mountain artillery.

Engineers:—5 brigades of sappers, with 16 companies; 1 brigade of pontooners of 4 companies; 1 railway brigade of 2 companies; 1 telegraph brigade of 3 companies.

Sanitary corps of 12 companies, and commissariat corps of 12 companies.

Special militia of Sardinia:—3 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 1 battalion of Bersaglieri of 4 companies; 1 squadron of cavalry; 1 brigade of field artillery of 2 batteries, and 1 company of train; 1 company of fortress artillery; 1 section of mountain artillery; 1 company of engineers; 1 sanitary company; and 1 commissariat company.

III. TERRITORIAL MILITIA.

320 battalions of infantry of 4 companies; 30 battalions of Alpine troops with 72 companies; 100 companies of fortress artillery; 30 companies of engineers; 12 sanitary companies; 12 commissariat companies. In time of peace the territorial militia is called out every four years for 30 days' drill, which may be divided into two, three, or four years.

The war effective of the Italian army, including the General Staff, is officially given as follows:—

Permanent army of the first line	.	.	.	.	690,000
Mobile militia, or second line	.	.	.	.	300,000
Territorial militia, or third line	.	.	.	.	1,000,000
Total	.	.	.	.	1,990,000

There are 12 army corps. The following is the official statement of the strength of the Italian army for September 30, 1883 :—

I. PERMANENT ARMY.		Penal establishments		III. TERRITORIAL MILITIA.	
Infantry	246,804	Officers, active and other	15,853	Troops	1,017,212
Military districts	262,626			Officers	4,742
Alpine battalions	19,897		750,765		1,021,954
Bersaglieri	41,850	II. MOBILE MILITIA.		Reserve and auxiliary officers	
Cavalry	36,726	Infantry	310,674		5,281
Artillery	76,191	Alpine battalions	3,561	Grand total	
Engineers	18,238	Artillery	20,026		2,119,250
Carabineers	20,859	Engineers	3,376		
Military schools	3,284	Carabineers	60		
Sanitary corps	4,315	Sanitary corps	1,537		
Invalids and veterans	659	Officers	2,016		
Stud	257				
Discipline companies	1,278		341,250		

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted on January 1, 1884, of 89 steamers, afloat or building. They were classed as follows :— 15 ironclad vessels of the first class; 3 ironclads of the second class; 4 protected cruisers; 9 frigates and corvettes classed as second-class warships; 14 of the third class; 3 first-class transports; 13 second-class transports; 11 steam vessels for local use; besides 11 first-class torpedo boats and 18 building; and 11 second-class torpedo boats: 112 in all, built or building.

The following is a tabular list of the 22 armour-clad ships of the Italian navy. The ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were either under trial or on the stocks in the beginning of 1884 :—

Names of Ships	Armour, greatest thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class :—</i>	<i>Inches</i>				<i>Tons</i>
Duilio	22	4	100-ton	7,700	10,570
Dandolo	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,570
*Italia	19	{ 4	100-ton	18,000	13,700
*Lepanto					
*Andrea Doria	18	■	100-ton	10,000	10,000
*Ruggiero di Lauria					
*Francesco Morosini					
<i>Armoured frigates (old type) :—</i>					
Ancona	4½	2	12-ton	2,518	4,250
Castelfidardo	4½			2,125	4,250
Maria Pia	4¾			2,924	4,250
S. Martino	4¾			2,924	4,250

Names of Ships	Armour, greatest thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>Armoured frigates—cont.</i>	Inches				Tons
Palestro	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 1	25-ton		
Principe Amadeo . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 6	18-ton	3,496	6,160
Roma	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	ditto	3,413	6,406
Affondatore (ram) . .	7	2	18-ton	3,738	5,700
<i>Second-class :—</i>					
Formidabile	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12-ton	2,682	4,970
Terribile	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12-ton	1,200	2,700
Varese	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12-ton	1,200	2,700
<i>Protected cruisers :—</i>					
Bausan	—	} 2	25-ton	5,500	3,068
*Etna	—			7,700	3,530
*Vesuvio	—			7,700	3,530
*Stromboli	—			7,700	3,530

Since 1877 the Italian fleet has been rapidly developed in accordance with a definite programme then laid down, and it now contains some of the largest and most heavily armed ships afloat. The *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, now in commission, each carry 4 100-ton muzzle-loading Armstrong guns in two turrets; they have armour nearly 22 inches thick at the water-line, and 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick on the turrets. They belong to the central-citadel type, of which the *Inflexible* is the most powerful example in the British Navy; and are superior to the *Inflexible* in armament and speed, although not quite so strongly protected. Like the *Inflexible* these ships have their monster guns mounted and worked by hydraulic mechanism of the Elswick manufacture.

The *Italia* and *Lepanto* are the two largest war ships yet built. They are 400 feet long, 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet broad, and are to have an extreme draught of water exceeding 30 feet. Their engines are to be about twice as powerful as the engines of any other armoured ship yet constructed, and it is hoped to attain a speed of 18 knots an hour. Their armaments consist of 4 100-ton breech-loading guns carried in a barbette protected by 19 inches of steel-faced armour, set obliquely, and therefore equivalent to thicker armour placed vertically. These barbette guns are about 33 feet above water. In addition to these monster guns 18 4-ton 6-inch breech-loading guns are to be mounted on the broadside. There is no vertical belt-armour protecting the water-line, but instead of it a deck covered with 3-inch iron plates is built about 5 feet below water; and the buoyancy and stability of the vessel when damaged in action are to be protected by minute subdivision of the space above the protective deck, and another deck placed about 6 feet above water. Thick vertical armour is used also to protect the funnel, hatches, ven-

tilators, &c. where they pass through the armour deck; and to shelter the communication between the magazines, &c. and the barbette in which the heavy guns are placed. These vessels were laid down in 1877-8, were launched in 1884, but neither of them is yet (January 1885) completed. The *Ruggiero di Lauria* was also launched in 1884. The cost of each ship, exclusive of armament, is said to be about 800,000*l.* sterling.

Considerable differences of opinion have arisen respecting the policy of building these enormous vessels, and the three last-named ships of the first-class are of more moderate dimensions and cost, but carry as heavy guns as the *Italia* and *Lepanto*. The ironclads placed in the second and third classes are of earlier types, and for the most part weakly armoured. The *Palestro* and *Principe Amadeo* are the most efficient vessels in these classes; the ram *Affondatore*, built on the Thames, is also a powerful vessel, but not so successful as was hoped.

The Italian Navy is also being strengthened by the addition of 'protected cruisers,' of which four are already in hand, and others are contemplated. The first of these vessels, the *Giovanni Bausan*, was built on the Tyne from the designs and in the yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. She carries 2 25-ton and 6 4-ton breech-loading guns, steam at 17½ knots' speed, and has her machinery, magazines, &c. protected by a strong steel deck. The heavy guns are mounted and worked by hydraulic mechanism. In addition to these protected vessels a numerous flotilla of swift cruisers and torpedo boats is being created, the torpedo boats having been built in England. On the whole, the administration of the Italian Navy during the last six years has been remarkably energetic, and has resulted in the creation of a much more powerful fleet relatively to those of other European powers than was previously possessed. Two other ironclads of the *Italia* type are about (January 1885) to be laid down.

The navy was manned in 1884-5 by 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 104 captains, 362 lieutenants, 10,300 sailors, gunners and torpedo-men, 1,987 engine-men, besides engineers and petty officers.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or declassified, while others are being constructed. The chief coasting strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Placentia, Cremona, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (these four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Pavia, Boara, Venice, Alessandria, Bologna. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places:—Ventimiglia, Vado,

Genoa, Spezia, Elba, Mont-Argentaro, Civita Vecchia, Gaëta, Baja and Castellamare in the Gulf of Naples; works in the Straits of Messina; various places in Sicily; Tarentum; Brindisi, Ancona, the mouth of the Adige; Brindolo and Chioggia. On the North Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of St. Madeleine, and on the South by those of Cagliari. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is being protected by a circle of forts. The approaches to the capital on the north and south are all covered by forts.

Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the Government on the 31st December 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,801,154—13,472,262 males and 13,328,892 females—living on an area of 114,410 English square miles, being 234 per square mile. At the census of December 31, 1881, the total population was found to be 28,459,628, showing an increase in ten years of 1,658,474, or 6.19 per cent., or 0.62 per cent. per annum.

The kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, with area in English square miles, and number of population on the 31st December, 1881, are given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as administrative divisions:—

Provinces and Compartenti	Area in square miles	Popula- tion, 1881	Provinces and Compartenti	Area in square miles	Popula- tion, 1881
Alessandria . .	1,976	729,710	Belluno . . .	1,271	174,140
Cuneo . . .	2,799	635,406	Padova . . .	755	397,762
Novara . . .	2,533	675,926	Rovigo . . .	651	217,700
Torino . . .	4,068	1,029,214	Treviso . . .	941	375,704
Piedmont . .	11,332	3,070,250	Udine . . .	2,515	501,745
Genova . . .	1,572	760,122	Venezia . . .	849	356,708
Porto Maurizio .	467	132,251	Verona . . .	1,061	394,065
Liguria . . .	2,039	892,373	Vicenza . . .	1,016	396,349
Bergamo . . .	1,088	390,775	Venice . . .	9,059	2,814,173
Brescia . . .	1,644	471,568	Bologna . . .	1,391	457,474
Como . . .	1,050	515,050	Ferrara . . .	1,010	230,807
Cremona . . .	632	302,138	Forli . . .	719	251,110
Milano . . .	1,155	1,114,991	Modena . . .	966	279,254
Mantua . . .	961	295,728	Parma . . .	1,251	267,306
Pavia . . .	1,284	469,831	Piacenza . . .	965	226,717
Sondrio . . .	1,261	120,534	Ravenna . . .	742	225,764
			Reggio Emilia .	877	244,959
Lombardy . .	9,075	3,680,615	Emilia . . .	7,921	2,183,391

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Popula- tion, 1881	Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Popula- tion, 1881
Perugia (Umbria)	3,719	572,060	Bari	2,292	679,499
Ancona	736	267,338	Foggia	2,956	356,267
Ascoli Piceno	809	209,185	Lecce	3,293	553,298
Macerata	1,057	239,713	Apulia	8,541	1,589,064
Pesaro e Urbino	1,144	223,043	Potenza (Basili- cata)	4,122	524,904
Marshes	3,746	939,279	Catanazara	2,307	433,975
Arezzo	1,278	238,744	Cosenza	2,841	451,185
Firenze	2,268	790,776	Reggio di Cala- bria	1,515	372,723
Grosseto	1,707	114,295	Calabria	6,663	1,257,883
Livorno	126	121,612	Caltanissetta	1,455	266,379
Lucca	576	284,484	Catania	1,970	563,457
Massa Carrara	687	169,469	Girgenti	1,491	312,487
Pisa	1,180	283,563	Messina	1,768	460,924
Siena	1,465	205,926	Palermo	1,964	699,151
Tuscany	9,287	2,208,869	Siracusa	1,427	341,526
Roma	4,601	903,472	Trapani	1,214	283,977
Aquila	2,509	353,027	Sicily	11,289	2,927,901
Campobasso	1,771	365,434	Cagliari	5,257	420,635
Chieti	1,105	343,948	Sassari	4,142	261,367
Teramo	1,284	254,806	Sardinia	9,399	682,002
Abruzzi e Molise	6,669	1,317,215	Total	114,410	28,459,628
Avellino	1,409	392,619			
Benevento	688	238,425			
Caserta	2,313	714,131			
Napoli	412	1,001,245			
Salerno	2,126	550,157			
Campania	6,948	2,896,577			

Of the total population 14,265,383 were males and 14,194,245 females, the males being thus to the females in the proportion of 100·5 to 100. The areas given are the official figures. According to General Strelbitsky's calculation the real area of Italy is 111,405 square miles. The average density of population in 1881 was 249 per square mile. The density in Milan province reaches 965 per square mile; whereas in Sassari (Sardinia) it is only 63 per square mile. The above population is that present at the time of the census, the resident or legal population being 28,953,480. The number of foreigners in Italy, in 1881, was 59,956; of whom 15,790 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212

Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes, and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages, 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1879	1,064,193	836,682	213,096	227,471
1880	957,900	869,992	196,738	87,908
1881	1,081,125	784,181	230,143	296,944
1882	1,061,094	787,326	224,041	273,768
1883	1,071,452	794,196	231,945	277,256

Not included in the births and deaths in 1883 are 37,193 still-born children, or 3·35 per cent. of the total births. The average rate of illegitimate births in recent years is 7·4 per cent. of the total.

The number of emigrants in 1879 was 119,831; in 1880, 119,901; in 1881, 135,832; in 1882, 161,562; in 1883, 169,101. In 1883, 98,665 went to other parts of Europe, 6,123 to Africa, 63,388 to America (21,337 to the United States and Canada, 26,075 to the La Plata States, and 115,976 to other parts); other countries 925.

In the end of 1883 the population was estimated at 29,010,652.

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881, exclusive of children under 9 years:—

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, cattle-rearing	5,819,692	3,349,523	9,169,215
Sylviculture, fishing	106,613	7,245	113,858
Mining	64,116	701	64,817
Industry	2,431,281	2,063,557	4,494,838
Clothing, &c.	54,463	102,221	156,684
Commerce	251,332	33,606	284,938
Transport	318,971	2,722	321,693
Proprietors and pensionnaires	436,856	548,422	985,278
Employés and domestics	281,855	478,748	760,603
National defence	160,115	—	160,115
Civil administration	167,296	3,407	170,703
Public worship	104,012	28,455	132,467
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,377	15,406	59,783
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts and gymnastics	32,168	4,644	36,812
Sciences	19,740	35	19,775
Colportage	30,247	5,602	35,849
Labourers	125,193	8,877	134,070
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	75,024	58,776	134,800
Without occupation	2,332,051	6,124,647	8,456,698
	12,917,598	12,883,483	25,801,081

Before the correctional tribunals, 64,204 persons were sentenced in 1883, or 22·56 per 10,000 of population; and before the assize courts, 5,772, or 2·03 per 10,000.

The agglomerated (not communal) population of the principal cities and towns was as follows, at the census of December 1881:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Naples . . .	463,172	Bari . . .	58,266	Barletta . . .	31,994
Milan . . .	295,543	Padua . . .	47,334	Sassari . . .	31,596
Rome . . .	273,268	Parma . . .	44,492	Cremona . . .	31,083
Turin . . .	230,183	Brescia . . .	43,354	Modena . . .	31,053
Palermo . . .	205,712	Modica . . .	38,390	Alessandria . . .	30,761
Genoa . . .	138,081	Pisa . . .	37,704	Corato . . .	30,428
Florence . . .	134,992	Alcamo . . .	37,697	Pavia . . .	29,836
Venice . . .	129,445	Foggia . . .	36,852	Molfetta . . .	29,697
Bologna . . .	103,998	Andria . . .	36,795	Ferrara . . .	28,814
Catania . . .	96,017	Cagliari . . .	35,588	Ancona . . .	28,557
Leghorn . . .	77,781	Piacenza . . .	34,987	Caltagirone . . .	28,119
Messina . . .	76,982	Trapani . . .	32,020	Mantova . . .	28,048
Verona . . .	60,768				

Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent republic, and one of the oldest States in Europe, San Marino. It has an area of 32 square miles and a population of about 8,000. In 1872 it concluded a treaty of protective friendship with the kingdom of Italy.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Italy, like that of France, is divided into general and special. The following table shows the total special imports and exports (including precious metals and goods in transit) of the kingdom in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1879	1,247,028,503	49,881,140	1,071,757,528	42,870,301
1880	1,186,172,665	47,446,906	1,103,474,302	44,138,972
1881	1,238,712,550	49,508,502	1,164,347,137	46,573,885
1882	1,225,985,028	49,039,401	1,149,573,509	45,982,940
1883	1,286,205,114	51,448,204	1,181,607,567	47,264,302

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1883:—

IMPORTS					
	Lire		Lire		Lire
Raw cotton	90,867,000	Silk .	36,704,000	Iron in bar	11,560,000
Cotton yarn	26,747,000	„ manufac-		Linen and	
„ goods	54,436,000	tures	11,718,000	hemp yarn	21,016,000
Coal .	65,831,000	Timber	34,687,000	Mineral oil	19,613,000
Grain .	53,453,000	Wool .	31,974,000	Horses .	19,214,000
Sugar .	53,166,000	Fish .	27,793,000	Cheese .	6,611,000
Hides .	36,807,000	Coffee .	26,085,000	Tobacco .	11,609,000

EXPORTS

	Lire		Lire
Silk, raw and thrown	248,562,000	Hemp and flax, raw	30,333,000
„ waste	29,514,000	Sulphur	30,280,000
„ manufactured	13,182,000	Cotton, raw	30,050,000
Olive oil	100,783,000	Rice	27,807,000
Wine in casks	78,341,000	Grain	23,790,000
Oxen	45,055,000	Meat, fresh and salted	13,403,000
Fruit	43,429,000	Dye and tan stuffs	12,955,000
Eggs	30,832,000	Zinc and lead ore	9,940,000

The commercial intercourse of Italy is mainly with France, the United Kingdom, and Austria, as the following table for 1883 shows:—

	Imports from	Exports to
	Lire	Lire
France	366,622,000	505,872,000
United Kingdom	297,564,000	92,559,000
Austria	207,196,000	137,253,000
Germany	113,910,000	88,550,000
United States and Canada	64,874,000	59,052,000
Switzerland	58,541,000	124,408,000
Russia	36,825,000	22,581,000
South America	27,708,000	29,262,000

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1879	3,233,594	4,983,676
1880	3,385,109	5,432,908
1881	3,274,881	6,430,859
1882	3,481,325	6,480,258
1883	3,392,446	7,121,948

The principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1883 were olive oil, of the value of 537,686*l.*; hemp, of the value of 390,471*l.*; oranges and lemons, of the value of 271,190*l.*; sulphur, of the value of 222,925*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 270,782*l.*; shumac, of the value of 184,152*l.*; wine, of the value of 122,648*l.*; almonds, 72,631*l.*; stones, 124,500*l.*; and iron ore, 55,535*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton fabrics, iron, coals, and woollen manufactures. The value

of the most important article, cotton manufactures, imported from Great Britain in the year 1883, amounted to 2,121,082*l*. Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,322,880*l*.; coals, of the value of 962,531*l*.; woollen manufactures, of the value of 655,297*l*.; machinery, of the value of 545,931*l*.; refined sugar, of the value of 252,207*l*.

Of the total area of Italy 86·9 per cent. is productive and 13·1 per cent. unproductive. Of the total area 12 per cent. is under forest and 36 per cent. under culture. Of the area under crops, about 28 million acres, nearly one-half (12 million acres) is under wheat, the average yield being 140 million bushels, the import of which, however, as well as of other kinds of grain, is generally greater than the export. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition. Vineyards occupy about 5 million acres, and olive-groves about 2,200,000. Chestnuts are also an important object of culture, occupying about 1,225,000 acres. The average yield of wine is over 605 million gallons, Italy standing next to France in quantity. Italy is the chief olive-producing country in Europe, the average yield of olives being over 9 million bushels, and of oil 3 million cwt. The average value in the last five years of all agricultural products was 128,000,000*l*.

In 1881 Italy had 4,783,232 cattle; 8,596,108 sheep; 2,016,307 goats. In 1883 Italy exported 127,003 and imported 36,566 cattle; exported 273,939 and imported 34,841 sheep; exported 38,668 and imported 5,252 swine. The wool product is not, however, sufficient for consumption, the export in 1883 being only 1,978,020 lbs. and the import 20,987,500 lbs.

Iron is found in considerable quantities in Sardinia, Elba, and Lombardy, partly worked in Italy, and partly exported. The output of the mines in 1882 was 248,083 tons, valued at 115,894*l*. The total annual value of the iron and steel produced in Italy is 850,000*l*. Copper, zinc, and lead are also worked in considerable quantities. The chief mineral product is sulphur, 445,918 tons having been produced in 1882, valued at 1,865,701*l*. The quarries of Italy, especially its marble quarries, employ about 20,000 men; the annual output being valued at a million sterling. In 1882 the number of hands employed in all mines (excluding quarries), was 52,326, and the total value of the output 2,952,610*l*.

In 1878 there were 2,030 silk factories in Italy, employing 15,992 men, 120,226 women, and 76,384 children, producing over 5 million lbs. of raw silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest in 1881 was 91,683,000 lbs.; in 1882, 69,581,844 lbs.; and in 1883, 92,886,200 lbs., valued at 5,298,333*l*.

On the 1st of January 1884, the total number of sailing vessels and steamers making long voyages was 7,471, of 973,333 tons, the

tonnage of steamers alone being 107,452 tons. According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population, that is individuals whose names were inserted in the 'Inscription Maritime,' of 185,017 at the commencement of 1884.

The total number of vessels which entered Italian ports in the year 1883 was 111,296, of 18,465,381 tons, of which 26,163 were steamers, of 15,029,721 tons. Of the total 17,610 (10,626 Italian), of 5,724,302 tons (1,467,520 Italian), were sea-going vessels, and the remainder coasters. There cleared the Italian ports during the same year 110,554 vessels, of 18,367,948 tons, of which 25,999, of 14,975,618 tons, were steamers. Of the total 16,664, of 5,575,684 tons, were sea-going vessels, and the remainder coasters.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1883 was 5,651 English miles, of which about one-fourth belonged to the State.

In the sessions of 1878 and 1879 the Italian Parliament passed bills for the construction of additional 3,739 miles of railway, to complete the existing system. The new lines are to be built within a period of fifteen years, at a total cost of 40,000,000*l.*, with a State contribution of 26,000,000*l.*, paid in annual instalments of 2,000,000*l.* The total expenditure in the construction of railways up to the end of December 1882 was 111,480,868*l.*

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1883, was 3,497. In the year 1882 the post conveyed 177,034,688 letters and postcards, 160,726,706 newspapers and printed matter; and of money-orders 4,102,253, for the value of 532,630,868 lire. The revenue in 1882 was 32,660,886 lire, and the expenditure 27,729,462 lire.

The length of telegraph lines in 1883 was 17,258 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the Government. There were, at the same date, 1,747 telegraph offices, exclusive of railway and private offices. The number of telegrams forwarded in the year 1882 throughout the kingdom was 6,454,942, including 373,807 official telegrams. The revenue in 1882 amounted to 469,924*l.*, and the total expenditure to 344,827*l.*

Italy has a station on the bay of Assab, on the African coast of the Red Sea, opposite Aden. It has an area of 243 square miles and a population of 1,193 on December 31, 1881.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Nigra, accredited January 19, 1883.

Secretaries.—Chevalier Tommaso Catalani; Giulio Silvestrelli.

Attachés.—Count Bettoni; Giulio Desme.

Naval Attaché.—Rear-Admiral Raphael Noce.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Sir J. Savile Lumley, K.C.B., born in 1825; Chargé d'Affaires in Russia, 1862 and 1865; Envoy to Saxony, 1866-67; to Switzerland, 1867-68; to Belgium, 1868-83: appointed to Italy, August 29, 1883.

Secretaries.—Hugh Fraser. Hon. Hugh Gough, W. N. Beauclerk.

Naval Attachés.—Capt. E. Rice. Capt. L. A. Beaumont, and Capt. C. Kane.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are:—

MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centesimi* = Intrinsic value, 25·22½ to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramma</i>	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Chilogramma</i>	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintale Metrico</i>	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonnellata</i>	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	=	0·22 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ „
{ Dry Measure	=	2·75 Imperial bushels.
„ <i>Metro</i>	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Chilometro</i>	=	1093 yards.
„ <i>Metro Cubo</i> }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stero</i> }		
„ <i>Ettaro</i> , or <i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Square Chilometro</i>	=	0·366 square mile.
		(2·59 sq. chilo—1 sq. mile)

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Annuario Militare e Annuario del Ministero della Marina. Pubblicazione annuale dei rispettivi Ministeri.

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MONTENEGRO.

(TCHERNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrovič Njegos, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 11, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Pétrorna Vucoticova*, born May 3, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotič, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are seven daughters and two sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879.

The reigning prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro, in 1697, who liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, October 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the formal recognition of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas's nominal yearly income is fixed, for the present, at 9,000 ducats, or 4,100*l*. A yearly sum of 48,000 roubles, or 4,800*l*., has been received by Montenegro from Russia since the Crimean war, as a reward for its friendly attitude during that period. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government and Population.

The constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy,

resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one-half of them nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and five military commands.

Schools for elementary education are supported by government; education is compulsory and free. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary at Cetinje, and a girls' high school maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, or 60,000*l.* A loan of 1,000,000 florins was raised in Vienna in 1881 at an interest of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the salt monopoly of the principality, and 70,000*l.* is owed to Russia for grain supplied in 1879.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,550 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, including the town and district of Dulcigno on the Adriatic. The latter, however, was only surrendered by Turkey to Montenegro at the end of November 1880, in exchange of the district and town of Gussinjé, which the Sultan declared himself unable to give up, under pressure of the great European Powers. The boundaries in the south and east are still (December, 1884) in process of delimitation. The total population was stated in official returns to number 250,000 in 1879. The capital is Cettigné, with 2,000 population; Podgoritzza, 4,000; Dulcigno, 3,000; Nikčič, 3,000.

The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. Nearly all the inhabitants have a little cultivable land, but the produce is seldom sufficient for consumption. Live stock of all kinds are reared.

The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 14 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except a lifeguard of the Gospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. Recently the Moslem inhabitants of Dulcigno have been exempted from military service

on payment of a capitation tax. The Montenegrins belong entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race, and in religion adhere to the Greek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop consecrated by the Holy Synod of Russia, with the exception of 4,000 Roman Catholics and 7,000 Mussulmans of Albanian or Slav origin.

The Church was formerly the State; now its authority is limited to purely ecclesiastical matters. There are three monasteries, which have been permitted to retain sufficient property for the maintenance of a limited number of clergy.

The exports are valued at about 200,000*l.*, imports at 20,000*l.* The principal exports are shumac, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines, smoked mutton, hides, skins, and furs. There are excellent carriage roads from Cattaro to Cetinje, and from Cetinje to Rieka on Lake Scutari, and good bridle roads over the rest of the Principality. There are 280 miles of telegraph in the country, with 15 offices.

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NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning King.

Willem III., born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Emperor Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Married, in second nuptials, Jan. 7, 1879, to Queen *Emma*, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. (See page 175.)

Daughter of the King.

Princess *Wilhelmina*, offspring of the second marriage, born August 31, 1880.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, Oct. 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplo-

matic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king; there is also a large revenue from domains. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—*grondwet*—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants

of the eleven provinces. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbers 86 members. All citizens are voters who are 23 years of age, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and pay assessed taxes to an amount varying from 20 guilders (1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) for the poorer districts to 112 guilders (9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) for the richest and most populous electoral district, Amsterdam. The total number of electors in 1882 was 126,290, or 1 voter in about 33 persons. Clergymen, judges of the Hoogen Raad or High Court of Justice, members of the Chamber of Accounts, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House, retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The ministers must attend at the meetings of both Houses, but have only a deliberative voice, unless they are members. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council (appointed April 22, 1883), namely:—

1. The Minister of the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers.—Dr. J. Heemskerck.

2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Jonkheer Dr. P. J. A. M. van der Does de Willebois.

3. The Minister of Finance.—W. J. L. Grobbee.

4. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. M. W. Baron du Tour van Bellinchave.

5. The Minister of the Colonies.—J. P. Sprenger Van Eyk (Dec. 29, 1883).

6. The Minister of Marine.—W. F. van Erp Taalman Kip.

7. The Minister of War.—General A. W. P. Weitzel.

8. The Minister of Public Works and Commerce (Waterstaat).—J. G. van der Bergh.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family called in for the purpose. There is also a State Council—*Raad van State*—of 14 members, of which the sovereign is president, and which he must consult on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (*Cour de Cassation*), by five courts of justice, by 23 district tribunals, and by the various cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church. In the last census returns the number of Protestants is given at 2,469,814; of Roman Catholics, 1,439,137; Old Catholics, 6,251; of divers other Christian denominations, or of unknown creed, 15,739; and of Jews, 81,693. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and Hertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. For Protestant Churches the sum of 116,141*l.* is set down in the budget of 1885; for Roman Catholics, 48,074*l.*; and for Jews, 1,065*l.*

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. In 1882, of the conscripts called out, 9.9 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in North Brabant, where it was 18.6. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857, supplemented, with important alterations, tending to extend national education, by another law, passed August 18, 1878. Under the regulations of the latter Act, the cost of primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State being responsible for 30 per cent., and the communes for 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. This division is modified by the Act of July 11, 1884, which restricts the contribution of the State. According to Government returns for 1882,

there are 2,822 public elementary schools, with 11,250 teachers, and 1,143 private schools, with 4,606 teachers. Of the private schools 1,129 are not subsidised. At the same date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 413,204, and the pupils in the private schools 144,728. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart is given in 75 public middle-class schools with 6,000 pupils, and 29 additional 'Latin schools and gymnasia,' with 2,144 pupils in 1882; besides special secondary day and evening schools, private middle-class schools, and technical schools of various kinds. There are four universities at Leyden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and Utrecht, with 1,538 students in 1883, and a polytechnic institution at Delft, with 350 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. There were besides 836 public and private infant schools, with 89,048 pupils, in 1882. In 1880, Government spent 185,264*l.* on private education; in 1881, 388,769*l.*; and in 1882, 503,813*l.*; in 1881 the communes expended 461,143*l.*; and in 1882, 582,006*l.* Besides this 89,798*l.* were spent on normal schools in 1881, and 98,484*l.* in 1882.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue is derived mainly from excise duties, chief among them those on spirits, from direct taxes, on land and assessed, and from stamps. Interest upon the public debt forms the principal branch of expenditure. The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the years 1875 to 1883, with the estimates for 1884:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
1875	119,837,573	9,986,464	118,911,248	9,909,271
1876	112,635,219	9,386,268	112,635,219	9,386,268
1877	118,165,410	9,847,117	118,165,410	9,847,117
1878	115,896,889	9,658,074	115,896,889	9,658,074
1879	115,291,264	9,607,605	115,291,264	9,607,605
1880	115,511,057	9,625,921	113,050,611	9,420,884
1881	111,304,716	9,275,393	123,651,579	10,304,298
1882	116,448,155	9,704,013	129,889,432	10,824,119
1883	112,170,495	9,347,541	137,937,659	11,494,805
1884	113,703,025	9,475,252	143,259,769	11,938,314

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1885 were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1885	Branches of Expenditure	1885
	Guilders		Guilders
Direct taxes:—		Civil list	650,000
Land tax	11,158,800	Legislative body and	
Personal	10,644,000	Royal cabinet	614,417
Patents	4,326,400	Department of foreign	
Excise duties	42,930,000	affairs	692,959
Indirect taxes	22,597,000	Department of justice	4,720,027
Import duties	4,912,000	" " interior	12,078,993
Tax on gold and silver	301,100	" " marine	11,611,616
Domains	2,400,000	" " finance	24,233,866
Post Office	5,400,000	" " war	20,632,000
Telegraph service	1,006,000	" " public	
State lottery	470,000	works, &c.	25,036,392
Shooting and fishing		Department of colonies	1,246,898
licences	141,000	Public debt	34,605,572
Pilot dues	1,000,000	Contingencies	50,000
Dues on mines	4,076		
State railways	2,087,000		
Miscellaneous receipts	11,576,800		
Total revenue	120,954,176	Total expenditure	136,172,740
	£ 10,079,515		£ 11,347,728

It will be seen from the above tables that there has been recently considerable deficits in the finances of the Netherlands, these deficits being partly caused by expenditure on public works, which are paid for out of revenue each year.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in the budget estimates, only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1885 calculated the total revenue at 141,879,307 guilders, or 11,823,275*l.*, with an expenditure of 143,136,408 guilders, or 11,928,034*l.* The expenditure of 1884 was distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

	Guilders
Administrative and other expenses in the colonies.	117,958,017
Home government expenditure	25,178,391
Total expenditure	143,136,408
	£11,928,034

See under *Dutch East Indies*, in Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

It will be seen from the preceding budget estimates for the kingdom of the Netherlands, that the largest branch of expenditure is

that for the national debt. In the budget for 1885 the national debt is given as follows:—

Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	630,593,500	15,764,837
3 per cent. ditto	94,655,600	2,839,668
3½ per cent. redeemable ditto	9,732,000	332,745
Old 4 per cent.	197,128,100	7,885,124
4 per cent. debt of 1878	19,085,300	758,372
„ 1883	59,813,100	2,392,524
„ 1884	59,700,000	2,388,000
Total	1,070,707,600	32,361,270
Amsterdam Canal guarantee	—	220,760
Floating debt	—	500,000
Annuities	—	54,141
Paper money	10,000,000	—
Sinking fund	—	1,469,400
Total debt	1,080,707,600 £90,058,967	34,605,571 £2,883,797

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets, the total provincial expenditure in 1883 being 5,003,196 guilders, or 416,933*l.*; the special communal expenses are estimated at 3½ millions sterling annually, half of which is covered by direct taxation.

Among direct taxes for the national revenue that on land and buildings is the most important, estimated to yield 929,900*l.* in 1885, and next the personal tax (on incomes, doors, windows, servants, &c.), estimated at 887,000*l.* in 1885. The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 6,820,893*l.* in 1882, and of land 3,847,747*l.* The total debt amounts to 21*l.* per head, and the annual charge (1885) to 13*s.* 7*d.* The total exports amount to about 14*l.* per head.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands, which was reorganised partly on the system of Germany, in 1881, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty, have to serve, nominally, five years; but really only for twelve months, meeting afterwards for six weeks annually for practice, during four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutteryen'—mainly for internal defence, divided into

two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from 25 to 34; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all from 35 to 55. The first class, numbering about 37,000 men, is again subdivided into two parts: 1, the unmarried men and widowers without children, and 2, married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 40,000 men, is organised in eighty-nine battalions. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all between 19 and 50 capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.'

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands consisted in 1884 of 42,843 infantry, 3,987 cavalry, 1,432 engineers, 13,291 artillery, 362 mounted police; in all, including special services, 62,687 under-officers and men, besides 2,320 officers, staff and administration. Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards and 8 regiments of the line; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 regiment of light-horse artillery, 1 company of pontonniers, and 1 torpedo company.

The army of the Netherlands in the Dutch East Indies in 1883 numbered 30,421 officers and men. It comprised 15,032 Europeans and 15,389 natives. Of the rank and file 2,753 are infantry, 717 cavalry, 2,576 artillery, and 548 engineers. The European troops consist of natives of various countries recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on Colonial service; but individual soldiers may enlist by permission of their commanding officers, and thence form the nucleus of the army of the Dutch East Indies. There are besides small garrisons, altogether about 600 officers and men, in the Dutch West Indies, besides several companies of volunteers. There are besides civic guards, and armed Indian corps, of which the effective is 9,301 men, 3,870 Europeans, and 5,421 natives.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, in January 1884, of 2 turreted corvettes, 4 turret ships for coast service, 17 monitors, 16 first-class and 17 second-class gunboats, 20 torpedo boats, 9 first-class and 7 other cruisers, 8 sailing vessels, 13 school vessels, 14 other steamers, and 30 steamers, mostly small, for service in the East Indies.

The following is a tabular list of the armour-clad ships, the columns of the table exhibiting, after the name of each ship, first, the armour thickness at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				
Koning der Nederlanden	8	4	35-ton	4,560	5,400
Schorpioen	6	2	12-ton	2,225	2,200
Guinea	6	2	12-ton	2,000	2,378
Buffel	6	{ 2	12-ton	2,200	2,198
		{ 4	32-pdrs.		
Stier	6	{ 2	12-ton	2,257	2,200
		{ 4	32-pdrs.		
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12-ton	2,426	3,375
<i>Second class:—</i>					
Draak	8	2	25-ton	800	2,156
Bloedhond	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Cerberus	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Haai	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Heiligerlee	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Hijena	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Krokodill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Luipaard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25-ton	680	1,525
Matador	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	25-ton	680	1,650
Panter	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Tijger	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,530
Wesp	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	680	1,650

The largest ironclad of the navy, the *Koning der Nederlanden*, was built at the Government dockyard at Amsterdam, and launched in August 1876. It is a double-turret ship, 268 feet in length, and nearly 50 feet in breadth, and armed with four 35-ton Armstrong guns. The next armour-clad vessel in the preceding list, the *Schorpioen*, constructed by the 'Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseilles, France, is 194 feet long, and 36 feet in extreme breadth, and has its armament of two 12-ton guns in a single turret. The *Guinea* is a sister-ship of the *Schorpioen*, and also built on the same plan are the *Buffel* and the *Stier*, all of them with single turrets and ram bows; while the *Prince Hendrik der Nederlanden*, constructed at Birkenhead, is a double-turret ship.

The iron armour-clad ships of the second class are all constructed on the same model. They are each 187 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth, with their two 12-ton guns in a single turret. They are intended only for coast defence, their maximum not being greater than eight knots per hour.

There are numerous paddle steamers, most of them used as

despatch boats. The whole of the sailing vessels, as well as many of the smaller steamers, are employed in the colonial service.

The navy was officered, in 1884, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 25 captains, 35 commanders, 294 first and second lieutenants, 182 midshipmen, and 6,641 sailors. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 57 officers and 2,221 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

The Government of the Netherlands spends from two to three million florins annually (160,000*l.* to 250,000*l.*) in strengthening its various means of defence. The Netherlands have some small fortresses and a great many forts connected with each other, which would serve, with the aid of inundations, to defend the interior of the country, while most of the routes from the coast are fortified.

Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

The King of the Netherlands is Grand-Duke of Luxemburg, and nominates the Government. There is a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members, elected directly by the Cantons for six years. By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. It has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1880) of 209,570, of whom 207,782 were Catholics. In 1882 the revenue was 414,675*l.*, and expenditure 389,446*l.* In the budget estimates for 1884, the revenue is set down at 371,386*l.*, and the expenditure at 318,451*l.* There is a debt of almost 646,800*l.*, contracted mainly for the construction of railways. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 226 miles of railway, and 450 miles of telegraph lines.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years. The last decennial census of December 31, 1879, gave the area at 32,972 square kilometres, or 12,648 English square miles, with a population of 4,012,693, comprising 1,983,164 males and 2,029,529 females. The following table shows the area and population of each of the eleven provinces of the kingdom at the census of December 31, 1879, with the estimate for December 31, 1883 :—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1879	Dec. 31, 1883
North Brabant . . .	1,980	466,497	485,820
Guelderland . . .	1,965	466,805	485,425
South Holland . . .	1,166	803,530	865,406
North Holland . . .	1,070	679,990	750,419
Zealand . . .	690	188,635	192,137
Utrecht . . .	534	191,679	203,702
Friesland . . .	1,282	329,877	329,130
Overijssel . . .	1,291	274,136	281,597
Groningen . . .	790	253,246	262,640
Drenthe . . .	1,030	118,845	122,491
Limburg . . .	850	239,453	246,298
Total . . .	12,648	4,012,693	4,225,065

The population in 1849 was 3,056,879; in 1859, 3,309,128; in 1869, 3,579,529; the increase between the last two censuses was 12 per cent. or 1·2 per annum. In 1883 there were 2,090,850 males and 2,134,215 females in Holland, and the average density of the population was 334 per square mile, being greatest in South Holland, where it was 742 per square mile, and nearly the same in North Holland, the population there, however, being mostly concentrated in towns.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the nine years from 1875 to 1883:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths	Still-born
1875	138,469	96,834	31,553	41,635	7,645
1876	142,210	90,187	31,699	52,023	7,610
1877	142,618	86,289	31,461	56,329	7,475
1878	142,746	90,739	30,710	52,007	7,747
1879	147,014	90,024	30,655	56,990	8,075
1880	143,855	95,281	30,349	48,574	7,525
1881	142,969	87,726	29,849	55,243	7,721
1882	146,454	85,950	29,565	60,504	7,446
1883	144,102	91,656	29,815	52,446	7,677

Excluding the still-born, there were 4,288 illegitimate children born, or 3·12 per cent. of the whole living births; the highest percentages, 4·24 and 4·09, were in North Holland and Utrecht, and the lowest, 1·48, in Overijssel.

At the census of 1879 there were 67,000 persons of foreign birth

living in the Netherlands, the bulk of them being Germans and Belgians. Emigration has increased in recent years. In 1873 the number of Dutch emigrants was 563; and in 1882, 7,304, most of whom went to North America.

In 1882, there were 638 persons accused before the courts of justice, and 585 condemned of serious crimes; or, 1 person in about 7,032 of the population. Before the district tribunals 18,002 persons were accused, and 16,129 sentenced; about one-fifth to fines. There is no poor-law or poor-rate in the Netherlands, but mendicancy is treated as a crime. The communes grant small subsidies for poor relief, but this is largely effected by the religious bodies and organised private charity. The total number of poor relieved temporarily during the year 1881 was 216,643, or 5 per cent. of the total population.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large town population. On January 1, 1884, the following towns had populations of above 25,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Amsterdam	361,326	Tilburg	30,344
Rotterdam	166,002	Maestricht	29,567
The Hague ('s Gravenhage)	131,417	Leeuwarde	28,968
Utrecht	74,364	Dordrecht	28,764
Groningen	49,992	Nimeguen	28,204
Arnhem	44,436	Delft	26,607
Haarlem	43,961	Bois-le-Duc	25,517
Leiden	42,965		

In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Netherlands, classified, like that of Belgium and France, into 'general and special,' is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain. No official returns are kept of the value of the general commerce, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in 1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and exports 2,955 millions; while in 1882, the former were 11,114 million kilogrammes, and the latter 5,331 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for the five years 1878–1882:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
1878	810,000,000	67,500,000	564,000,000	47,000,000
1879	847,000,000	70,583,333	582,000,000	48,500,000
1880	840,000,000	70,000,000	630,000,000	52,500,000
1881	920,000,000	76,666,666	690,000,000	57,500,000
1882	992,000,000	82,666,666	752,000,000	62,666,666

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1882 :—

	Imports		Exports	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
Iron of all kinds .	122,338,000	10,194,916	88,500,000	7,375,000
Textiles, raw and manufactured .	101,880,000	8,490,000	89,670,000	7,472,500
Wheat and flour .	64,300,000	5,358,300	36,000,000	3,000,000
All other grains .	54,760,000	4,563,300	27,400,000	2,283,300
Butter . .	625,000	52,080	38,500,000	3,208,300
Cheese . .	—	—	9,100,000	758,300

To the imports for home consumption of 1882, Great Britain contributed 27, and Germany 31 per cent. From the Dutch East Indies came $5\frac{1}{2}$, from Belgium 12, from Russia $7\frac{1}{2}$, from America 4, and from France 2 per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the exports of home produce of 1882, there went 46 per cent. to Germany, and 20 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 15, East Indies $5\frac{1}{5}$, France 1, and Russia $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883, is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1874	14,464,158	14,427,113
1875	14,836,336	13,118,691
1876	16,602,154	11,777,192
1877	19,861,254	9,614,387
1878	21,465,591	9,303,090
1879	21,959,384	9,353,151
1880	25,909,373	9,246,682
1881	23,022,985	8,899,513
1882	25,320,709	9,379,737
1883	25,115,586	9,506,246

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1883 were butter, of the value of 4,204,121*l.*; live animals, principally oxen and sheep, of the value of 926,207*l.*; cheese, of the value of 824,576*l.*; gin, 50,356*l.*; sugar, 1,688,586*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,222,445*l.*; woollen manufactures, 1,592,665*l.*; cotton manufactures, 830,366*l.* Enumerated also as exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, of the value of 2,295,641*l.* in 1882, and 2,242,849*l.* in 1883, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, seat of the German silk industry. The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1883 were cotton goods, mainly yarn, of the value of 2,734,313*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,100,295*l.*; and woollen-yarn and manufactures, of the value of 1,274,110*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

The surface of the Netherlands is divided as follows in acres (1882):—Uncultivated land, 1,768,420; cultivated land, pasture, gardens, 5,046,210; woods, 553,280. In 1882, 1,267,399 acres were under various kinds of grain—chiefly wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, and barley. The total yield of grain crops proper was 130,470,000 bushels. In 1882 there were in the Netherlands 270,900 horses, 1,427,900 cattle, 745,100 sheep; 154,000 cattle and 315,000 sheep were exported in 1882.

In 1882, 145 vessels were engaged in deep-sea fishing, and 261 in coast-fishing.

The following table shows the number of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy in 1884:—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing vessels . . .	701	251,500
Steamers . . .	96	123,400
Total . . .	797	374,900

In 1871 there were 1,846 sailing vessels and 56 steamers; in 1876, 1,707 of the former and 84 of the latter. The tonnage of the steamers had increased from 72,000 in 1876 to 123,400 in 1883.

In 1883, 8,307 vessels of 4,794,000 tons entered, and 8,184 of 4,744,000 tons cleared, Dutch ports. Of the ships entered 3,707 of 2,286,800 tons were British.

In 1884, there were railways of a total length of 2,113 kilometres,

or 1,320 English miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. The State owned 1,335 kilomètres, or 834 English miles, and private companies the remainder. The total earnings of the various lines in the year 1882 were 24,570,798 guilders, and the total expenses 13,432,594 guilders, leaving a balance of 11,038,204 guilders, or 919,850*l*. The earnings of the State railways in 1882 were 10,741,610 guilders, and expenses 6,425,375 guilders, leaving a balance of 4,216,235 guilders, or 351,353*l*. The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1883 was 186,426,658 guilders, or 15,535,555*l*.

In 1883 the number of letters which passed through the post-office was 61,383,000, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than in 1882; post cards, 19,860,180; journals, and other printed matter, 66,581,000; samples, 2,576,796. The post-office did business to the amount of 27,595,966 guilders, or 2,299,663*l*. in money-orders, in 1883; and the postal savings'-bank (started in 1881) received 2,884,478 guilders, or, 240,373*l*. in deposits, during 1883, the total deposits remaining at the end of the year being 3,155,216 guilders, or 262,934*l*.

The number of Post-offices in 1883 was 1,281. The total income of the Post-office in the year 1883 amounted to 4,500,626 guilders, or 375,052*l*., and the expenditure to 3,364,934 guilders, or 280,411*l*.

The length of state telegraph lines on the 1st January 1884 was 4,255 kilomètres, or 2,660 English miles, the length of wires 15,714 kilomètres, or 9,760 English miles, and the number of offices 508. In the year 1883 there were 3,228,442 paying telegrams carried. The receipts amounted to 1,065,479 guilders, or 88,789*l*., and the ordinary expenses to 1,546,397 guilders, or 128,866*l*., besides extraordinary expenses of 87,845 guilders, or 7,320*l*.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 682,792 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was 27,883,895, or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the various colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possessions in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America:—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies:—		
Java and Madura	50,848	20,259,450
Sumatra, West Coast	46,200	1,115,976
Sumatra, East Coast	16,282	175,860
Benkulen	9,576	145,984
Lampongs	9,975	130,495
Palembang	61,152	611,105
Atjeh	6,370	479,419
Riau-Lingga	17,325	105,217
Banca	4,977	70,877
Billiton	2,500	32,210
Borneo, West Coast	58,926	376,034
Borneo, South and East Districts	144,788	592,994
Celebes	45,150	385,058
Menado	26,600	541,031
Molucca Islands	42,420	405,727
Timor and Sumba	21,840	800,000
Bali and Lombok	3,990	1,357,522
New Guinea	67,410	200,000
Total, East Indies	636,329	27,784,959
2. West India Islands:—		
Curacoa	210	25,176
Aruba	69	5,654
St. Martin	17	3,395
Bonaire	95	5,246
St. Eustache	7	2,382
Saba	5	2,300
Total, West Indies	403	44,153
3. Surinam	46,060	54,783
Total Possessions	682,792	27,883,895

The populations given above are mainly after official data relative to the year 1882. As the Netherlands claim the whole of New Guinea to 141° E. long., the total area of that possession would be about 153,000 square miles.

Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian are by far the most important.

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l.*, per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l.* 13*s.*, in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possessions, the *Dutch East Indies*, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. M. E. G. George de Bylandt, accredited June 23, 1871.

Secretary of Legation.—Count D. L. de Bylandt.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861–71; Envoy to Greece, 1872–77; appointed Envoy and Minister to the Netherlands, October 31, 1877.

Secretaries.—Henry Philip Fenton; Arthur George Vansittart.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1s. 8d., or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 ordered an unrestricted coinage of ten guilder pieces in gold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, together with the old designations, are :—

The <i>Kilogram</i> (Pond)	. . .	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Meter</i> (El)	. . .	=	3.281 imperial feet.
„ <i>Kilometer</i> (Myl)	. . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Are</i> (Vierkante Roede)	. . .	=	119.6 sq. yards, or 0.246 sq. acre.
„ <i>Hektare</i> (Bunder)	. . .	=	2.47 acres.
„ <i>Stere</i> (Wisse)	. . .	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Liter</i> (Kan)	. . .	=	1.76 imperial pints.
„ <i>Hektoliter</i> (Vat)	. . .	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Luis I., born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to Queen *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Carlos*, Duke of Braganza, born September 28, 1863.

II. Prince *Affonso*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Wilhelm*, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince *Ferdinand*, born Aug. 24, 1865. 3. Prince *Karl*, born September 1, 1868.

II. Prince *Augustus*, born November 4, 1847.

Father of the King.

Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, June 10, 1869, to Elise, Countess Edla.

Aunt of the King.

Princess Adelaide, born April 3, 1831; married, Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, son of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; widow, Nov. 14, 1866. Offspring of the union are six daughters and one son, Prince Miguel, born Sept. 19, 1853; married, Oct. 17, 1877, to Princess Elisabeth of Thurn und Taxis, born May 28, 1860.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his

nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; while his consort, Queen Pia, has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or 13,300*l.*, and King Ferdinand 100,000 milreis, or 22,200*l.* The whole grants to the royal family amount to 571,000 milreis, or 126,888*l.*

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. House of Burgundy.		A.D.			A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	.	1095	Philip III.	.	1590
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'	.	1112	Philip IV.	.	1623
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'	.	1185	IV. House of Braganza.		
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	.	1211	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	.	1640
Sancho II., 'Capel'	.	1223	Affonso VI.	.	1656
Affonso III.	.	1248	Pedro II.	.	1683
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	.	1279	Joan V.	.	1706
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'	.	1325	José	.	1750
Pedro, 'the Severe'	.	1357	Maria I. and Pedro III.	.	1777
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'	.	1367	Maria I.	.	1786
II. House of Avis.			Joan José, Regent	.	1796
Joan I., 'the Great'	.	1385	Joan VI.	.	1816
Eduardo	.	1433	Pedro IV.	.	1826
Affonso V., 'the African'	.	1438	Maria II.	.	1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'	.	1481	Miguel I.	.	1828
Manoel	.	1495	Maria II., restored	.	1834
Joan III.	.	1521	V. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.		
Sebastian 'the Desired'	.	1557	Pedro V.	.	1853
Enrique 'the Cardinal'	.	1578	Luis I.	.	1861
III. Interval of Submission to Spain.					
Philip II.	.	1580			

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitucional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Câmara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Câmara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 150, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage is still hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law making certain qualifications necessary for peers chosen by the Crown. Fresh reforms in the organisation of the Upper House were in contemplation in 1883. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens twenty-one years of age, who can read or write, possessing a clear annual income of 22*l.*, and by heads of families; electors must register themselves. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l.*, per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. The number of electors was 823,356, or 18 per cent. of the total population, in 1882. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, which, with Madeira and the Azores, return 149 deputies, or 1 deputy to 30,540 people. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s.* a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, in charge of the following ministries appointed October 24, 1883:—

1. Presidency of the Council and Minister of War.—General A. M. de Fontes *Pereira de Mello*.
2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Senhor A. C. Barjona *Freitas*.
3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Senhor Lopo *Vaz*.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—*Senhor A. A. Aguiar.*
5. Minister of Finance.—*Dr. E. R. Hintz Ribeiro.*
6. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—*Senhor Pinheiro Chagas.*

7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Senhor Barboza Bocage.*

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1884 numbered twelve members.

Justice is administered by means of a supreme tribunal which sits in Lisbon, and decides cases for the whole Portuguese dominions. Courts of 'Relação, three in number (similar to the French Cour de Cassation'), at Lisbon, Oporto, and in the Azores; and Courts of first instance in all district towns.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 66,666*l*. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

In a report from the British Legation in Lisbon, dated 1883

(based on the census of 1875), the number of illiterate inhabitants in Portugal and its islands is stated to be 3,751,774, or 82 per cent. of the total population, including, however, young children.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. In 1876, there were 3,510 primary schools, with 198,131 pupils, whereas in 1854 there were only 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. Portugal has six normal schools. Within the last few years there has been great progress in primary education. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. There are 21 lyceums (1875) which, with private middle-class schools, imparting secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 9,274 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the Government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1875-79; while in 1884-85 it had risen to 870,067 milreis, or 193,348*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to nearly 6,000,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The actual revenue in the year 1878-79 was 6,432,107*l.*, and the actual expenditure 7,581,933*l.*, thus showing a deficit of 1,149,826*l.* In 1882-3 the revenue was, according to the rectified budget estimate, 7,177,886*l.*, and expenditure 7,739,185*l.*, showing a deficit of 561,252*l.*, and in 1883-4 the revenue was 6,886,646*l.*, and expenditure 7,115,145*l.*, showing a deficit of 228,479*l.*, besides extraordinary expenditure of 988,060*l.* In 1883-4 there was an extraordinary revenue of 1,066,444*l.*, including a loan of 908,888*l.*, to cover recent deficits.

The following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches

of expenditure of the budget, approved by the General Cortes, for the financial year ending June 30, 1885 :—

Revenue	£	Expenditure	£
Direct taxes	1,395,753	Public debt	2,909,706
Stamp and Register duties	721,911	Ministry of Finance	1,445,599
Indirect taxes and customs	3,593,602	„ „ Interior	489,239
Additional impost	234,889	„ „ Justice	142,181
National domains and miscellaneous receipts	741,448	„ „ War	1,019,683
Repayments and sundries	244,626	„ „ Marine and Colonies	394,804
		Ministry of Public works	629,261
		„ „ Foreign affairs	73,340
			7,103,813
		Extraordinary expendi- ture	1,164,000
Total revenue	6,932,229	Total expenditure	8,267,813

The estimated deficit was consequently 1,335,584*l.* In the extraordinary budget of 1882-3, about 70,000*l.* were set down to supplement the deficient revenue of the colonies; in 1883-4 this amounted to above 13,000*l.* The bulk of the extra expenditure in 1883-4, 700,000*l.*, and in 1884-5 904,000*l.* was for public works.

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The deficit for the year 1867-68 amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,291,457*l.*, and it rose to 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028*l.* in 1868-69, but fell to 1,156,000 milreis, or 256,888*l.*, in the estimates of 1879-80, and amounted to 307,885*l.* in the revised estimates of 1883-4. The revenue of the kingdom during the thirty years 1850-80 increased by about sixty per cent.

The direct taxes consist of a land-tax amounting to one-half of the direct taxes; an industrial tax on all industries, trades, and professions one-sixth; house-tax of 2 per cent. on rents; income-tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes, but now only levied on salaries and the coupons of the internal debt; sumptuary tax on carriages, horses, servants. The chief sources of revenue are indirect taxes and customs.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l.*, was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis, or 7,777,777*l.* The total debt rose gradually in the next thirty years, and at the end of 1856 had come to amount to 20,974,000*l.*, requiring an annual interest of 629,000*l.* The debt more than doubled

in the next ten years, and at the end of 1866 amounted to 43,255,000*l.*, the annual interest being 1,297,000*l.* At the end of 1871 the debt had risen to 64,333,000*l.*, the annual interest amounting to 1,927,000*l.*; and at the end of 1881 the debt was 96,163,344*l.* A loan for 5,189,000*l.* was issued in 1882, two loans amounting to 2,800,000*l.* were made in 1883, and a loan of 4,000,000*l.* was issued in 1884 through Messrs. Stern, of London. The total charge for the public debt in 1885 is 2,909,706*l.*

At the end of 1884, the debt of Portugal stood as follows:—53,640,141*l.*, 3 per cent external bonds; 46,952,153*l.*, 3 per cent. internal bonds; 5,870,620*l.*, 5 per cent. bonds; total 106,462,914*l.* The funded debt of Portugal, per head of population, is nearly as large as that of the United Kingdom, the quota of debt for each inhabitant amounting to 24*l.*, and the annual share of interest to 14*s.* Besides the funded debt there is a floating debt which, in January 1884, stood at 2,988,910*l.*

A large portion of the foreign debt of Portugal consists of loans raised between 1877 and 1884. The first of these, a foreign loan of 6,500,000*l.* nominal, at three per cent., was issued at 50 in 1877. Only 4,000,000*l.* of this loan was subscribed at the time. This was followed by the issue of another foreign loan of 2,500,000*l.*, on the same terms, in July 1878, and by a foreign loan of 5,000,000*l.*, issued in December 1880, and by the loans mentioned above.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Its organisation is based on the law of June 23, 1864, modified by subsequent laws in 1868, 1869, 1875, 1877, and 1884. All young men of twentyone-years of age, with certain exceptions, are obliged to serve. The effective is fixed annually by the Cortes. By the law of 1884, the army will consist of 24 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of chasseurs, 10 regiments of cavalry, 3 regiments of mounted artillery, 1 brigade of mountain artillery, 1 regiment and 4 companies of garrison artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers. The duration of service will be 12 years, 3 with the active army, 5 in the first, and 4 in the second reserve. The war effective will be 120,000 men. The strength of the army was fixed for 1884 at 24,450 men. The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 455 officers and 8,522 infantry and artillery.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1884, of 30

steamers and 13 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

8 corvettes, with a total of 53 guns and of 5,425 horse-power.	
7 steamers, „ „ 10 „ „ 610 „	
10 gun-boats, „ „ 40 „ „ 900 „	
2 torpedo-boats „ „ „ „ 100 „	
3 transports „ „ 5 „ „ 460	

Total 30 steamers, . . . with 108 guns and of 7,495 horse-power.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette *Vasco do Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in January 1876. The *Vasco do Gama* has an unusually sharp prow for 'ramming.' The ship is plated with armour 10 inches thick, and carries two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The length of the *Vasco do Gama* is 216 feet, the depth 25 feet, and the breadth, 40 feet. Her displacement is 2,480 tons, horse-power 3,600, and speed about 13 knots. The only other two notable vessels of the navy are the unarmoured screw-corvettes *Rainha de Portugal* and *Mindello*, both built at Blackwall, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, and 1,124 tons displacement, with engines of 900 horse-power, each having an armament of 8 guns, two of 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong cannon. Two gunboats were being built in 1884.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 43 captains; 41 lieutenant-captains; 151 lieutenants; and manned by 3,370 sailors in 1884.

The fortified places of Portugal are mostly in a state of decay; they are Elvas, Jerumenha, Campo Mayor, Marvao, Peniche, Non-sando, Almeida, and the forts of Lisbon; there are several naval harbours.

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the two last censuses, taken in December 1869, and on the 1st of January, 1878, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1869	Jan. 1, 1878
Minho	2,671	988,995	982,735
Tras-os-Montes	4,065	370,144	393,279
Beira	8,586	1,288,994	1,323,134
Estremadura	8,834	837,451	911,922
Alemtejo	10,255	333,237	350,103
Algarve	2,099	177,342	199,142
Total	36,510	3,996,163	4,160,315

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Eng. square miles, with a population of 259,800 inhabitants; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 180,584. The population of Continental Portugal was estimated at 4,306,554 in 1881, and of the whole kingdom at 4,708,178.

The population increased only 4·1 per cent. in the nine years, or at the average rate of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Of the total population, mainland and islands, in 1878, 2,175,829 were males, and 2,374,870 females. The average density in the mainland is 111 per square mile; it is greatest in province Minho, 367 per square mile; and least in Alemtejo, where it is only 34 per square mile. The only non-Portuguese element in the population of any consequence is the gipsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns.

Portugal had in 1878 two towns with a population of above 20,000—Lisbon, with 246,343; and Oporto, with 105,838 inhabitants; the population of Braga was 19,755, Funchal, 19,752, Ponta Delgada, 17,635.

The emigration from Portugal (including the Azores and Madura) in the ten years 1872–81 amounted to 133,088. In 1872 it was 17,284; in 1875, 15,440; in 1879, 13,208; in 1880, 12,597; in 1881, 14,637. Of the total number in the ten years 129,549 went to America, mainly to Brazil.

In 1879, 12,497 persons were accused before the criminal courts, and 8,130 condemned, being at the rate of 0·18 per cent. of the population of mainland and colonies.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the three years from 1873 to 1875:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	147,933	116,061	32,146	31,872
1874	152,715	117,431	33,323	35,284
1875	153,597	106,673	33,095	46,924

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Portugal has increased rapidly in recent years. During the 30 years ending 1881, the imports had nearly doubled, and the exports had increased 66 per cent. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports for 1881, 1882, and 1883:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£.
1881	7,957,882	4,578,607
1882	8,068,202	5,499,025
1883	7,813,186	5,168,643

The following table shows the value of the leading exports and imports for 1883:—

	Exports	Imports
	£	£
Fermented liquors, chiefly wine	2,479,441	27,848
Live animals	644,950	221,908
Timber	585,272	236,093
Metals and minerals	489,642	1,887,761
Fisheries	152,105	392,101
Animal products	96,687	392,101
Breadstuffs	74,452	1,272,540
Wool and hair	58,546	514,166
Colonial produce	20,551	684,921
Various manufactures	20,114	468,460
Cotton	15,499	870,002

The commercial relations of Portugal are largely with Great Britain, although there has been a decrease in recent years both in imports and exports; they each form about 45 per cent. of the total. In 1881 Portugal imported to the value of 1,177,626*l.* from the United States, of which 1,000,000*l.* was for breadstuffs; the exports to the United States were only one-sixth of the imports. The share of France is 12 per cent. of imports and 6 per cent. of exports; Brazil, 6 per cent. of former and 24 per cent. of latter. The sub-joined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1879	3,025,228	1,899,039
1880	3,762,504	2,105,674
1881	3,357,012	2,092,824
1882	3,676,054	1,956,908
1883	3,463,500	1,982,184

Wine is the staple article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l.* (see below). Other exports are—oxen 467,550*l.*; copper ore and

regulus, 325,518*l.*; cork, 270,479*l.*; pyrites, 298,806*l.* in 1883. The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 689,018*l.* in 1883; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 239,050*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 104,552*l.* in 1883.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1879	2,888,288	904,479
1880	3,144,927	1,035,397
1881	2,798,885	888,508
1882	3,000,780	928,536
1883	3,101,766	979,662

For the total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, during the last ten years, see *Spain*, page 446. In 1883 it was 15,559,795 gallons, valued at 5,451,953*l.*; consequently, one-fifth the quantity and one-sixth the value was from Portugal.

Only about 51 per cent. of the soil of Portugal is productive; 22·6 is under tillage, 16·7 under grass, 8 per cent. under woods and forests, 2·2 per cent. under vineyards. Sufficient grain is not produced for the consumption of the population, but considerable quantities of potatoes, oranges, onions, figs, and garlic are exported. The average annual value of the cereal production is estimated at 8,600,000*l.*, of which Indian corn 4,000,000*l.*, and wheat 2,673,000*l.* were the chief items. The produce of wine in 1882 was estimated at 125,000,000 gallons, and its value at 5,700,000*l.* In 1882 there were 2,977,454 sheep and 624,658 cattle. Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable. Iron ore is worked in some places, and a small quantity is exported; copper is worked in the south, and considerable quantities of copper are exported. There are no manufactures of importance.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January 1884, of 478 vessels (including 20 steamers), of an aggregate burthen of 121,100 tons. In 1882 there entered Portuguese ports (exclusive of coasters) 5,067 vessels of 3,013,445 tons, more than half the vessels and about two-thirds the tonnage being British.

The length of railways open for traffic in January 1884 was 950 miles, of which only 180 are worked by the State. At the same time 300 miles were under construction. All the railways receive subventions from the State.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom in December 1882 was 931, besides 43 in the islands. There were 18,633,667 letters and postcards, and 13,078,015 packets and newspapers carried in the year 1882. The number of telegraph offices, at the end of 1882, was 226. There were, at the same date, 2,920 miles of lines and 7,084 English miles of wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1882 was 1,122,548.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles. The total population, according to the last official returns, referring to 1871-81, numbered 3,333,700. Official returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions.	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1879)	1,650	99,317
In Senegambia, Bissao, &c. (1873)	26	9,282
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands (1878-9)	454	21,037
Ajuda (1873)	13	4,500
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mos- samedes	312,509	2,000,000
Mozambique and dependencies	382,683	350,000
Total, Africa	697,335	2,484,136
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa, Salsette, Bardes, &c. (1881)	1,447	419,993
Daman, Diu, &c. (1881)	158	61,474
Indian Archipelago	5,527	300,000
China : Macao, &c. (1880)	28	68,086
Total, Asia	7,160	849,553
Total, Colonies	704,495	3,333,689

The following are some more probable estimates:—Senegambia area 350 square miles; Angola &c., area 115,000 square miles; population 1,000,000; Mozambique area 80,000 square miles, population 600,000. The Portuguese claim to have jurisdiction to some distance beyond the mouth of the Congo, a claim, however, which has not been admitted. Except in Cape Verde and Macao the expenditure in the Colonies exceeds the revenue derived from them. The total revenue from the colonies in 1883-4 was 607,098*l.*, and expenditure 627,568*l.*

The imports into Portugal from the African colonies in 1880

amounted to 150,964*l.*, and exports to these 390,840*l.*; imports from Asiatic colonies 10,360*l.*, exports, 7,500*l.*

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. The island of St. Vincent is 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 3,297 inhabitants.

By the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal in 1858, domestic slavery came to an end, nominally, in all the Portuguese colonies and settlements on the 29th of April, 1878.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Senhor M.M. d'Antas, accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, April 30, 1877.

Secretary—L. de Soveral.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister—George Glynn Petre. Appointed January 25, 1884.

Secretary—Walter Baring.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange, 4*s.* 5*d.*, or about
4½ milreis to £1 sterling.

Large sums are calculated in *Contos of Reis*, or 1,000,000 *Reis*, value £222 4*s.* 5*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures are the legal standards. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3·7 imperial gallons.	
" <i>Alquiere</i>		" Oporto	=	5·6 " "	
" <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	0·36 imperial bushel.
" <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2·78 imperial quarters.

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ROUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I., King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domnul,' or Lord of Roumania, April 20, 1866; accepted his election May 22, 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania, March 26, 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born December 29, 1843.

The King has an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l*.

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son Prince Ferdinand, the act having been registered by the Senate in October, 1880.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879 and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 178 members elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Roumanians by birth or naturalization, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of about 400*l*. is required. All citizens

of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l.* or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those paying direct taxes to the State of 20 *fr.* or upwards annually vote in the second College, as well as persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, State pensioners, and those who have been through the primary course of education. The third College is composed of the remaining electors, of whom those not knowing how to read or write vote indirectly. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80*l.*; the second of those persons, otherwise eligible, but whose income from property is from 32*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive a small daily payment during the session. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, and a President who is Prime Minister.

Wallachia is divided into seventeen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts (the Dobruja being excluded), each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Of the total population of Roumania Proper 4,529,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church; 114,200 Roman Catholics; 13,800 Protestants; 8,000 Armenians; 6,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics); 400,000 Jews; 2,000 Mahometans. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. In 1883 there were 2,743 primary schools, with only 124,130 pupils, or about 2 per cent. of the total population (in Great Britain the proportion is 12·3 per cent.). There are 8 normal schools, with 830 pupils; 54 high schools, with 7,993 pupils; 2 universities (Bucharest and Jassy), with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and having in 1883 97 professors and teachers and 705 students.

Revenue and Army.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The old capitation-tax was reduced by two-thirds in 1882, and since April 1883 it has been further reduced to 4*s.* 9*d.* per head, the number of persons paying it being 788,653 in 1883. There is an income-tax of 6 per cent. on lands and houses, and 5 per cent. on

Government salaries. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the five years 1878-82 :—

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	4,708,410	4,168,022	4,837,709	4,927,235	8,295,134
Expenditure . . .	4,844,868	4,490,998	4,908,898	5,227,003	8,000,828

In the budget for 1882-3 the receipts were set down at 4,860,057*l.* and expenditure the same, and for 1883-4 the revenue and expenditure were balanced at 4,937,217*l.* The following are the budget estimates for 1884-5 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	£		£
Direct taxes . . .	997,200	Public debt . . .	2,005,203
Indirect „ . . .	2,333,200	Ministers' salaries . . .	2,518
Crown lands, &c. . .	803,022	Ministries :—	
Ministries :—		Finance . . .	428,382
Public works . . .	384,717	War . . .	1,220,048
Interior . . .	193,200	Justice . . .	189,597
Finance . . .	94,120	Interior . . .	395,896
War . . .	31,320	Public works . . .	176,721
Foreign affairs . . .	5,000	Public worship . . .	511,450
Public worship . . .	4,169	Foreign affairs . . .	63,494
Justice . . .	120	Crown lands . . .	158,474
Miscellaneous . . .	308,709	Supplementary votes and	
Surplus from 1883 . . .	56,000	extraordinary credits . . .	58,994
Total . . .	5,210,777	Total . . .	5,210,777

The public debt of Roumania amounted on April 1, 1884, to 29,324,130*l.* Of the total amount more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce unfunded debt, and pay off peasant freeholds. There are only two loans, those of Messrs. Stern (231,400*l.* in 1884) and Oppenheim (563,600*l.* in 1884) in the London market, and these are to be redeemed by 1888 and 1889. The others are held to a large extent in Germany, a small portion in France, and about one-third in the country itself. The charge of the debt in the budget of 1884-5 is 2,005,200*l.* The debt amounts to 5*l.* per head of population, and the interest to 7*s.* 2*d.* The exports average 1*l.* 16*s.* per head.

The army of Roumania consists of an active army, divided into Permanent and Territorial, with its reserve; the Militia; the Civic Guard, and the *levée en masse*. The active army in Roumania consists of 4 army corps (each of 2 divisions of infantry, 1 brigade of light cavalry (Calarashi), 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 squadron of train, and 1 company of hospital corps), and

1 active division in the Dobruja. 1. Permanent Army.—Infantry: 8 regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each; 4 battalions of rifles. Cavalry: 2 regiments of hussars (Roshiori) of 4 squadrons, 1 regiment of gendarmerie in the Dobruja. Artillery: 5 regiments of field artillery, each of 7 batteries of 6 guns; 3 companies of artificers. Engineers: 2 battalions, each consisting of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of miners, 1 telegraph company, and 1 company of pontoniers. Gendarmerie: 2 companies and 2 squadrons. Hospital Service: 80 officers, 18 *employés* and 4 companies. Administrative Troops: 40 officers, 3 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. Every retired officer is obliged to serve in the reserve until the age of 37. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 1,200 officers, 80 *employés*, 18,532 men, 2,945 horses, and 180 guns. 2. Territorial Army.—32 regiments of infantry (Dorobanzi) of 2, 3, and 4 battalions; 12 regiments of cavalry (Calarashi) of 5 and 6 squadrons each; 14 batteries of artillery, with 6 guns per battery; these latter perform the duties of firemen in time of peace. The total of the territorial army is 100,000 men and 84 guns. 3. The militia, consisting of 30 regiments of infantry. 4. The Civic Guard and the *levée en masse*, the strength of which is not definitely fixed.

Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is obliged to serve either in the permanent army 3 years of active service and 5 in the reserve, or in the territorial infantry 5 years of active service and 3 in the reserve, or in the territorial cavalry 4 years of active service and 4 in the reserve. The entry into the permanent or territorial army is decided by lot. All young men not taken for the conscription form part of the militia. After completing their service in the permanent or territorial army, all are enrolled in the militia until their 36th year. Inhabitants of towns serve in the civic guard till the age of 46, and those of the country from their 36th to their 47th year form part of the *levée en masse*. The army is also kept up to its strength by enlisting volunteers and re-engaging the men in the reserve. The army is being reorganised on the territorial system; the country will be divided into five districts, to each of which will be attached a corps d'armée, subdivided into 2 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments.

Roumania has 1 large war-ship, the *Mirzea*, ready in August 1883; there are besides 4 avisos; 3 gunboats; 3 torpedo-boats; and 10 police-sloops for the Danube.

In 1883 it was resolved to spend 600,000*l.* in fortifications, mainly for the defence of Bucharest.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. According to official returns made in 1876 and 1877, the

total area embraced 45,642 English square miles, of which 27,500 square miles came to the former Wallachia, and 18,142 to Moldavia. The total population of Roumania was estimated in the same returns at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males and 2,454,864 females.

By the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, Roumania ceded to Russia that portion of the territory of Bessarabia taken from Russia under the Treaty of Paris of 1856. At the same time the Principality received, in addition to several islands in the Danube, the territory known as the Dobruja.

The total actual area is 48,307 square miles, and the estimated population is 5,376,000. The Roumanian is a Latin dialect, with many Slavonic words; it was introduced by the Roman colonists who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The people themselves, though of mixed origin, may now be regarded as homogeneous. Roumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria; their total number probably reaches 8 millions. Included in the population of Roumania Proper are 400,000 Jews, 200,000 Gipsies, 85,000 Slavs, 39,000 Germans, 29,500 Hungarians, 8,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, &c. The total population of the Dobruja is estimated at 106,943, comprising 31,177 Roumanians, 28,715 Bulgarians, 16,493 Turks, 10,058 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 9,165 Greeks, 6,540 Tartars, 6,162 Russians, 2,471 Germans, and 1,051 Jews.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus, or otherwise, of births over deaths, was as follows (excluding the Dobruja) in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1879	166,058	127,273	46,484	38,785
1880	166,448	158,585	39,117	7,863
1881	190,824	121,892	42,040	68,932
1882	189,497	132,471	44,242	57,026
1883	203,304	123,644	44,114	79,660

Not included in the births and deaths in 1882 are comprised 2,033 stillborn, or about 1 per cent. of the total births. The illegitimate births are about 5 per cent. of the total number.

The following are the principal towns with population, at the end of 1876. The capital and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,805 inhabitants; Jassy, 90,125; Galatz, 80,763; Botochani, 39,941; Ploësti, 33,170 inhabitants; Brăila, 28,272; Berlad, 26,568; Craiova, 22,764; Georgevo, 20,866; Focsani, 20,323; Piatra, 20,000.

Trade and Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the commerce for the last five years:—

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	10,179,304	10,213,456	10,990,298	10,754,076	14,396,287
Exports	9,546,000	8,756,754	8,260,732	9,789,208	8,826,011

In 1871 the value of the imports was 3,317,088*l.*, and exports 7,107,311*l.* The following, according to Roumanian returns, shows the value of the commerce in 1883 of the leading countries with which Roumania deals:—

	Austria	Gt. Britain	Germany	France	Turkey	Russia
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	6,158,880	3,149,730	1,755,468	1,459,650	545,606	368,660
Exports . . .	2,889,135	3,545,945	182,404	763,537	342,212	327,236

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1883:—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
Textiles	4,706,063	248,504	Minerals, pottery	455,510	12,760
Metals	2,926,576	73,196	Oils, fat, &c. . .	374,337	5,992
Skins, leather, &c.	1,749,674	257,136	Cereals	281,377	6,902,280
Wood and manu- -factures	754,754	323,372	Animals	159,420	465,698
Exotic products .	713,000	24,080	Fruits, vege- -tables, &c. . .	62,846	171,132

According to the British Trade Returns the total imports of British home produce into Roumania in 1883 amounted to 1,342,619*l.*, and the total exports of Roumania to Great Britain to 3,516,442*l.*

The principal British imports into Roumania are cotton goods, 628,643*l.* in 1883, and iron, wrought and unwrought, 330,595*l.* The leading exports from Roumania to Great Britain are barley, 1,379,243*l.*, and maize, 1,922,285*l.* in 1883.

Of the total population of Roumania 70 per cent. are devoted to agriculture. There are 654,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area 68 per cent. is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16·9 per cent. under forest. Cereals are the leading products, while oil-seeds and vines are largely grown. The average annual production of cereals

is about 12 million quarters, of which more than half is exported. In 1873 Roumania had 1,857,977 cattle and 3,502,404 sheep.

The total number of vessels that entered Roumanian ports in 1880, both from up the river Danube and from the sea, was 19,875, of 2,969,848 tons, and cleared 18,564, of 3,174,131 tons. At the port of Sulina, in the central mouth of the Danube, 1,444 sea-going vessels, of 831,486 tons, cleared in 1883, of which 532, of 549,942 tons, were British, or upwards of 60 per cent. of the tonnage of the whole. The quantity of cereals exported by the Sulina mouth in 1883 was 5,663,726 quarters, besides 92,120 cwt. of flour. For details as to the International Danube Commission, see *Austria*, p. 30.

In 1884 Roumania had 850 miles of State railway, besides 340 under construction and 140 conceded. Including non-State lines, the total length in working order in 1884 is about 1,000 miles. The total cost of construction up to 1884 had been 16,678,000*l*. The receipts from the railways in 1883 were 1,077,478*l*., and expenses 652,227*l*.; surplus, 425,251*l*.

In 1883 there were 16,182,685 letters and newspapers passed through the post office; 435,369 parcels, and 129,257 money-orders. The number of offices was 187. In 1883 there were 3,000 miles of telegraph lines, and 6,240 miles of wire, on which 1,244,435 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 229.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Jon Ghica, accredited August 10, 1881.

Secretary.—M. de Nedeyano.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—William Arthur White, C.B.; appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, May 2, 1878; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, March 3, 1879.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French decimal system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the lei, equivalent to the franc.

Russian and Austrian coins and Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Alexander III., Emperor of All the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881, and was crowned at Moscow May 27, 1883; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Children of the Emperor.

- I. Grand-duke *Nicholas*, heir apparent, born May 6 (May 13), 1868.
- II. Grand-duke *George*, born April 27 (May 9), 1871.
- III. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875.
- IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born Nov. 22 (Dec. 4), 1878.
- V. Grand-Duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

- I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (Nov. 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879.
4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, High Admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Marie*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. (See p. 202.)

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857; married June 3 (June 15), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess *Olga*, sister of the late Emperor Alexander II.; born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Württemberg. (See page 142.)

II. Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the preceding, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue five children:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes (see page 300). 3. Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow, January 27, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; married April 15 (April 27), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, Duchess of Saxony. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860.

III. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; field-marshal in the Russian army, and inspector-general of cavalry and the corps of engineers; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864.

IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832, field-marshal in the Russian army; married, August 16 (Aug. 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue seven children:—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married Jan. 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring a daughter, Alexandrine, born December 24, 1879. 3. Michael, born October 4 (Oct. 16), 1861. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (Oct. 7), 1869. 7. Alexis, born December 16 (December 28), 1875.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house

of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is estimated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.*

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>			
Michael	1613	Ivan VI.	1740
Alexei	1645	Elizabeth	1741
Feodor	1676	<i>House of Romanof-Holstein.</i>	
Ivan and Peter I.	1682	Peter III.	1762
Peter I.	1689	Catherine II.	1762
Catherine I.	1725	Paul	1796
Peter II.	1727	Alexander I.	1801
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Nicholas	1825
Anne	1730	Alexander II.	1855
		Alexander III.	1881

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by

the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1883, the council consisted of forty-six members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it only enounces its opinion upon the subjects under consideration, and is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation.

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Ruling Senate* or 'Pravitelstvuyustchiy Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into nine departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations;

but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his Majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, which are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—General Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to Count Alexander Adlerberg, March 29, 1881.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Nicolas Carlovich De Giers, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April, 1882.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Vannovski, aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed minister of war, March 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Vice-Admiral Shestakoff, appointed 1881.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—Actual Privy Councillor Count Tolstoy, appointed June, 1882.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Actual Privy Councillor Delyanoff, appointed 1882.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Bunge, appointed 1881.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Actual Privy Councillor D. Nabokoff, appointed June 14, 1878.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Actual Privy Councillor Ostrovsky, appointed 1881.

10. The Ministry of Public Works and Railways.—Vice-Admiral Possiet, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Control.—Actual Privy Councillor Solski, appointed Comptroller-General, October 1879.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction

of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Head-Quarters (Glavraia Kwartira), which is intrusted with the reception of one part of the petitions presented to the Tsar, formerly received by a Special Court of Requests, abolished in 1884.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; Courland and Poland have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia (including Poland and Finland) 68 governments, with 625 districts. Some of them are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kief, Odessa, and Moscow. The Asiatic part of the Empire comprises 5 general governments, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Eastern Siberia, and of the Amour, with 33 governments and territory. At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general governors. In Siberia they are assisted by a Council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor or a military governor in a few frontier provinces, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Ministry of Control. Each government is divided into from 8 to 15 districts, having each several administrative institutions.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes, which elect an Elder (Starosta), or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('Mir'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the

peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary, the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. These communal assemblies take place several times a year as business requires it. The communes are united into cantons, or 'Voloste,' embracing a population of about 2,000 males. Each of the cantons is presided over also by an Elder, 'Starshina,' elected at the district assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the communal assemblies in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide similar affairs as the communal assemblies, but concerning the whole canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the 'Voloste' is substituted by the 'Gmina,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders, nobility included, excepting the clergy and the police, who have each but one voice whatever the area of land possessed. The 'Gmina' has, however, less autonomy than the 'Voloste,' being submitted directly to the 'Chief of the District.' In conjunction with the assemblies of the Voloste and Gmina are district tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at district assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by Judges of Peace, elected in Russia, and nominated in Poland; appeal against their judgments can be made to the 'Syezd,' or gathering of judges of the district, and further to the Senate.

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *Zemstvos*, or district and provincial assemblies, of representatives elected by the peasantry and other landed proprietors. They must limit themselves to the distribution of taxes, roads, hygiene, instruction, statistics, and some other economical affairs, and are limited also in their right of taxation, as also in all discussions, by the intervention of the governors. Their executive power is intrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The *Zemstvos*, introduced in 1866, have not yet been extended to Poland, nor to some provinces of the periphery, Siberia, Turkestan, and Caucasus.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. in 1810 (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855, and of Alexander III., of March 14, 1881), some remains of its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-General of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a time, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of nineteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

The Emperor is head of the Church, exercising the external functions in a still greater degree than the Roman pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as

to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In official documents the Emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. There were in Russia in 1881 636 cathedrals and 41,807 churches attached to the established faith, with 93,751 clergy of all kinds. There were 441 monasteries, with 11,197 inmates, and 167 nunneries with 4,759 (545 above the legal number) nuns and 14,071 'sisters.' The Holy Synod has a capital of about 5 millions sterling at its disposal.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was confiscated partly by Peter I. and principally by Catherine II.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. The Dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 Dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are intrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western frontier districts.

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as in the following table for 1879:—

Creeds	Total
Orthodox Greek Catholics	63,835,000
United Greeks and Armenians	55,000
Roman Catholics	8,300,000
Protestants	2,950,000
Jews	3,000,000
Mohammedans	2,600,000
Pagans	26,000

Under the Ministry of Public Instruction, Russia is divided into eleven educational provinces, each presided over by a curator. The

empire possesses eight Universities, with 637 professors and 10,700 students in 1882. Finland has a university of its own at Helsingfors. The students are mostly very poor, 89 per cent. either being supported by bursaries, or are dispensed from paying fees. There are 4 free high schools for the higher education of women; the medical academy for women was closed in 1884. In 1879 there were in European Russia 326 high schools (lyceums, gymnasiums, &c.), with 78,062 pupils, besides 45 in Finland with 4,422 pupils. There are besides numerous agricultural, industrial, mining, and other special schools.

In 1880 there were in the villages 22,770 primary schools, with 1,140,915 pupils (904,918 boys, and 235,997 girls) and 24,389 teachers (19,511 males, and 4,878 females). The expenditures for these schools amounted in 1879 to 6,148,973 roubles, or 615,000*l.* In 1882 there were 61 normal schools, including Finland, with 3,969 pupils.

In the budget for the year 1884, a sum of 19,672,431 roubles, or 1,967,242*l.*, was set down for public education in the schools under the Ministry of Public Instruction. In addition to this the sum of 1,375,000*l.* was assigned for military, naval, engineering, and other special schools and colleges. From all sources, imperial and local, about 5,000,000*l.* is annually devoted to education.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred could read and write, and 19 per cent in 1882. In 1880 Finland had 1,493 elementary schools, with 151,892 pupils. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided, as above stated, into educational districts, each of which has a number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of two-thirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, and also, since 1866, accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State, which, entering into minute details, cannot be issued till after the lapse of a number of years.

The following table gives the total actual revenue and expenditure of the Imperial Government for each of the years from 1875 to 1882, taking the paper rouble as =2s. :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Roubles	£	Roubles	£
1875	532,306,209	53,230,620	529,050,426	52,905,042
1876	559,262,692	55,926,269	573,107,058	57,310,705
1877	548,830,831	54,883,083	585,044,811	58,504,481
1878	625,972,735	62,597,273	600,510,612	60,051,061
1879	661,954,192	66,195,419	643,892,258	64,389,225
1880	651,016,683	65,101,668	694,505,313	69,450,531
1881	651,754,009	65,175,400	732,413,150	73,241,315
1882	703,711,508	70,371,150	711,156,862	71,115,686

The budget estimate for 1883 balanced the revenue and expenditure at 778,505,423 roubles, or 77,850,542*l*.

The expenditure from 1876 to 1882 is exclusive of the large expenses incurred during the war with Turkey, which in 1876 amounted to about 51 million roubles, in 1877 to over 429 million, in 1878 to 408 million, in 1879 to 128 million, and in 1880 to about 59 million.

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of, first, ordinary receipts; secondly, '*recettes d'ordre*;' and thirdly, extraordinary receipts. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into four heads, namely, first, ordinary, expenditure; secondly, anticipated deficits in receipts ('*non valeurs dans les recettes*'); thirdly, '*dépenses d'ordre*;' and fourthly, temporary disbursements, the latter chiefly incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the '*recettes d'ordre*' represent the estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government, of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of '*dépenses d'ordre*.' The extraordinary receipts consist mainly of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidising railways and for promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the '*recettes d'ordre*' on the expenditure side of the Budgets.

The following two tables show the principal sources of revenue and the chief branches of expenditure of the Government according to the budget estimates for the year 1884 :—

Sources of Revenue	1884
1. Ordinary Revenue :	Roubles
Direct taxes	131,650,783
Indirect taxes	431,840,210
Mint, mines, post, and telegraphs	27,996,678
State domains	48,571,805
Miscellaneous receipts	68,718,677
Total ordinary revenue	709,778,153
2. 'Recettes d'Ordre'	5,954,280
3. Extraordinary receipts	86,264,979
Total revenue about	801,997,412 £80,199,741

Branches of Expenditure	1884
1. Ordinary Expenditure :	Roubles
Interest and sinking fund of the national debt	206,021,245
Imperial Chancery	2,015,300
Holy Synod	10,644,178
Ministry of the Imperial House	10,560,000
" " Foreign Affairs	3,796,854
" " War	196,557,571
" " the Navy	33,915,998
" " Finance and control	97,798,499
" " State's Domains	20,872,155
" " the Interior	70,689,073
" " Public Instruction	19,672,431
" " Public Works and Railways	22,424,001
" " Justice	19,378,639
Stud	951,120
Total ordinary expenditure	718,382,006
2. Anticip. deficits in receipts	3,125,000
3. 'Dépenses d'Ordre'	5,954,280
4. Extraordinary expenses	74,536,126
Total expenditure about	801,997,412 £80,200,000

The income and expenditure for 1885 are balanced at 886,294,997 roubles. The direct taxes consist chiefly of imposts on the peasants—nine-tenths of the whole, the other tenth consisting of a land-tax on non-peasant proprietors, and a house tax in cities. Customs and excise duties form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation.

It will be seen from the above table that the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In 1884, the total amount required for interest and sinking fund was divided as follows:—

Interest, &c., on Public Loans	1884
Foreign loans:	Roubles
Terminable	22,896,267
Perpetual	23,479,110
Internal terminable loans:	
Debt to sundry departments	125,837
Four per cent. bank bills (metallic)	4,500,000
Five per cent. bank bills	13,450,000
1st and 2nd lottery loans	13,281,250
1st and 2nd oriental loans	44,000,000
Treasury bills	11,318,000
Polish obligations	1,890,000
Debt on Polish 'Feuilles de liquidation'	3,184,124
Internal perpetual loans	10,117,646
Six per cent. gold rentes	4,503,750
Interest and sinking fund on consolidated bills issued for construction of railways, &c.	52,225,261
Total	204,971,245
	£20,497,124

The finances of Russia, almost since the beginning of the century, exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of reproductive works, such as railways. But the war expenditure was by far the greatest cause of the deficits. The total war outlay incurred by Russia during the four years 1876–80 amounted to 1,075,396,653 roubles, or 107,539,665*l*.

To cover a series of annual deficits and, at the same time, to procure the capital for the construction of a network of railways throughout the Empire, a number of foreign loans were raised during the twenty-eight years from 1850 to 1882. The most important of them were, first, a loan of 6,400,000*l*., issued in 1850, to meet the expenditure for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow; secondly, a loan of 12 millions sterling, issued in 1859; thirdly, a loan of 8 millions, issued in 1860; and fourthly, a loan of 15 millions sterling, issued in 1862, the latter three contracted partly for the covering of financial deficits and partly for the construction of railways. The subsequent foreign loans were one for 2,600,000*l*., issued in 1863, and two for 6,000,000*l*. each, issued respectively in 1864 and 1866. The next was a foreign loan of 12,000,000*l*., brought out in January 1870; followed by another loan of 12,000,000*l*., issued in 1871; and by two loans, each of 15,000,000*l*.,

the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The two foreign loans of 1850 and of 1864 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring; the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were contracted by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris; the foreign loan of 1877 was contracted by Messrs. Mendelssohn, Berlin, in union with the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, and other continental banks. A foreign loan of 23,000,000*l.* was issued in November 1880 direct by the Russian Government, but both Messrs. Rothschild and the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris declining to contract for it, there were but few subscribers; and, finally, in 1882, Messrs. Baring brought out a loan of 8,904,200*l.*

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fifteen in number—including early liabilities dating back to 1822—contracted up to 1882:—

FOREIGN LOANS OF RUSSIA.

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
	£		
1822	6,400,000	5	77
1850	5,500,000	4½	93
1859	12,000,000	3	68
1860	8,000,000	4½	92
1862	15,000,000	5	94
1863	2,600,000	5	85
1864	6,000,000	5	86
1866	6,000,000	4	61
1867-9	23,110,000	4	61-3
1870	12,000,000	5	80
1871	12,000,000	5	81
1872	15,000,000	5	89½
1873	15,000,000	5	90
1874	1,480,000	5½	87½
1875	15,000,000	5½	87½
1877	15,000,000	5½	85
1880	24,000,000	4	75
1882	8,900,000	3	55
	202,990,000		

Not included in the above list are several loans for railways, guaranteed by the Imperial Government. On January 1, 1883, the railway debt of Russia was officially stated to amount to 1,500,000,000 paper roubles, or 150,000,000*l.* The earlier of the foreign loans of Russia have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1875; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding

sum was 2,950,000*l.*; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 5,100,000*l.*; and of the 1860 loan, issued by Baring Brothers, it was 6,600,000*l.* at the same date. But the repayments, through sinking funds, were comparatively small of the subsequent loans.

On January 1, 1884, the entire public debt of Russia, internal and foreign, was estimated to amount to 578,000,000*l.*, exclusive of the railway debt, above referred to.

Included in the debt here enumerated is a very large quantity of paper money with forced currency. According to official reports, the total amount of bank notes in circulation on the 1st of January 1882, was 716,515,125 roubles, or 71,651,512*l.*, to which should be added a loan of 15,000,000*l.* contracted in 1884. The total debt represented by paper money of forced currency was on January 1, 1884, 1,085,000,000 roubles, or 108,500,000*l.*

The destruction of public credit, through an unlimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that in 1815 the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment, in 1859, of a State bank, the Bank of Russia, under the control of the Minister of Finance, the nominal value of the paper money was considerably raised, with a prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the course of a number of years.

The Grand-duchy of Finland had a revenue of 37,570,211 marcs, or 1,502,808*l.*, and expenditure of 36,453,043 marcs, or 1,458,121*l.* in 1884. Its total debt on January 1, 1884, amounted to 68,605,634 marcs, or 2,744,225*l.* The special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1874, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and princi-

pally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1874, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor. This law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service, the soldiers pass over into the reserve for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years, the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve to reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers, and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period of service. After acquitting themselves of service in the line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers. Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two in every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the con-

tinuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country require it. The forces really disposable in time of war will be best seen from the following composition of the army, each battalion having in time of peace 384 armed men (officers, sub-officers, and auxiliaries not included) and 864 men in time of war; which figure is reduced in reality, to 800 men, the sick and others being taken into account. There are in the active army — *Infantry*: 768 battalions (192 regiments, 48 divisions), of infantry; 54 battalions of riflemen (of which 8 Finnish); and 32 battalions in Siberia and Turkestan. *Cavalry*: 56 regular regiments (4 of cuirassiers, 2 uhlans, 2 hussars, and 48 dragoons); and 29 regiments of Cossacks, all divided into 20 divisions, and all kept in time of peace at the standard of 768 armed men (864 with sub-officers) in each regiment. In time of war only a few harness-horses are added, so that this cavalry can be moved to the field at once. *Artillery*: 51 brigades, of which 3 (15 batteries) in Siberia and Turkestan, containing altogether 303 batteries of 8 guns each; 30 horse-batteries (all men mounted), of 6 guns each, of which 2 in Siberia and Turkestan: besides, 14 batteries with the Cossack divisions. Fifty 'parks' and 20 sections of 'parks' supply each infantry brigade and cavalry division with cartridges.

During 1884 the engineer corps was reorganised. Henceforward the peace establishment will consist of 17 battalions of sappers (besides, one half-battalion in Turkestan and 2 companies in Siberia); 8 battalions of pontooners; 16 field telegraph companies, each of which is mounted so as to maintain telegraphic communication for 40 miles, and have 2 stations; 6 engineering parks or trains, each of which has 10 sections, carrying each sufficient tools and material for an infantry division; 4 battalions of military railway engineers; 4 mine companies; 2 siege-trains, and 1 telegraph instruction company. The whole is divided into 6 brigades, and provisions are taken for training recruits and supplying the losses during war. The fortress troops, for the defence of fortresses, consist of 43 battalions of 1,200 men each in time of war, and 9 companies of 300 men each. The depot troops, for garrison service, consist of 13 battalions and 300 detachments.

The reserve troops supply 204 battalions of infantry, 56 squadrons of cavalry, 51 batteries of artillery, and 34 companies of sappers. If all mobilised, they are intended to supply 544 battalions, 56 squadrons, 144 batteries, and 34 companies of engineers. The second reserve, or 'Zapas,' consists of 'cadres' for instruction, organised in time of war.

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to official returns, was as follows in 1884:—

	PEACE FOOTING		WAR FOOTING	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
ACTIVE ARMY.				
Staff	1,820	1,608	3,150	3,494
192 Regiments, Infantry	12,096	365,568	15,168	764,926
54 Battalions, Riflemen	930	27,939	1,130	53,723
56 Regiments, and 2 squadron of Cavalry	2,121	59,462	2,043	53,862
51 Brigades Artillery	1,916	57,285	1,818	74,481
30 Horse-batteries	149	4,171	154	6,288
Engineers	742	16,731	765	29,690
Total	19,774	532,764	24,228	986,373
RESERVE.				
Infantry	3,116	60,770	8,611	537,875
Artillery	39	6,978	576	19,800
Engineers	2	1,038	104	5,69
Total	3,536	68,786	9,291	563,373
Depôt troops	351	11,864	2,544	79,088
Local troops	1,625	59,625	1,983	99,067
Instruction troops	59	1,132	8	295
Cossacks	1,984	49,962	3,356	141,969
Irregular troops	139	5,637	143	6,188
General total	27,468	729,770	41,551	1,876,353

To these numbers have to be added 129,736 horses, and 1,844 guns in time of peace, and 366,354 horses and 3,778 guns in time of war. If various special categories were added, the total peace-footing of officers and men would be about 770,000, and the war-footing 2,200,000; and if the militia (untrained, and levied only in time of war) were added, the total available war forces of Russia would amount to about 3,200,000. A census of horses taken in 1883 in 58 provinces of European Russia, gave a total of nearly 15 millions as fit for service in case of necessity.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form nine battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks.

The military organisation of the Cossacks is in ten great divisions, called *Woisskos*—Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ural,

Siberia, Semirechensk, Transbaikalia, and Amur. Each *Woisko* furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has existed among them, except those of Transbaikalia and Amur, who were Crown serfs. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes, viz., first, the minors or 'Maloletniye,' up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the 'Sluzhiliye,' for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the 'Ostavniye,' who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve, after which period they are regarded as wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute, varying in peace and war, together with grants to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. The regular or Don Cossacks' war strength is 46,985 officers and men and 47,413 horses; Cossacks of the Kuban, 36,521 men; of the Terek, 8,956 men; of Astrakhan, 1,308 men; of Orenburg, 19,745 men; of the Ural, 7,313 men; of Siberia, 8,919 men; of Semirechensk, 1,971 men; Transbaikal Cossacks, 9,297 men; and Cossacks of the Amur, 2,115 men. The total Cossack force is reckoned in time of war at 13 battalions of infantry, 805 squadrons of cavalry, and 33 batteries of artillery, with 328 guns.

2. Navy.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions—the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of the year 1884, the strength of the various divisions of

the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:—1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 209 vessels, comprising 33 armour-clad and belted ships, 49 unarmoured frigates, corvettes, clippers, and cruisers, 95 torpedo-boats, 15 gun-boats, 10 transports, and various other craft; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of 98 vessels, including 7 armourclads (3 ships, 2 Popoffkas, and 2 monitors), 91 unarmoured vessels, comprising 2 corvettes, 1 cruiser, 18 steamers, 14 steam schooners, 41 steam launches, 12 torpedo-boats, 2 tenders, and 1 yacht; 3, the Caspian flotilla, consisting of 9 armed and 7 unarmed steamers, and 6 torpedo-boats; 4, the Siberian flotilla, comprising 1 unarmoured clipper, 3 schooners, 4 gun-boats all armed, 6 torpedo-boats, 4 steamers, 2 transports, and 9 steam barges unarmed.

The total comprises 358 vessels, armed with 671 guns, with a tonnage of 196,575 tons, and engines of 191,976 horse-power.

The ironclad fleet of Russia, comprising 40 vessels—33 in the Baltic and 7 in the Black Sea—was made up, at the end of 1884, of the following classes of ships:—

	Armour thickness, Inches
1st Class: Six vessels	14 to 16
2nd Class: Eleven sea-going cruisers	4½ to 7
3rd Class: Twenty vessels for coast defence	4½ to 6
4th Class: Two circular monitors	9 and 16

The following table gives the list of the ironclad vessels of the Russian navy. The number of guns is exclusive of pieces of small calibre and mitrailleuses. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1884:—

Names of ironclads	Armour at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
Peter the Great (<i>turret ship</i>)	Inches } 14	8 {	4 12-inch 4 4-pound	8,258	9,665
<i>Cruisers:—</i>					
Minin	7	16 {	4 8-inch 12 6-inch	5,290	5,940
Duke of Edinburgh	6	10 {	8 6-inch 2 6-inch	5,222	4,602
General-Admiral	6	6 {	4 8-inch 2 6-inch	4,472	4,603
Dmitri Donskoi	7	16 {	2 8-inch 14 6-inch	7,000	5,796
Vladimir Monomakh	7	16 {	4 8-inch 12 6-inch	7,000	5,796
*Catherine II.	15 to 16	13 {	6 12-inch 7 6-inch	9,000	10,800

Names of ironclads	Armour at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage	
	Inches	Number	Calibre			
*Tchesma	15 to 16	13	{ 6 12-inch 7 6-inch	9,000	10,800	
*Sinope	15 to 16	13	{ 6 12-inch 7 6-inch	9,000	10,800	
*Vitiaz	1½	10	10 6-inch	3,000	2,950	
*Rynda	1½	11	{ 8 6-inch 3 5-inch	3,000	2,950	
*Admiral Nakhimoff	8 to 10	14	{ 4 9-inch 10 6-inch 2 12-inch	8,000	7,781	
*Alexander II.	14	14	{ 4 9-inch 8 6-inch	8,000	8,632	
<i>Turret ships (seagoing):—</i>						
Admiral Tchitchagoff	6	2	11-inch	2,060	3,492	
Admiral Spiridoff.	8	2	11-inch	2,007	3,492	
Admiral Greig	4½	3	11-inch	2,031	3,461	
Admiral Lazareff.	4½	3	11-inch	2,004	3,461	
<i>Battery ships:—</i>						
Kniaz-Pojarski	4½	10	{ 8 8-inch 2 6-inch	2,835	4,505	
Petropaulovsk	4½	—	—	2,808	6,040	
Pervenets	4½	15	{ 10 8-inch 4 6-inch 1 9-inch	1,067	3,277	
Metron-Minia	4½	14	{ 12 8-inch 2 8-inch	1,632	3,340	
Kreml	6	14	14 8-inch	1,121	3,412	
<i>Two-turretted monitors:—</i>						
Tcharodeika.	4½	4	9-inch	786	1,881	
Roussalka	4½	4	9-inch	705	1,871	
Smertch	4½	2	9-inch	700	1,461	
<i>Single-turretted monitors:—</i>						
Strelatz		2	9-inch	444	1,565	
Edindrog		2		460	1,565	
Latnik.		2		490	1,565	
Bronensietz		2		481	1,565	
Uragan		2		432	1,565	
Tifon		2		453	1,565	
Lava		2		335	1,565	
Perun		2		338	1,565	
Vestchun		2		529	1,565	
Koldun		2		481	1,565	
Nikopol		3¼		—	100	273
Sistova		3¼		—	80	384
<i>Circular ironclads:—</i>						
Admiral Popoff	16	2	2 12-inch	3,066	3,550	
Novgorod.	9	2	2 11-inch	2,000	2,490	

NOTE.—The 12-inch gun weighs 40 tons; 11-inch, 28 tons; 9-inch, 12 to 15 tons; 8-inch, 9 tons; 6-inch, 4½ tons.

The most powerful vessel now afloat of the Russian ironclad fleet is the mastless turret-ship *Peter the Great*, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874. She resembles in design and construction the great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the *Dreadnought*, though of larger size, its length being 330 feet, and extreme breadth 64 feet. The *Peter the Great* carries two turrets. The engines originally fitted in the ship having proved unsatisfactory, the ship was sent to England in 1881, and fitted with engines of the most modern type.

The three ironclad ships now (Jan. 1885) in course of construction at Sevastopol and Nicolaïeff, the *Tchesma*, *Sinope*, and *Catherine II.*, and which will be launched in 1886, will be still more powerful vessels than the *Peter the Great*. Both in tonnage, armament, and thickness of armour, these three vessels will exceed the *Peter the Great*; they will all be of the same dimensions, which are: length between perpendiculars 330 feet, extreme breadth 69 feet, mean draught 26 feet. The *Admiral Nakhimoff* and *Alexander II.*, which are now (Jan. 1885) being built at St. Petersburg, will also be formidable vessels. Their dimensions will be:

	Length between Perpendiculars				Breadth
Admiral Nakhimoff	321	.	.	.	61
Alexander II.	326	.	.	.	67

These vessels are expected to be launched in 1885.

Next to these ships come the five belted cruisers. The *Duke of Edinburgh*, originally called the *Alexander Nevsky*, and the *General-Admiral*, are each 285 feet long and 48 feet broad, built of iron sheathed with wood, and with a six-inch armour-belt on the water line to protect the vital parts. The battery deck of these cruisers is not protected by armour, the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. The *Minin*, converted into an ocean cruiser in 1878, is 299 feet long and 49 feet broad. The last additions to the list of Russian cruisers are the armour-belted frigates *Vladimir Monomakh* and *Dmitri Donskoi*, launched in 1883, and now completed and commissioned. They are sister ships, and are 295 feet along the water line, with an extreme breadth 52 feet; depth at stern 25 feet. Their average speed is 15 knots.

The *Vitiaz* and *Rynda* are two corvettes, sister ships, now being built at St. Petersburg by the Franco-Russian Company. They will be of steel, wood-sheathed. Their vital parts will be additionally protected by a steel plate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick 3 feet below the water line. Their dimensions are: 265 feet long between perpendiculars; extreme breadth, 45 feet; depth, 24 feet; speed, 15 knots. The *Vitiaz* was launched in October 1884, and the *Rynda*

will follow in the spring of 1885. Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four Russian ironclads named after admirals—i.e., the *Admiral Tchitchagoff*, *Admiral Spiridoff*, *Admiral Greig*, and *Admiral Lazareff*. They are turret-ships of the type of the *Prince Albert* in the Royal navy, the turrets being encased in six-inch armour. The next ship in the list, the *Kniaz-Pojarski*, was built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The *Kniaz-Pojarski* is a central battery ship, 272 feet long, 49 feet broad, and is fully rigged. The armour-clad ship the *Petropaulovski* is of obsolete type, having been built in 1863 and 1864. The *Netron-Minia* was constructed at St. Petersburg in 1864. The *Pervenetz* and *Kreml*, floating batteries, serve as gunnery ships, and their speed is only 7 knots. Like all floating batteries, they do not behave well at sea.

An entirely new feature in the construction of armour-clad vessels is represented by the two circular monitors, also called 'Popoffkas,' after their designer, Admiral Popoff. The first of these ships, named the *Norgorod*, of 2,000 tons burthen and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of Nicholaieff, near Sevastopol; and the second, named *Admiral Popoff*, was launched in October 1875 from the dockyard of Nicholaieff. The *Admiral Popoff* is 120 feet in diameter against 100 feet of the *Norgorod*, and of greater speed, with less draught of water, namely, 12½ feet. However, as the mean speed of the circular monitors is not calculated to be more than from six to eight miles an hour, they must be held to be chiefly fitted for defensive purposes, serving as 'floating fortresses.'

The Imperial navy was commanded, in 1884, by 29 admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals, 404 captains, and 934 lieutenants and midshipmen. In addition to these 76 admirals, 140 captains, and 50 lieutenants were employed on shore in various administrative capacities. Moreover, 35 captains and 39 lieutenants and midshipmen of the Imperial navy were serving in 1884 on board steamers of the Black Sea navigation, the *Caucasus* and *Mercury*, and other subsidised lines of steamers. Besides the above, 1,094 officers of various grades belonging to special branches of the navy, such as pilots, engineers, artillerymen, were borne on the active list in 1884. The effective number of sailors of the Imperial navy during the same period serving afloat was 24,512. They are, like the soldiers of the army, levied by recruitment. The period of service in the navy is nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the

Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula; the fortifications of Warsaw, Ivangorod on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovski on the Bug. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug; and works are being executed in the south at the foot of Mount Lysa-Gora. Between Poland and the Duna is the citadel of Vilna, while other works are being carried out on the river Niemen. The river Duna is defended at its mouth, at Riga, Dunaburg, and Vitebsk. On the west frontier, south of Poland, are several old fortified places which are being restored. The lower course of the Dniester is defended at Bender and Akkermann; behind this line are Bobruisk and Kiev; the entrance to the Dnieper and the Bug is defended by Kinburn and Ochakov. The Baltic coasts are defended at Dunamunde, Revel, Narva, Kronstadt, Viborg, Frederickshamm, Rohtensalm island, Sveaborg islands, Hangøud, Abo, and the Aland islands. Besides the places already mentioned, the Black Sea coast is defended by the batteries of Odessa and at Nikolaieff; in the Crimea Sevastopol has been re fortified and the Isthmus of Perekop has various lines of defence, while small fortifications are found at Kertch, Yenikalé, Kaffa, Azov, and Taganrog. There are numerous fortified posts on the Caucasian coast, the chief of which is Poti, at the mouth of the Rion. The Caucasus itself has numerous fortifications of varying importance: Yekaterinodar on the Kuban; Adagun, Krymskaya, and Bakur on affluents of the left bank of that river; Vladikavkaz on the Terek and Nalchik on one of its left affluents; Derbend on the Caspian; Gunib and Deshlagar in Daghestan; Tiflis; Akalchik, Alexandropol, Erivan, and the recent annexations Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. In the Asiatic dominions are Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar on the Caspian; Chat, Kizil-Arvat, Askabad, and Sarakhs, on the Persian frontier; Nukuss and Petro-Alexandrovsk on the Khiva frontier; on that of Bokhara, Katykurgan and Samarkand, Uratiube and Khojent; on that of Kashgar, Karakol and Naryn; on the Chinese frontier, Bakhta and Borokhudzyr. In the interior of Russian Turkestan are several fortified places, as at Kazalinsk, Karamakchi, and Tashkent. On the Pacific coast there are fortifications at Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amour, and Vladivostok. All these latter are earthworks, of importance only against the Asiatic neighbours of Russia.

Area and Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the terrestrial part of the globe, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can lay claim to accuracy have yet been made, and

the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, made by the government in recent years, mainly undertaken for purposes of finance or war, serve to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. According to them, the total area of the Empire embraces 8,520,637 English square miles, while the total population numbers 102,682,124, being, on the average, 12 individuals to the square mile. The density of population of European Russia is considerably greater than that of the Asiatic part of the Empire. Russia in Europe (including Poland and Finland), comprising an area of 2,041,402 English square miles, with 86,486,959 inhabitants, has, on the average, 40 individuals to the square mile, while Asiatic Russia, extending over 6,479,235 English square miles, with 16,195,165 inhabitants, has not much more than two individuals to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the details of official estimates,—referring mostly to the year 1882, as regards the whole of European Russia, and mostly to 1878–82, in respect to the Asiatic portion of the Empire—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
1. <i>European Russia:—</i>			Moscow . . .	12,862	2,135,574
Archangel . . .	331,486	299,929	Nijni Novgorod . . .	19,793	1,397,992
Astrakhan . . .	91,333	780,911	Novgorod . . .	47,260	1,107,571
Bessarabia . . .	17,625	1,397,842	Olonetz . . .	57,445	321,223
Courland . . .	10,545	635,887	Orenburg . . .	73,835	1,120,666
Don, Region of the . . .	61,888	1,424,779	Orel . . .	18,028	1,918,342
Ekaterinoslaf . . .	26,150	1,541,428	Penza . . .	14,988	1,402,867
Estonia . . .	7,824	375,908	Perm . . .	128,198	2,520,090
Grodno . . .	14,925	1,226,946	Podolia . . .	16,221	2,242,614
Jaroslav . . .	13,754	1,027,573	Poltava . . .	19,262	2,418,871
Kazan . . .	24,598	1,992,858	Pskoff . . .	17,051	895,713
Kaluga . . .	11,948	1,156,617	Riazan . . .	16,264	1,713,581
Kieff . . .	18,687	2,624,323	Samara . . .	58,316	2,259,631
Kovno . . .	15,690	1,444,614	St. Petersburg . . .	20,750	1,563,250
Kostroma . . .	32,698	1,269,162	Saratoff . . .	32,613	2,044,117
Kursk . . .	17,943	2,308,214	Simbirsk . . .	19,113	1,460,299
Kharkoff . . .	21,047	2,160,263	Smolensk . . .	21,643	1,191,172
Kherson . . .	27,532	1,601,210	Taurida . . .	24,470	931,779
Livonia . . .	18,156	1,149,300	Tamboff . . .	25,703	2,466,828
Minsk . . .	35,292	1,569,342	Tula . . .	11,948	1,327,200
Moghilev . . .	18,560	1,136,814	Tver . . .	25,214	1,644,000
			Tchernigoff . . .	20,239	1,903,471
			Ufa . . .	47,112	1,733,158

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
Vilna . . .	16,413	1,204,746	Baku . . .	15,520	565,000
Vitebsk . . .	17,433	1,201,224	Daghestan . . .	11,459	529,171
Vladimir . . .	18,857	1,352,140	Elizabethtopol . . .	17,051	631,895
Vologda . . .	15,549	1,143,714	Erivan . . .	10,715	577,077
Voronej . . .	25,448	2,401,878	Kars . . .	7,186	162,979
Viatka . . .	59,124	2,774,138	Kutais . . .	13,989	851,173
Volhynia . . .	27,731	2,096,475	Tchernovorsk . . .	2,727	24,520
Internal Water	102,465	—	Tiflis . . .	15,583	717,049
Total, Russian Provinces . . .	1,849,030	77,018,344	Zakataly . . .	1,616	75,000
2. <i>Kingdom of Poland :—</i>			Trans-Caucasia . . .	95,846	4,133,864
Kalish . . .	4,400	774,759	Caucasus, 1882 . . .	184,663	6,449,850
Keletz . . .	2,890	622,842	Trans-Caspian Territory . . .	126,250	141,000
Lomja . . .	4,677	538,588	Akhal-Tekke . . .	5,240	250,000
Lublin . . .	6,506	860,382	Merv . . .	2,150	200,000
Petrokoff . . .	4,720	837,928	Caspian Sea . . .	169,672	—
Plotsk . . .	4,209	538,141	Trans-Caspian region . . .	303,312	591,000
Radom . . .	4,762	644,827	Amoor . . .	173,552	40,533
Sedletz . . .	5,527	622,465	Irkutsk . . .	309,177	388,143
Suwalki . . .	4,847	603,174	Primorskaya, or Maritime Region . . .	731,910	74,000
Warsaw . . .	5,613	1,314,269	Tobolsk . . .	531,959	1,283,168
Total, Poland . . .	48,151	7,357,375	Tomsk . . .	329,024	1,104,904
		Population, Jan. 1883.	Trans-Baikal . . .	240,770	497,760
Abo-Bjorneborg . . .	9,332	352,590	Yakutsk . . .	1,517,063	243,443
Kuopio . . .	16,499	261,811	Yeniseisk . . .	992,832	421,010
Nyland . . .	4,584	208,678	Siberia . . .	4,826,287	4,052,961
St. Michael . . .	8,818	169,695	Zarafehan . . .	19,625	351,897
Tevastehus . . .	8,333	226,941	Semirechinsk . . .	155,290	685,945
Uleaborg . . .	63,954	214,082	Syr-Daria . . .	165,996	1,109,542
Viborg . . .	16,623	309,426	Russian Kulja . . .	4,350	70,000
Wasa . . .	16,078	368,017	Amu-Daria . . .	39,974	222,200
Finland . . .	144,221	2,111,240	Ferganah . . .	28,040	808,000
Total, Euro- pean Russia . . .	2,041,402	86,486,959	Government of Turkestan . . .	413,275	3,247,584
3. <i>Russia in Asia :—</i>			Akmolinsk . . .	210,556	463,347
Kuban . . .	36,503	1,084,531	Semipalatinsk . . .	188,291	538,385
Terek . . .	25,682	624,952			
Stavropol . . .	26,532	606,503			
Northern Cau- casia . . .	88,717	2,315,986			

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
Black Irish Region	9,300	—	Total, Asiatic Russia	6,479,235	16,195,165
Turgai. with Lake Aral	202,183	326,706	Grand total, Russian Empire	8,520,637	102,682,124
Uralsk	141,468	525,332			
Khirgiz Steppes	751,798	1,853,770			
Central Asia	1,165,773	5,101,354			

The oasis of Merv was annexed to Russia in Asia in 1884, the Akhal-Tekke country having been annexed in 1883. In 1884 the province of Batum and the Sukhum district were included in Kutais. The Trans-Caspian region, which is under the Governor of the Caucasus, has been divided into the districts of Mangishlak, Mikhailovsk, and Akhal-Tekke.

According to official returns the total numbers of births, deaths, and marriages in Russia in Europe (except Poland and Finland and Bessarabia) were as follows in each of the years from 1871 to 1878:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1871	3,300,186	2,483,947	667,840	816,239
1872	3,312,993	2,731,429	690,232	581,564
1873	3,494,862	2,441,220	647,945	1,053,642
1874	3,487,863	2,386,749	655,070	1,101,114
1875	3,548,157	2,384,494	669,799	1,163,663
1876	3,549,000	2,443,000	589,614	1,106,000
1877	3,531,000	2,451,000	526,951	1,080,000
1878	3,418,000	2,760,000	664,940	658,000

On the average of these years about 3 per cent of the births were illegitimate.

The following are the statistics for 1880 and 1881:—

	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus
Russia in Europe	3,678,071	2,684,828	725,427	993,243
Poland	294,021	189,514	62,771	104,507
Finland (1881)	74,469	53,777	14,283	20,692
Siberia	180,802	131,793	32,952	49,009

In 1881 the percentage of deaths in Russia in Europe was 32.4 and in the Asiatic dominions 28.4. The maximum morta-

lity was in Perm (42) and in Moscow (40); and the minimum in Astrakhan (18). Of boys only 48 per cent. reach 21 years, and of these 32 per cent. are too weak for military service.

According to official statistics there was in Russia in Europe an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 352,000 in ten years; but the statistics are incomplete, taking no account of the considerable number of emigrants who leave the country without legal authorisation. There is a great current of emigration from Russia in Europe to Siberia, Caucasus, and the government of Orenburg.

The great majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. The following are the populations of the principal towns, mostly according to estimates of 1881-83:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
<i>Russia in Europe—</i>		Elisabetgrad (1883)	51,774	Simferopol (1881)	29,028
St. Petersburg (1881)	929,100	Revel (1881)	50,488	Sevastopol	26,133
Moscow (1882)	751,812	Voronej (1880)	50,100	Ekaterineburg	25,133
Warsaw (1882)	406,261	Vitebsk (1883)	50,033	Åbo (1882)	23,961
Odessa (1882)	217,000	Łódz (1881)	49,592	Kertch	22,449
Riga (1881)	169,329	Kovno (1882)	48,290	Novgorod (1882)	20,599
Kisheneff	130,000	Kronstadt	48,276	<i>Russia in Asia—</i>	
Kieff (1874)	127,251	Kremenceburg (1881)	46,622	Tiflis	104,204
Kasan (1881)	134,700	Helsingfors (1882)	45,919	Tashkent	100,000
Kharkoff (1882)	133,139	Akkermann	45,598	Andijan	43,000
Saratoff (1881)	108,820	Penza (1883)	42,153	Irkutsk	36,117
Kherson (1880)	92,780	Poltava	41,035	Samarcand	36,000
Vilna (1881)	89,560	Mohilev	40,536	Kokand	35,000
Orel	76,600	Bielostok (1882)	39,994	Stavropol	34,915
Rostoff (1881)	70,699	Kaluza (1883)	39,969	Tomsk (1882)	31,295
Nicolaieff	66,335	Tver	39,101	Omsk	30,890
Samara (1879)	63,400	Brest-Litovsk (1882)	38,636	Rijnelaghisk	30,000
Taganrog	63,025	Novo-Cherkask	37,091	Khajent	28,000
Tula (1881)	62,659	Yeletz (1883)	36,678	Yeisk	27,889
Dunaburg (1883)	61,816	Smolensk (1882)	35,830	Ekaterinodar	27,747
Astrakhan	57,704	Orenburg	35,600	Marghelan	26,000
Nijni-Novgorod (1881)	57,530	Lublin	34,972	Shemakha	25,087
Berdicheff	56,980	Perm (1879)	32,316	Nukha	24,922
Jitomir	54,224	Izmail	30,262	Shusha	24,552
Bobruisk (1882)	53,604	Dorpat (1881)	29,727	Maykoj	24,509
Minsk (1882)	53,528			Vladikavkaz	23,776
				Uralsk	20,677
				Alexandropol	20,600

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The population of Russia Proper is composed of three groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White

Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering about 35,000,000, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, Volhynia, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslaf, and Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Mohilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, mostly Slav, there is a great variety of ethnical elements in the general population of the Russian Empire. It is estimated that of the total population of the empire 88 per cent. are Aryan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 'Turanian,' 4 per cent. of Uralo-Altaic Stock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Semitic. Of the Aryan population, $81\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are Slav, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Lithuanian and Lettish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Teutonic, 1 per cent. Græco-Latin. Of the Slavs, $74\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. are Russian, and $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Polish, while of the former, about one-half are 'great Russians.' Of the population of European Russia, $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. are Tartar, $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. Bashkir, and $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Finns. About 40 languages or dialects are spoken in Russia.

Previous to the year 1861, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

	Per cent.
Town lands, railway lands, &c., about	1·4
Crown "	38·5
Lands attached to domains	2·3
" held by peasants	27·4
" " landed gentry and nobility	23·0
" " other proprietors, or not surveyed	20·4
" " Cossacks and nomads of Astrakhan	5·6
" " Bashkirs	1·6

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and more than one-fourth by the peasantry. Thirty-six per cent. of the population are landed proprietors,—23,000,000 of peasants and 320,000 landed gentry and nobility.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Russia with foreign countries is officially divided into trade with Europe and trade with Asia; the former being subdivided into trade through the Baltic ports, through the White Sea

ports, through the Southern ports, and over the European land frontier. The immense extent of the Empire, and its ever-changing limits eastward, make it difficult to obtain exact returns of the aggregate amount of its foreign commerce, which must be partly estimated. According to official statements, the total value of imports in the five years 1878 to 1882 was as follows:—

	Imports			Exports	
	Roubles	£		Roubles	£
1878	595,582,000	59,558,200	1878	618,166,000	61,816,600
1879	587,713,000	58,771,300	1879	627,768,000	62,776,800
1880	622,812,000	62,281,200	1880	498,672,000	49,867,200
1881	517,713,000	51,771,300	1881	506,423,000	50,642,300
1882	566,792,000	56,679,200	1882	617,796,000	61,779,600

The following table shows the value of the commerce of the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) by the three principal routes in 1882:—

Imports	From Europe	From Finland	From Asia	Total
	£	£	£	£
Food material and animals .	12,131,600	239,800	2,497,200	14,868,600
Raw and half-wrought materials	28,041,800	350,500	434,200	28,826,500
Manufactured goods .	11,662,900	967,300	354,000	12,984,300
Total imports .	51,836,300	1,557,600	3,285,400	56,679,300
Exports	To Europe	To Finland	To Asia	Total
	£	£	£	£
Food material and animals .	35,834,400	829,500	310,200	36,974,100
Raw and half-wrought materials	22,520,700	209,200	493,300	23,223,200
Manufactured goods .	717,200	288,800	576,300	1,582,300
Total exports .	59,072,300	1,327,500	1,379,800	61,779,600

In addition, gold and silver were imported to the value of 977,400*l.*, and exported to the value of 8,051,900*l.* The value of the imports of Finland in 1882 was 6,682,177*l.*, and exports 4,794,925*l.*

According to ports the trade was divided as follows in 1882:—Baltic ports (without Finland): Imports, 19,050,000*l.*; exports, 20,504,000*l.* Land frontiers: Imports, 26,873,500*l.*; exports, 18,054,100*l.* Black Sea ports: Imports, 5,830,200*l.*; exports, 19,655,500*l.* White Sea ports: Imports, 82,600*l.*; exports, 853,700*l.*

The four principal articles of import are raw cotton, iron and

other unwrought metals, tea, and manufactured goods and machinery of all kinds, while the staple articles of export are grain, hemp, flax, linseed, and other agricultural produce, and cattle. Of the exports in 1882, one half in value consisted of cereals.

The two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, about 40 per cent. annually come from Germany, and 25 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 32 per cent. each go to Great Britain and Germany, on the average of the ten years 1873 to 1882.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement:—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1874	20,933,391	8,776,468
1875	20,708,901	8,059,524
1876	17,574,488	6,182,838
1877	22,142,422	4,178,641
1878	17,803,852	6,559,482
1879	15,876,585	7,644,629
1880	16,029,695	7,952,226
1881	14,053,221	6,165,077
1882	21,047,722	5,771,847
1883	20,976,182	5,036,614

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1881 to 1883:—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1881	1882	1883
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	11,229,568	13,397,362	13,799,033
Southern „ . .	3,823,653	7,650,360	7,177,149
Total . . .	15,053,221	21,047,722	20,976,182

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1881	1882	1883
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	5,136,124	4,895,489	4,161,718
Southern „ . .	1,028,953	876,358	874,890
Total . . .	6,165,077	5,771,847	5,036,608

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain and flour exports were of an annual

average value of over 8 millions sterling during the five years 1879 to 1883. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1883 were flax, exported to the value of 1,645,468*l.*; wood and timber, 3,077,281*l.*; flax seed, rape, and linseed, exported to the value of 1,807,957*l.*; hemp, exported to the value of 481,096*l.*, and wool 915,763*l.* Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; cordage and twine; oil-seed cake; and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1883 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 716,151*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 625,584*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 260,821*l.*; coal, 718,246*l.*; machinery, 1,042,546*l.*

The quantities of grain and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1879 to 1883, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	10,457,892	8,306,082	6,098,715	11,328,944	15,942,086
Southern „ .	7,965,046	4,891,318	5,620,169	13,936,721	13,564,262
Total .	18,422,938	13,197,400	11,718,884	25,265,665	29,506,348

The declared value of the exports of grain and flour from the northern ports in the year 1883 was 6,102,017*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 5,328,677*l.* Thus, the total value of these exports of Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 11,430,694*l.* in 1883. The total was 10,085,049*l.* in 1877; 8,334,171*l.* in 1878; 7,379,285*l.* in 1879; 5,393,476*l.* in 1880; 4,869,280*l.* in 1881; and 10,935,121*l.* in 1882.

Of the total area of Russia in Europe, 63·6 per cent. is regarded as productive, and 36·4 per cent. unproductive. Of Finland the productive area is 61·2 per cent. Of the total area of European Russia, 38 per cent. is under forest, and 57 per cent. of the area of Finland. The value of the export of timber in 1881 from Russia was 6,600,000*l.*, and from Finland 3,240,000*l.* Of the area of Russia, 21·6 per cent. was under cultivation in 1881, and 2·3 per cent. of Finland. In 1883 the cereal crops (excluding potatoes and oats) of Russia in Europe (exclusive of Finland) amounted to 133,681,000 quarters, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the quantity sown. The total quantity exported in 1882 was 24,802,200, and 28,596,500 in 1883.

In 1883, 139,115 acres were under tobacco, yielding 1,192,000 cwts. of tobacco.

In 1883 Russia in Europe had 19,674,723 horses; and in 1880

21,000,000 horned cattle, 4,500,000 sheep; in 1876, 2,000,000 goats, and 10,374,000 swine. In 1881 the number of horses exported was 23,567; of cattle, 23,822 (47,504 in 1879); of sheep 581,385, and 18,690 tons of wool; of swine, 530,440.

The following table shows the quantities in poods of the leading minerals and metals produced in 1877-81:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Platina	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Steel	Coal	Naphtha	Salt
	Poods	Pds	Pds	Poods	Poods	Poods	In thousands of poods					
1877	2,502	681	105	73,517	282,724	213,931	24,403	16,265	2,703	110,120	12,511	24,952
1878	2,572	699	126	85,281	283,398	214,864	25,473	16,669	5,802	154,084	15,324	47,679
1879	2,632	697	138	82,842	263,588	190,688	26,413	17,101	12,920	178,238	21,476	49,930
1880	2,641	616	180	69,947	267,800	195,518	27,375	17,941	18,761	200,943	21,498	47,572
1881	2,244	576	182	60,218	277,641	211,465	28,662	17,839	17,907	213,258	40,475	50,734

Both coal and iron have still to be imported to a large extent. In 1883 the Russian railways consumed 205,800,000 cubic feet of wood. The coal mines in the Don are yearly extending; in 1883 they occupied 9,608 men and 120 engines, the produce reaching 108,000,000 poods. The Caspian naphtha industry is also extending rapidly; in 1883, 60,000,000 poods of naphtha were extracted, yielding 14,252,626 poods pure oil, besides other products. The number of furnaces in Russia in 1881 was 1,633. There is also considerable iron industry in Finland. The number of persons engaged in the mining and working of minerals was 392,046 in 1880.

The number of manufactories in European Russia (without Finland) in 1881 was 31,947, employing about 813,304 workpeople. Domestic manufacture in many branches of industry is carried on to a very large extent. The total value of the produce of the large factories in 1881 was 123,487,900/. Of spirit from grain and potatoes, 87,210,000 gallons were produced in 1883.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted in the year 1883 of 187 steamers, of 138,291 tons, and 2,155 sailing vessels, of 477,072 tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were engaged in trading to foreign countries, and the remainder coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were about 400 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents. In 1882 13,032 vessels, of 5,000,000 tons, entered, and 13,839, of 4,956,000 tons, cleared the Russian ports, more than half at the Baltic ports, and about one-third at the southern ports; 2,660 of them were British. In the coasting trade 35,083 vessels participated in 1882.

The latest official returns state that on the 1st of January 1883.

the total length of railways in Russia in Europe, inclusive of Finland, open for traffic had increased to 15,274 English miles. During the year 1,032 miles of new railway were sanctioned by the Government. Of the lines open, 13,670 miles belonged to private companies and the remainder to the State. At the same date there were 745 miles of railway in Finland, nearly all belonging to the State.

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the then existing system by 6,500 versts, or 4,333 English miles, which, added to the 2,500 versts, or 1,666 English miles, previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts, or 6,000 English miles. The new network is divided into four classes, according to different degrees of urgency, and the first of these classes will include the Siberian Railway and the seven projected lines in the coal basin of the Don; 2,600 versts, or 1,734 English miles, are assigned to this class, at the head of which has been placed the immense Siberian line, reported as 'most urgent' by a Special Commission on Railways summoned in 1870. It is from a station on this line, probably Tiumen, that the Central Asian line to Tashkend is to take its rise, the continuation of the Orenburg line in that direction having been condemned as impracticable, owing to the inhospitable nature of the country it would have to traverse. The importance of the seven lines for the coalfields of the South is great, as the new railways will traverse this field in every direction, and connect it on one side with the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and on the other with the existing trunk lines of the Empire. A branch of the Siberian railway has been opened between Perin and Ekaterineburg, connecting the chief ironworks of the Ural; it will be continued to Tiumen.

In 1880-81 a railway for military purposes was constructed from Mikhailovsk on the S.E. shore of the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, 142 miles in length; it is now (1885) being extended to Askabad. The railway joining the Black Sea and the Caspian was completed in 1883.

On the 1st of January 1879 there were 45 railway companies existing in the empire. Of this number, 10 had constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; while the remaining 35 were guaranteed—15 to the full amount of their capital, and the other 20 only to a partial extent. The entire sum guaranteed in 1874 by the State in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounted to 51,177,627 roubles. During the years 1878-81 an average of 16,543,000 roubles was paid out of the exchequer to the railway companies. In 1884 the sum of 14,120,000 roubles was assigned for this object, against 13,500,000 in 1883. The charters granted

to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The following table shows the gross receipts, the working expenses, and the net receipts of the Russian railways during each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1872	102,645,916	66,081,549	36,564,367
1873	123,865,140	71,744,096	53,121,044
1874	141,832,016	88,898,896	52,933,120
1875	142,407,860	93,567,772	48,840,088
1876	147,680,041	100,433,474	47,246,567
1877	193,543,161	121,694,392	71,848,769
1878	221,695,767	145,735,692	75,960,075
1879	213,158,392	152,697,910	60,455,482
1880	193,205,931	151,651,092	41,554,839
1881	195,175,698	140,141,630	55,034,068

The gross receipts in 1883 amounted to 233,250,160 roubles.

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year 1878, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,450,288,196 roubles, or 207,184,028*l*. The capital consisted of 135,446,153*l*. in bonds and 71,737,875*l*. in shares. No less than 92,101,350*l*. of the bonds and 9,055,750*l*. of the shares were held by the Government themselves; 48 8–10 per cent. of the whole railway property of the country was therefore held by the Government.

The Post-office in the year 1883 conveyed 135,386,330 letters and post cards, 13,336,180 parcels, and 100,135,831 journals. There were 4,586 post-offices in the empire in 1882. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1882 did not cover the expenditure. In Finland there were 139 post-offices. The number of letters conveyed in 1882 was 3,078,202; parcels, 413,139; journals, 8,069,649.

The length of State telegraph lines in Russia in 1883 was 65,726 English miles, and the length of wire 148,532 English miles. Of the total system, about seven-eighths was the property of the State. There were at the same date 3,171 telegraph offices. The total number of telegrams carried in 1883 was 10,222,664. The receipts of the telegraph office showed, in recent years, a small annual surplus, which is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

With reference to the navigation of the Danube, see *Austria*, p. 30.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Privy Councillor de Staal, accredited July 1, 1884.

Councillor of Embassy.—Prince G. Cantacuzene. *First Secretary*.—Count N. Adlerberg.

Secretaries.—A. Boulatzell; A. Khroupensky.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Buturline.

Naval Attaché.—Vice-Admiral J. Likhatcheff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Sir R. B. D. Morier, K.C.B.; Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, 1865; Chargé d'Affaires, 1866; Chargé d'Affaires at Stuttgart, 1871; Munich, 1872; Envoy and Minister to Portugal, 1876-81; Spain, 1881-4. Appointed Ambassador to Russia, December, 1884.

Secretaries.—J. G. Kennedy; C. F. F. Adam; G. E. Welby; E. Thornton; J. B. Whitehead.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Chenevix Trench.

Consul and Interpreter.—J. Michell.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 17·9961 grammes (86·8 per cent. of its weight) of fine silver. It is equal to 3s. 2·054*d*. (3 fr. 99·14 centimes). The golden half-imperial weighs 6·544041 grammes, and contains 5·998704 grammes of fine gold. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble, of nominal value), the paper rouble being discounted at 24*d*. to 26*d*.—that is, about 10 roubles to the pound sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>)	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·6629).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arsheens</i>)	= 7 feet.
1 <i>Arsheen</i> (16 <i>vershok</i>)	= 28 inches.
1 <i>Square verst</i>	= 0·43941 square mile.
1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolstniks</i> = 32 <i>lot</i>)	= $\frac{9}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lbs.)
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	{ = 36lbs. English. = 0·32244 cwt.
63 <i>Poods</i>	= 1 ton.
1 <i>Ship Last</i>	= about 2 tons (1·8900).
1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shtaffs</i>)	= 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons (2·707).
1 <i>Tchetvert</i> (8 <i>tchetverits</i>)	= 5·77 imperial bushels, or $\frac{7}{10}$ imperial quarter (0·72186).

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

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SERVIA.

(KNJAŽESTVO SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Milan I., King of Servia, born August 10-22, 1854, the son of Milos Obrenović, grandson of Jefrem, half-brother of Prince Milos. Succeeded to the throne, as Prince Milan Obrenović IV., by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenović III., June 10, 1868. Crowned Prince at Belgrade, and assumed the government, August 22, 1872; proclaimed King, March 6, 1882; married October 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Guard. Offspring of the union is a son, Alexander, born August 14, 1876.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorović Obrenović, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 12, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Prince Milan Obrenović II. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenović was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (now King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of Servia, proclaimed by the Great National Assembly, June 29, 1869, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of eight ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupština.' The 'Savjet,' or Senate, is a body with functions intermediate between the King's ministerial council and

the National Assembly, resembling very much the French Conseil d'Etat. It consists of 15 members, nominated by the King for life, and examines and elaborates the projects of laws, and authorises extraordinary loans for the municipalities. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly, which is renewed every three years, consists (1884) of 178 members, three-fourths of whom are elected by the nation, and one-fourth by the king. No military man may be member of the Assembly, or vote in elections. Besides this there is the Great National Assembly, which has four times the elected members of the ordinary (536), and is called when required to decide on vital and constitutional questions. It has no king's deputies. Every tax-paying Servian is eligible as elector, and as deputy all who pay not less than 30 francs taxes per annum, and who are past thirty years of age.

Church and Education.

The religion of Servia is the Greek Orthodox, but it is independent of the Patriarch at Constantinople. There are 5,000 Roman Catholics, chiefly subjects of Austria-Hungary, with about 500 Protestants and about 4,000 Jews.

Servia is divided into five dioceses, the bishops of these, with the metropolitan at Belgrade, forming the Church Synod. This synod for the election of the metropolitan is assisted by lay members, drawn from the National Assembly and lay tribunals. In Servia there are 498 churches, 26 chapels, and 52 monasteries, with 1,099 persons in holy orders, 125 of whom are monks.

The High School or Servian University has three faculties: philosophy, law, and technics, with 29 professors, and 158 students in 1883. There are two normal schools at Belgrade and one at Nisch, with 19 teachers and 167 students. Of grammar schools (gymnasias) there are three, with 53 teachers and 1,176 students. Besides these there are 18 lower grammar schools with 122 teachers and 2,205 students; besides several art, engineering, and trade schools, with 32 teachers and 393 students. Of common schools there are 616, 876 teachers and about 40,000 pupils, only one-eighth of whom are females.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue of Servia is derived chiefly from direct imposts, including a general capitation tax, classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, and which is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes. The budget for 1883-4 is as follows:—Revenue, 1,494,600*l.*, expenditure, 1,491,646*l.*, showing 2,954*l.* surplus. The estimate for 1884-5 is: revenue, 1,840,000*l.*; expenditure, 1,838,745*l.*; sur-

plus, 1,255*l.* The increase of revenue is to be derived from a new system of taxation according to income, and is to be applied to the construction of railways, the reorganisation of the army, and the payment of interest on a new 5 per cent. State loan of 1,500,000*l.* sterling. The national debt of Servia is as follows (Dec. 1884):—5 per cent. amortised railway loans for 50 years, 4,000,000*l.*; lottery loan, 1,000,000*l.*; agrarian loan and Russian loan, 500,000*l.*; new State loan, 1,500,000*l.*; total, 7,000,000*l.* The interest and expenses on the debt is 334,000*l.* in the budget for 1884, and 463,353*l.* for 1885.

The King is Commander-in-Chief of the army. It is divided into three classes. The first, the standing army and its reserves, from 20 to 30 years of age; the second class is composed of those who have served in the active army, from 30 to 37 years of age; the third class, from 30 to 50 years of age, only called on under extraordinary necessity. The first-class has 5 divisions, 1 active; the second, 5 divisions; the third, 60 battalions; and each of these has its assigned district. Every male of 20 years is obliged to serve in these classes—with few exceptions. After two years' service in the active army they pass into the reserve of the first class. Reserves of the first class have 30 days' service annually, and the second class is called up for 8 days annually. The standing cadre of the army consists of 15 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 20 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 1 fortress half battalion, 1 pioneers battalion, 1 pontooneers half battalion, 5 sanitary companies, 5 transport squadrons, and 1 Pyrotechnic company. The battalions are in 5 regiments, and every territorial division has thus 1 regiment. Every division has also 1 regiment of 4 field batteries. All the batteries have 6 guns. The strength of the standing cadre is about 18,000 men. On active footing the cadre is augmented by its first class reserve, and thus raised to a strength of 100,000 men. The strength of the second class is 55,000 men. The third class has 12 battalions in each division and has also a strength of about 55,000 men. This whole army of three classes, numbering together 210,000 men, is always in whole or in part on either a peace footing, an extraordinary footing, or on a war footing, and either class is available for active service as required for the defence of the country when called on by the Royal ukase in conformity with the law. Officers 900; guns about 350. A gendarme force of about 800 strong has been distributed throughout the country since 1883.

Population and Commerce.

Servia has an area of 18,800 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,865,683 in December 1883. The marriages in 1883

were 21,991; births, 86,434; deaths, 42,006; excess, 44,428. The inhabitants are almost entirely Slav, the Turkish population on the territory (4,250 square miles) acquired from Turkey by the Berlin Treaty having rapidly diminished; though there are still (December, 1884) 10,000 Ottoman subjects in Serbia. The gipsy population (27,289), it is stated, is turning to the cultivation of the land on the advantageous terms offered to them by the Government. The capital of the country is Belgrade, with a population of 37,500 in 1884; Nish, 12,801. The State is divided into 21 counties.

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 15,355 in 1880, to 36,836 in 1881, and to 38,565 in 1882.

The following table, compiled by the British Consul at Belgrade, gives the value of the trade of Serbia by the different frontiers in 1882:—

	Imports	Exports	In transit
	£	£	£
Austro-Hungarian.	1,581,434	1,489,449	6,724
Turkish . . .	42,192	65,847	2,519
Roumanian . . .	81,311	88,483	208
Bulgarian . . .	64,991	120,084	7,311
	1,769,928	1,763,863	16,762

Taking into account the value of the smuggled goods, the real value of Servian imports is probably 2,000,000*l*.

The chief article of export is live animals (43 per cent. of total), particularly pigs, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles. Large quantities of cereals, hides, and prunes are also exported; exports of grain and wine are on the increase. The chief imports are sugar, salt, cotton goods, and other textiles, iron manufactures, cattle and horses, and petroleum. In the Board of Trade returns, the commerce of Serbia with Great Britain is returned as nil; but a British Consular Report for 1883 gives the value of the total imports from England at 400,000*l*. A law of 1883 authorised the opening of a national bank with a capital of 800,000*l*. A railway from Belgrade to Vranja is being constructed, to be joined with the Salonica railway; in December 1884 there were 200 miles of railway from Belgrade to the interior. There are 1,410 miles of telegraph, with 68 stations.

Of the total area 4,200,000 acres (about one-third) are under cultivation, maize and wheat being the chief crops. The land is divided up into small farms, varying mostly from 10 to 30 acres; there being altogether 1,750,000 persons occupied in agriculture. In 1882 the live stock was estimated at 1,067,940 swine, 122,500 horses, 826,550 cattle, 3,620,750 sheep, 725,700 goats. Serbia is stated to

be rich in minerals, coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, &c., but as yet little developed.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—M. Chedomille Mijatovich, appointed Aug. 31, 1884.

Consul-General.—James George Cotton Minchin.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Minister Resident.—

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Servia accepted by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc; the gold Milan to French gold pieces of 20 francs; there are also silver coins of 50 centimes (para), and copper and nickel coins of 20, 10, and 5 centimes.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) are in practical use only since the commencement of 1883; the old Turkish and Austrain weights and measures still lingering in districts at some distance from Belgrade and railway line.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning King.

Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857, the son of Queen Isabel and of the Infante Francisco; proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, December 31, 1874; assumed the government, January 9, 1875; married January 23, 1878, to Princess Maria-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier; widower, June 26, 1878; married, in second nuptials, Nov. 29, 1879, to Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria, born July 21, 1858. Offspring of the second union are two daughters: 1. Maria-de-las-Mercedes, born September 11, 1880; 2. Maria Teresa, born November 12, 1882.

Sisters of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, born Dec. 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, Nov. 26, 1871.

II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864.

Parents of the King.

Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, Sept. 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, Nov. 8, 1843; exiled Sept. 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the King.

Infanta *Luisa*, born Jan. 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married Oct. 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Isabelle, born Sept. 21, 1848; married May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born Feb. 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.

Infante Don *Carlos* Maria-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married, Feb. 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter

of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes in June 1876, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen was fixed by the Cortes, in December 1879, at 450,000 pesetas, or 18,000*l.*, with a jointure of 250,000 pesetas, or 10,000*l.*, in case of widowhood. The parents of the King, ex-queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*, and the four infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic' .	1512	Fernando VII., restored .	1814
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Isabel II.	1833
Carlos I.	1516	Provisional Government .	1868
Felipe II.	1556	Marshal Serrano, Regent .	1869
Felipe III.	1598		
Felipe IV.	1621	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Carlos II.	1665	Amadeo	1870
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Republic.</i>	
Felipe V.	1700	Executive of the Cortes .	1873
Fernando VI.	1746	Marshal Serrano, President .	1874
Carlos III.	1759		
Carlos IV.	1788	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando VII.	1808	Alfonso XII.	1875
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>			
Joseph Bonaparte	1808		

The average reign of the thirteen monarchs of Spain, from King Fernando V. to King Alfonso XII., filling a period of nearly three centuries and three-quarters, was twenty-seven years.

Government and Constitution.

The present constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 79 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators—first, Senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life Senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180;

and thirdly, 180 Senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c., and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino. The elective Senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. Electors must be registered, 25 years of age, have paid 1*l.* per annum land tax for one year, or 2*l.* industrial tax for two years; members of certain learned academies, members of chapters, and priests and curates, public officials with a salary of 80*l.*, pensioned civil servants, retired officers, professors, and certain other classes have a right to vote. At the election of 1879 there were 942,215 electors, or 1 elector to every 17 of the population. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the Island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants, paying 125 pesetas, or 5*l.*, annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted, who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. Deputies to the number of 88 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 26 large districts, in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The King has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The King appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own officials. The King and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry

any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of Alfonso XII. become extinct the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Ferdinando VII., ‘unless they have been excluded.’ If all the lines become extinct ‘the nation will elect its monarch.’

The executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, appointed January 18, 1884, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Señor Canovas del Castillo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Señor J. de Elduayen, Marquis del Pazo de la Merced.

Minister of Finance.—Señor Cos-Gayon.

Minister of the Interior.—Señor Romero y Robledo.

Minister of Justice.—Señor Francisco Silvela.

Minister of Public Works and Instruction, Commerce and Agriculture.—Señor Pidal y Mon.

Minister of War.—Marshal Quesada y Matheus, Marquis de Miravalles.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Antequera.

Minister of the Colonies.—Count Tejada de Valdosera.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to thirty-nine Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos, the half elected every two years, the members appointing the Alcalde, executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the king. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputacion provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comission provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except 6,654 Protestants, 4,021 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 other religions, and 13,175 not stated. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

It was found at the general census of 1877, that of the population above 12 years of age, 2,683,320 males, and 4,531,217 females, or 7,214,537 in all, 60 per cent. of the adult population could not read. There has been little progress in this respect during the last forty years. By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained; education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. Compulsion has never been enforced; and partly from political causes and partly from the wretched pay of most of the elementary teachers (10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum), education is very inefficient. In 1881, however, several improvements were introduced. Under the Minister of Public Works there is a Director-General of Public Instruction, with a Council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectorial districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the Municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being 950,000*l.* Most of the children are educated free. In 1880 there were 23,132 public, and 6,696 private primary schools, or 1 for every 560 inhabitants, including 1,100 public and private schools for adults and Sunday schools. In 1880 there were

1,769,456 pupils on the books, the attendance being 1,295,254. Secondary education is conducted in 'Institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education is inefficient. These Institutions prepare for the Universities, of which there are ten, attended in 1883 by 15,732 students—viz., medicine, 6,659, law, 5,917, pharmacy, 1,915, science, 680, philosophy, 561. The fees largely cover the expense of the universities. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1882–83 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was only 304,708*l*.

In 1876 the number of places of worship and schools of Spanish Protestants were as follows:—53 places of worship; 90 schools, enrolled members 2,500, and 8,000 attendants at service on Sundays at the various chapels; 3,000 children. The poorest receive Protestant education.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom published since the year 1870–71, but only budget estimates. There are, indeed, accounts of public revenue and expenditure published monthly; but the public accounts have not been approved by Parliament since 1865–67; and the *Tribunal de Cuentas* has not audited the accounts later than 1868–69. According to official returns, the following were the estimated ordinary revenue and expenditure for the financial years from 1877–8 to 1883–4:—

Financial years	Revenue		Total Expenditure	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1878–79	750,630,202	30,025,208	753,177,865	30,127,114
1879–80	778,478,388	31,139,135	806,590,940	32,263,638
1880–81	791,650,792	31,666,031	836,651,193	33,466,047
1881–82	787,323,008	31,492,920	814,614,973	32,584,598
1882–83	780,999,225	31,239,769	789,327,090	31,573,083
1883–84	802,376,886	32,095,075	801,324,976	32,053,999

The following are the budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1885:—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Pesetas		Pesetas
Taxes on land, trade, salt, &c.	131,479,000	Civil list	9,800,000
Taxes on government salaries, &c.	264,969,000	Cortes	1,948,785
Customs	137,958,000	Public debt	274,060,364
Registration, stamps and monopolies	261,290,000	Indemnities and pensions	49,097,464
Revenue from national property	30,420,420	Ministry of President of Council and Ministry of State	1,101,709
Treasury receipts	54,215,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,677,174
		Ministry of Justice	55,516,588
		" " War	131,372,145
		" " Marine	37,332,690
		" " Interior	46,301,047
		" " Public Works	105,695,407
		" " Finance	20,056,903
		Expense of collecting taxes	141,742,000
Total	880,331,420	Total	880,306,937
	£35,213,256		£35,212,277

The most important taxes are those on land, 6,640,000*l.* in 1884–85, and on articles of consumption, 3,400,000*l.*; the tobacco monopoly was estimated to yield 5,480,000*l.* in 1884–5.

The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871–72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only 'by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' The finances of Spain have never been in a satisfactory condition. In October 1881, the Minister of Finance spoke in strong terms of the mismanagement of his predecessors, and proposed a new basis of financial administration, by which to rectify past deficiencies and secure a surplus in the future. Efforts were made again, in preparing the budget for 1883–84, to adopt extraordinary means to increase the revenue. In 1884–85 the revenue to be obtained from national property was more than double what it was in the previous year.

The large and constantly increasing annual deficits, dating from the reign of Queen Isabel, were covered, partly, by loans, partly by extraordinary taxation—such as 'exemptions from military service,' figuring in the budget of 1874–75,—and partly by the sale of national property, formerly belonging to churches, convents, hospitals, and monasteries. The national and church property of

Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1859, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large amount. On January 1, 1881, the total Spanish debt was estimated to amount to 512,000,000*l.*

It was admitted by successive ministers of finance in recent years that Spain was absolutely unable to pay interest on its debt in the existing state of things, ruined both by a costly and wasteful civil war, and desperate and equally costly efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. In a report of the Government of the King Alfonso XII., dated July 1875, it was stated that not any of the national creditors could hope to be satisfied 'without having recourse to credit operations at an enormous rate of interest, which in a short time doubles the original debt.' It was arranged in 1881-2 that the bulk of the Spanish debt should be converted into a new series of 4 per cents. The external debt is thus reduced (1884) to a capital of 77,193,596*l.* at 4 per cent.; the redeemable internal debt reduced to a capital of 72,000,000*l.* new internal 4 per cents.; and the perpetual internal to a capital of 77,749,600*l.*, also at 4 per cent. There are besides, 3,598,475*l.* at 2 per cent.; 2,318,100*l.* 5 per cent. quicksilver bonds; the 5 per cent. consolidated due to the United States, 120,000*l.*; the 3 per cent. due to Denmark, 120,000*l.*; and the 3 per cent. securities and guarantees. The total capital of the debt is thus reduced to 233,099,771*l.* Under the new adjustment the annual interest would be 9,500,000*l.*, equal to about 11*s.* per head of the population. In the budget of 1884-5 the total charge of the debt is 10,962,414*l.*, one-third of the total expenditure and nearly one-half the value of the exports. In addition to this, the State has incurred obligations in respect to the island of Cuba estimated at over 10,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France, and by subsequent laws in 1877, 1878, and 1882. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of about 60*l.* any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of *depôt* battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 400,000 men. The strength of the permanent army of the Peninsula for 1884–85 was framed at 93,638 men, besides 20,000 officers; while for Cuba the number was 22,457; Porto Rico, 3,176; and the Philippines, 8,256. Of the infantry of the permanent army there are 140 battalions, of the cavalry 24 regiments; 9 regiments of field and 3 of mountain artillery, besides 10 battalions of foot artillery. Of engineers there are 5 regiments of 2 battalions, and a special service corps. On the war-footing the artillery would have 85 batteries, with 510 guns in all. There are besides 13 battalions of fortress artillery. The Civic Guard consists of 16 regiments with 15,380 men. On the staff are 406 generals and 133 reserve generals.

For military purposes the kingdom, with the islands, is divided into fourteen districts, or '*capitanias generales*,' at the head of each of which stands a '*captain-general*.' It is further subdivided into 140 territorial divisions for infantry, in each of which is a regimental *depôt*; for the cavalry there are 24 districts, and 6 for artillery.

The navy consisted in 1884 of—First class, 5 ironclad frigates; 60 guns; 7 screw frigates, 166 guns; 6 cruisers (including 3 building), 48 guns. Second class, 6 cruisers (2 building), 18 guns; 4 paddle and 5 screw steamers, 30 guns; 2 troopships, 7 guns. Third class, 1 ironclad monitor, 3 guns; 1 floating battery, 5 guns; 15 screw and 15 paddle steamers, 37 guns; 152 screw gunboats, 63 guns. There are besides 7 torpedo boats and 4 building, besides various tugs, *depôt* and school ships, and small craft.

The armour-clad ships of the Spanish navy were constructed in England and in France. The largest of them, the *Vitoria*, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company.

The dimensions of the ship are, in length, 316 ft.; in breadth, 57 ft.; and in depth, 38 ft.; while the displacement is 7,200 tons. The *Vitoria* carries four 12-ton, three 9-ton, and twelve 7-ton guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plates and 10-in. teak; the engines, of 5,000-horse power, are of the same type as those of the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*. Next to the *Vitoria* in size is the *Numancia*, constructed at Marseilles, France. The *Numancia* is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet. The *Numancia* is encased by 5-in. plates, and has an armament of six 18-ton, three 9-ton, and sixteen 7-ton Armstrong guns, broadside battery. Next in rank after the *Numancia* stand the *Zaragoza*, the *Mendez Nunez* (unserviceable), and the *Sagunto*. The other ironclads are the *Puycerda* and *Duque de Tetuan*, with 4-inch armour, carrying from three to ten guns.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, thirty-five in number, all of the same size, 107ft. long, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and drawing about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers, and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1884, by 14,000 sailors and 7,033 marines, and commanded by one admiral, 20 vice- and rear-admirals, and 653 commissioned officers of various grades. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places:—On the North and North-West coast, Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages, and the military ports of Santoña and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilbao and Vitoria; in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Muzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Girona, Olot, Cartelfollit, Figueras; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Malaga, Almeria, Carthagena, and Alicante; on the Ebro are Logroño, Tudela, Saragossa, Mequinenza, and Tortosa; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque and Badajoz; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

Area and Population.

The last general enumeration of the population took place on the 31st December 1877, the returns showing that at that date the kingdom, including the Balearic and Canary Islands—'Baleares' and 'Canárias,' each considered a province—and the small strip of territory in North Africa, facing Gibraltar, had an area of 197,767 square miles, and a total population of 16,634,345, comprising 8,134,331 males and 8,500,014 females. The legal population as distinct from the population present was returned at 16,753,591, of whom 8,253,293 were males and 8,500,298 females. The area of Continental Spain is 191,100 square miles, and its population 16,061,859. An estimate for June 1883 gives the total population as 16,858,721. The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the kingdom is divided, according to the census of December 31, 1877:—

Provinces	Area in Square Miles	Total Population	Provinces	Area in Square Miles	Total Population
Alava . . .	1,205	93,538	Logroño . . .	1,945	174,425
Albacete . . .	5,972	219,058	Lugo . . .	3,787	410,810
Alicante . . .	2,098	411,565	Madrid . . .	2,997	594,194
Almeria . . .	3,302	349,076	Málaga . . .	2,824	500,322
Avila . . .	2,981	180,436	Múrcia . . .	4,478	451,611
Badajoz . . .	8,687	432,809	Navarra . . .	6,046	304,184
Baleares . . .	1,860	289,035	Orense . . .	2,739	388,835
Barcelona . . .	2,985	836,887	Oviedo . . .	4,091	576,352
Burgos . . .	5,650	332,625	Palencia . . .	3,126	180,771
Cáceres . . .	8,013	306,594	Pontevedra . . .	1,739	451,946
Cádiz . . .	2,809	429,206	Salamanca . . .	4,940	285,695
Canárias . . .	2,808	280,974	Santander . . .	2,113	235,299
Castellon de la Plana . . .	2,446	283,981	Segovia . . .	2,714	150,052
Ciudad-Real . . .	7,840	260,358	Serilla . . .	5,295	506,812
Córdoba . . .	5,190	385,482	Soria . . .	3,836	153,652
Coruña . . .	3,079	596,436	Tarragona . . .	2,451	330,105
Cuenca . . .	6,725	236,253	Teruel . . .	5,491	242,165
Gerona . . .	2,272	299,702	Toledo . . .	5,586	335,038
Granada . . .	4,937	479,066	Valencia . . .	4,352	679,046
Guadalajara . . .	4,870	201,288	Valladolid . . .	3,043	247,458
Guipuzcoa . . .	728	167,207	Vizcaya . . .	849	189,954
Huelva . . .	4,122	210,447	Zamora . . .	4,135	249,720
Huesca . . .	5,878	252,239	Zaragoza . . .	6,607	400,587
Jaén . . .	5,184	423,025	Centá and Pre-sidios, N. Africa		2,476
Leon . . .	6,167	350,210			
Lérida . . .	4,775	285,339	Total . . .	197,767	16,634,345

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain are natives of the country, the aliens being less numerous than in any other state of Europe. According to the census returns of December 31, 1877, there were at that date only 26,834 resident foreigners—'extran-geros residentes'—the mass of them in four provinces, namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Spaniards are a mixture of Celts, Latins, Goths, Vandals, Moors, and Arabs. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Morescoes in the South; 50,000 gipsies; and a very few Jews.

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1789, the population was calculated to number 10,061,480; in 1820 it was 11,000,000, and in 1828 it was stated to be 13,698,029. At a census taken in 1846, the population was found to be 12,168,774, and it was at the census of 1860, 15,658,531. At the census of 1877 the population amounted to 16,625,860, being an increase of 967,329 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about '35 per cent. per annum. At the end of 1883 the population was estimated at 17,034,915. The average density of the population is 85 per square mile; the greatest density is in the province of Barcelona, where it is 280, and 260 in Pontevedra; while it is higher than 200 per square mile in Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa; in several provinces it is only between 50 and 70 per square mile, falling to about 32 in Ciudad Real.

The births in Spain in 1882 were 493,817 (6·15 per cent. illegitimate), and deaths 435,477: surplus 58,340.

There were at the census of December 31, 1877, 14 towns in Spain with a population of over 50,000. The following is a list of these towns, with the number of their inhabitants:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	397,816	Carthagená . .	75,908
Barcelona . .	248,943	Cádiz . .	65,028
Valencia . .	143,861	Jerez de la Fron- tera . .	64,533
Sevilla . .	134,318	Palma . .	58,224
Malaga . .	115,882	Lorca . .	52,934
Murcia . .	91,805	Valladolid . .	52,206
Zaragoza . .	84,575		
Granada . .	76,005		

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from

200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Spain were as follows in each of the five years 1878 to 1882 :—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1878	541,183,774	21,647,350	479,878,207	19,195,128
1879	604,947,481	24,197,919	528,198,542	21,127,941
1880	712,046,313	28,481,852	642,968,179	25,718,727
1881	650,000,000	26,000,000	671,000,000	26,840,000
1882	614,750,000	24,590,000	642,250,000	25,690,000

The leading imports in 1882 were as follows :—

	£		£
Grain	3,780,000	Machinery	1,320,000
Cotton and cotton goods	3,670,000	Sugar	1,080,000
Other textures	2,470,000	Iron and ironwares	1,080,000
Brandy	1,770,000	Coal	840,000
Timber	1,420,000		

The chief exports were :—

	£		£
Wine	11,880,000	Olive oil	510,000
Metals and minerals	7,600,000	Cork	520,000
Fruits	2,350,000		

Among the importing countries, Great Britain and France stand first : but in exports, the former holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain	Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£		£	£
1874	8,641,639	4,064,231	1879	8,398,776	2,940,188
1875	8,660,953	3,430,343	1880	10,699,936	3,222,022
1876	8,763,146	3,992,365	1881	10,027,505	3,654,608
1877	10,842,097	3,636,915	1882	11,488,256	3,669,618
1878	9,115,394	3,219,926	1883	11,623,663	3,785,034

One of the principal articles of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine, although there has been a considerable falling off in recent years. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Quantities	Value	Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£		Gallons	£
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783	1879	5,059,819	1,432,484
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127	1880	5,395,164	1,477,777
1876	6,895,116	2,076,538	1881	4,964,015	1,339,973
1877	6,803,794	2,017,112	1882	5,025,903	1,309,209
1878	5,714,948	1,634,669	1883	4,730,818	1,202,186

The following table exhibits the quantities and values of the total wine imports into the United Kingdom for 1874–83 :—

Years	Quantities	Value	Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£		Gallons	£
1874	18,234,972	6,863,465	1879	15,162,857	5,365,250
1875	18,429,305	6,801,015	1880	17,385,496	6,465,944
1876	19,950,723	6,993,399	1881	16,297,033	5,651,107
1877	19,568,807	7,138,966	1882	15,715,813	5,458,923
1878	16,452,538	5,988,685	1883	15,559,795	5,451,953

Thus Spain contributes about one-third of the average quantity and value. Besides wine, the following were the leading exports from Spain to the United Kingdom in 1883 :—

	£		£
Fruits	2,609,597	Iron and copper pyrites	1,041,839
Iron ore	2,496,783	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	1,040,102
Lead	1,056,965	Oxen and bulls . . .	438,098

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 335,503*l.* in 1883; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 569,941*l.*; coals, of the value of 629,850*l.*; machinery, 460,814*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 333,570*l.* in 1883.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive, over 20·4 as unproductive, though only 34 per cent. of the area is under cultivation. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, and potatoes are the leading crops, and a considerable quantity of wheat flour is exported, to the amount of 500,000*l.* in 1882. The vine is the most important culture (3·7 per cent. of the whole area), while large quantities of oranges (377,462*l.* in 1881), raisins (933,217*l.* in 1881), nuts and olives (863,950*l.* of oil in 1881) are exported. Of animals, mules and asses and sheep are important; there were 890,982 asses, and

941,653 mules in 1878; in the same year there were 2,353,247 cattle, 16,939,288 sheep, 2,348,602 swine, and 3,813,000 goats. In 1880 12,000 cwt. and in 1882 21,000 cwt. of wool was imported, and 62,000 and 39,000 exported.

Lead, iron, and copper are the most important minerals; in 1881 the export of lead was valued at 2,109,704*l.*; of iron ore, 1,514,000*l.*; of copper ore, 1,304,968*l.* The bulk of these ores go to Great Britain.

The total value of cereal products in 1878 was estimated at 81,680,000*l.*; of wines, brandy and olive oil 39,452,000*l.*; of animals and animal products 23,840,000*l.*; and of all agricultural products 138,012,000*l.* The value of mining products and metal works was 5,600,000*l.*; of cotton manufactures 9,200,000*l.*; woollen manufactures 9,000,000*l.*; of all industrial products 40,060,000*l.*

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1884, of 1,826 vessels, of a total burthen of 508,879 tons, comprising 282 steamers, of 200,100 tons. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,975 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 81,696 tons.

In 1882 there entered 19,565 vessels of 2,681,569 tons, and cleared 19,925 of 6,234,833 tons.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1884, was 8,251 kilometres, or 5,157 English miles; and 2,795 kilometres, or 1,747 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession. During the reign of Alfonso alone 1,075 miles of new lines have been opened. For the lines in construction in 1883 the subvention of the State amounts to 9,470,830*l.* The total subventions to the railway companies by the State up to the end of 1880 amounted to 26,000,000*l.* For the year 1880 the total receipts of the Spanish railways amounted to 5,568,741*l.*, and the working expenses to 2,452,531*l.*

The Post-office carried 111,031,742 letters, post cards, and samples in the year 1882-3. There were 2,699 post-offices in 1883.

The length of lines of state telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1883 was 17,173 kilometres, or 10,733 English miles, and the length of wire 41,850 kilometres, or 26,160 English miles. In the year

1883, the total number of telegraph messages was 3,019,831, one-fourth of the whole international, and one-fifth of the remaining number administrative despatches.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, a small strip of territory in Northern Africa, and another strip on the west coast of Morocco. The total area of these possessions is 163,876 English square miles. The total population, according to the census returns mostly for 1877-82, numbered 7,991,894. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba	43,220	1,521,684
Porto Rico	3,550	754,313
Total, America	46,770	2,275,997
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	114,326	5,561,232
Sooloo	950	75,000
Caroline Island and Palaos	560	36,000
Marian Islands	420	8,665
Total, Asia	116,256	5,680,897
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Fernando Po, Annabon, Coresco, Elobey, San Juan	850	35,000
Total Possessions	163,876	7,991,894

The population of Cuba in 1877 was distributed as follows:—Spaniards, 977,992; foreign whites, 10,632; Chinese, 43,811; negroes, 489,249. The number of slaves from 1870 to 1877 decreased by 136,000. But the total number of inhabitants also decreased by 20,500 during the same period.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873, while a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba was laid before the Cortes in November 1879, supported by the government. The bill provides that on the promulgation of the law embodying it, all slaves from 55 and upwards shall become free.

Slaves from 50 to 55 were to be liberated on September 17, 1880; from 45 to 50, in September 1882; from 40 to 45, in 1884; from 35 to 40, in 1886; and from 30 to 35, in 1888. Those under 30 will be emancipated in 1890. From the middle of 1880 to the middle of 1883, 28,055 slaves were freed under this law; according to a report of 1883 there were then only 137,500 slaves in Cuba. From 1880 a sum of 100,000 piastres was to be annually set apart in the Cuban budget for defraying the expense of the emancipation of the slaves, the price to be paid to the owners being fixed at 350 piastres for each slave.

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the S.E. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets. The capital Havanna has 25,000 inhabitants. In Cuba and Porto Rico there are 3,300 miles of telegraph, and in Cuba about 900 miles of railway. Education was made obligatory in Cuba in 1880, and in 1882 34,813 children were attending school.

The total exports from the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto-Rico, to the United Kingdom in 1883 were of the value of 1,079,494*l.*; and the imports of British produce, of 2,246,305*l.*

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 922,661*l.* in 1878; 2,299,764*l.* in 1879; 770,673*l.* in 1880; 529,280*l.* in 1881; 714,124*l.* in 1882; and 354,595*l.* in 1883. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco and cigars, the value amounting to 967,258*l.* in 1883. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 892,919*l.*, and the latter of 389,526*l.* in 1883.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1883 were of the value of 1,670,076*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 1,216,904*l.* The chief articles of exports to Great Britain in 1883 were unrefined sugar, of the value of 746,190*l.*, and hemp, of 747,597*l.* Of the British imports in 1883 the value of 812,320*l.*, or about two-thirds, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been in a very fluctuating condition for a number of years. The capital of the Philippines, Manilla, has 270,000 inhabitants (1880); there are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, accredited March 31, 1875.

Secretary.—P. J. de Zulueta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Francis Clare Ford, C.B., C.M.G., Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1879–81; to Greece, 1881–4. Appointed to Madrid, Dec. 15, 1884.

Secretaries.—E. D. V. Fane; M. W. E. de Bunsen; A. H. Hardinge.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Real</i>	= 100 <i>Centimes</i>	=	Approximate value, 100	= £1 sterling.
„ <i>Peseta</i>	= 4 <i>Reales</i>	=	„ 25.22½	= £1 „
„ <i>Escudo</i>	= 10 <i>Reales</i>	=	„ 10	= £1 „

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the metre becoming the metro, the litre the litro, the gramme the gramo, and the are the area. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	101.4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.014 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	for wine	.	=	3½ imperial gallons.
„	{	„ oil	.	=	2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	=	1.09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; and Prince *Carl*, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884.

II. Prince *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

IV. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Eugenia*, born April 24, 1830.

Niece of the King.

Princess *Lovisa*, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,338,000 kronor, or 74,333*l.*, from Sweden, and 433,922 kronor, or 24,106*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with

the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>		<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Gustaf I.	1521	Fredrik	1720
Eric XIV.	1560	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Johan III.	1568	Adolf Fredrik	1751
Sigismund	1592	Gustaf III.	1771
Carl IX.	1599	Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Gustaf II. Adolf	1611	Carl XIII.	1809
Christina	1632	<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>	
<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>		Carl XIV.	1818
Carl X.	1654	Oscar I.	1844
Carl XI.	1660	Carl XV.	1859
Carl XII.	1697	Oscar II.	1872
Ulrika Eleonora	1718		

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the newly-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Rikts-act, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects, that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists (1885) of 139 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population, on the basis of the population for 1883. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping. The number of electors for the provincial and municipal assemblies is about 370,000, or 11 per cent. of the total population, and the number of electors to the First Chamber, 2,241, or .049 of the population—.046 representing the provinces, and .085 the cities. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 216 members, of whom 69 are elected by the towns and 147 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a

period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1881 was 281,163, or 6·2 of the population; only 66,591, or 23·7 of the electors actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows:—

1. Oscar R. *Themptander*, Minister of State; appointed May 16, 1884; and Minister of Finance; appointed March 8, 1881.
 2. Baron Carl Fredrik Lotharius *Hochschild*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; appointed April 27, 1880.
 3. Nils Henrik Vult von *Steyern*, Minister of Justice; appointed April 19, 1880.
 4. General Knut Axel *Ryding*, Minister of War; appointed June 16, 1882.
 5. Baron Carl Gustaf *von Otter*, Minister of Marine; appointed April 19, 1880.
 6. Julius Edvard von *Krusenstjerna*, Minister of the Interior; appointed November 30, 1883.
 7. Carl Gustaf *Hammar skjöld*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; appointed August 27, 1880.
 8. Johan Henrik *Lovén*; appointed June 5, 1874.
 9. Johan Christer Emil *Richert*; appointed August 27, 1880.
 10. Baron Claes Gustaf Adolf *Tamm*; appointed May 19, 1884.
- All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter,

who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

The kingdom is divided into 3 high court districts, 115 district courts divisions, and 303 assize districts.

Church and Education.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics and 2,408 parish churches and chapels in 1884. At the census of 1880, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,544,434, the Protestant dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others, numbering 16,911, including 6,091 unbaptised children. Of other creeds, there were 810 Roman Catholics, 17 Greek-Catholics, 89 Irvingites, 2,993 Jews, and 414 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the proceeds of the Church lands.

The kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, frequented the former by 1,730 and the latter by 810 students in 1884. Education is well advanced in Sweden. There are upwards of 130 public high and normal schools of various grades, besides several special schools—military and naval, technical, navigation, deaf and dumb institutes, &c.—with 20,000 pupils in 1880. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. The system is the same as in Norway.

In 1882 there were 9,639 elementary schools with 11,387 teachers and 659,815 pupils, being quite 94 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years of age. In 1882 the expenditure on education was 9,756,217 kronor, of which more than one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits of 1883 only 0.3 per cent. were unlettered.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for the year 1885 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1884 by the Diet.

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Kronor		Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c.	21,970,000	(a) Ordinary :	
Customs	29,000,000	Royal Household	1,338,000
Post	5,210,000	Justice	3,758,000
Stamps	3,125,000	Foreign Affairs	613,800
Impost on spirits, &c.	11,100,000	Army	17,397,200
" " income	3,475,000	Navy	5,522,000
Net profit of the State Bank	1,300,000	Interior	4,601,282
Surplus from previous years	5,317,000	Education & Ecclesiastical Affairs	10,261,048
Savings of the Post Office	303,000	Finance	13,700,000
		Pensions	2,621,100
			59,812,430
		(b) Extraordinary	9,035,570
		(c) Expenditure thro' the Riksgäldskontor	
		Payment of loans	9,608,925
		Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.)	618,075
			10,227,000
		(d) Carried to Floating capital	825,000
		Fund for building a new house for the Diet	900,000
Total revenue {	80,800,000 £4,488,888	Total expenditure {	80,800,000 £4,488,888

The extraordinary expenditure consisted of 1,318,800 kronor for the army, 1,965,000 kronor for navy, and the remainder for the interior, public worship, education, and pensions. The land tax amounts to an average of 2s. per head of the population. The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1883 :—

Taxed :

	Kronor
Agricultural land in the country	2,146,092,474
" " in the towns	42,942,631
Other real estate in the country	219,907,390
" " in the towns	804,508,045
Total	3,213,450,540

Untaxed real estate :

National . . {	In the country	101,513,199
	In the towns	43,331,565

Untaxed real estate—*cont.*

		Kronor
Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c.	In the country.	82,804,136
	In the towns	63,772,624
Total		291,421,524
Grand total		3,504,872,064 £194,715,114

The rateable income from the land is 6,264,884*l.* and from buildings 11,410,602*l.*

The expenditure for the church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 306,500 kronor, or 17,027*l.* The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes and the provincial assemblies (Landsting).

On January 1, 1884, the public liabilities of the kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows, according to reports laid before the Diet :—

		Kronor
Funded railway loan of 1860 without interest		2,013,333
" " " 1870 at 5 per cent.		13,462,601
" " " 1872 " 4 " "		20,593,800
" " " 1875 " 4½ " "		35,833,866
" " " 1876 " 4½ " "		34,856,304
" " " 1878 " 4 " "		26,858,821
" " " 1880 " 4 " "		94,252,950
Total		{ 227,871,675 £12,659,537

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 2*l.* 15*s.* per head of the population, and the interest to about 2*s.* 4*d.*; but as the railway receipts exceed two-thirds of the interest, the charge per head is nominal.

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one battalion of chasseurs, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, the engineers, and the train.

2. The *Indelta*, consisting of 24 regiments and corps of infantry, and six regiments and corps of cavalry, the privates of which are paid and kept by the landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, as a rule, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with

a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, sometimes extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a 20 days' annual practice, and the cavalry for 20 to 26 days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised partly by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

4. The *Bevåring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872. The *Bevåring* are divided among the *Värfsade* and the *Indelta* troops, and are mobilised with these. Still there are two corps composed only of *Bevåring*.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of four battalions of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled to serve beyond the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows in 1884:—

	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, &c.	Privates	Civil persons	Total	Field guns	Horses
<i>Line (Värfsade and Indelta):—</i>							
Generalty	9	—	—	—	9	—	37
General staff	39	—	—	2	41	—	78
Infantry	1,035	2,117	23,126	199	26,477	—	199
Cavalry	219	343	4,280	115	4,957	—	4,964
Artillery	261	366	3,850	138	4,615	234	1,197
Engineers	62	68	826	16	972	—	136
Total	1,625	2,894	32,082	470	37,071	234	6,611
<i>Bevåring:—</i>							
Infantry	—	—	109,433	—	109,433	—	—
Cavalry	—	—	3,357	—	3,357	—	—
Artillery	—	—	3,859	—	3,859	—	—
Total	—	—	116,649	—	116,649	—	—
<i>Militia of Gothland:—</i>							
Infantry	99	270	6,776	11	7,156	—	2
Artillery	10	12	302	4	328	24	30
Total	109	282	7,078	15	7,484	24	32
In all	1,734	3,176	155,809	485	161,204	258	6,643

There are also Volunteers, in time of peace individually free; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. However, they can be required only to serve within the limits of their own districts. At the end of 1883, the volunteers numbered 11,057 men.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring*. The fleet consisted in 1884 of the following vessels:—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
4 monitors . . .	1,570	8	342
10 gunboats . . .	1,191	10	383
<i>Unarmoured steamers:—</i>			
1 line of battle-ship (school ship) . .	800	66	115
1 frigate . . .	1,400	16	318
4 corvettes . . .	2,780	26	706
9 gunboats (1st class)	6,820	18	644
9 „ (2nd class)	1,520	9	351
2 yachts . . .	1,050	4	87
2 transports . . .	260	—	67
11 torpedo boats . .	2,160	—	110
<i>Sailing vessels:—</i>			
2 corvettes . . .	—	34	614
5 brigs . . .	—	18	331
Total 60 . . .	19,551	209	4,068

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor *Loke*, of 1,600 tons displacement, and 430 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tirfing*, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. They have 5-inch armour at the water-line, and each carries two heavy guns in a turret. In 1884 the Royal Navy (active list) was officered by 5 flag-officers, 5 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 29 sub-lieutenants, while 79 commissioned officers belonged to the Reserve. The naval *Beväring* at the same date numbered about 35,000 men. The chief fortifications of Sweden are, on the coast, Marstrand, Carlskrona with Kungsholen and Drottningsskär, Stockholm with Waxholm and Oscar-Fredriksborg: in the interior, Karlsborg.

Area and Population.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year.

At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted in 1800 to 2,347,303, in 1850 to 3,482,541, in 1860 to 3,859,728, in 1870 to 4,168,525, and in 1880 to 4,565,668. The increase during the last decade was 9·5 per cent., notwithstanding a large emigration, or nearly 1 per cent. per annum.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on 31st of December 1880, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1880	Population, Dec. 31, 1883
Stockholm (City)	13	168,775	194,469
Stockholm (Rural district)	2,995	147,021	147,454
Upsala	2,053	111,019	113,125
Södermanland	2,631	147,186	148,431
Östergötland	4,243	267,133	265,589
Jönköping	4,464	196,271	196,652
Kronoberg	3,841	169,736	167,678
Kalmar	4,438	245,105	242,167
Gotland	1,203	54,668	52,910
Blekinge	1,164	137,477	138,975
Kristianstad	2,507	230,619	227,351
Malmöhus	1,847	349,310	350,848
Halland	1,899	135,299	134,958
Göteborg and Bohus	1,952	261,114	269,103
Elfsborg	4,948	288,947	283,123
Skaraborg	3,307	257,942	254,879
Värmland	7,346	268,417	260,688
Örebro	3,521	182,263	180,613
Vestmanland	2,623	128,491	129,104
Kopparberg	11,421	190,133	191,057
Gefleborg	7,418	178,728	184,212
Vesternorrland	9,530	169,195	177,925
Jemtland	19,593	83,623	82,186
Vesterbotten	21,942	106,435	110,363
Norrbottn	40,563	90,761	93,735
Lakes Venern, Vettern, &c.	3,517	—	—
Total	170,979	4,565,668	4,603,595

In 1883 there were 2,230,782 males and 2,372,813 females.

In 1880 the foreign-born population numbered 18,587, of whom 3,289 were born in Germany, 4,575 in Denmark, 4,433 in Norway, 3,402 in Finland, 1,039 in Russia, and 506 in England.

The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for each of the five years from 1878 to 1882:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1878	134,464	81,418	29,151	53,046
1879	143,242	81,331	28,635	61,891
1880	134,261	82,753	28,919	51,508
1881	132,804	80,800	28,301	52,004
1882	134,300	79,406	28,967	54,894

In addition to the births given for 1882 there were 3,764 still-born, or 2·7 of the whole births. Of the total births 14,275, or 10·3 per cent., were illegitimate; in Stockholm alone the ratio was 30·8 per cent.

Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, showed at first a tendency to assume considerable proportions; after some years it began to decrease, though in recent years it has again rapidly risen. In 1860, the number of emigrants to countries beyond Europe was 348; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, and to 7,791 in 1874. The number was 9,727 in 1875, 9,418 in 1876, 7,610 in 1877, 9,032 in 1878, 17,637 in 1879, 42,109 in 1880, 45,992 in 1881, in 1882, 50,176, and in 1883, 29,490. Over four-fifths of these went to the United States.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1883 749,887, showing an increase of 39·6 per cent., or more than four times the rate of the general average of the kingdom, and but two towns had, in 1883, more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, 194,469, and Göteborg, 81,507; Malmö, 41,678; Norrköping, 27,961; Gefle, 19,358; Karlskrona, 18,842; Jönköping, 18,321; Uppsala, 17,682; Lund, 14,349 inhabitants. The number of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of their families, amounted to 2,309,790 in 1870, or considerably more than one-half of the population. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. At the census of 1870, 410,371 persons were engaged in or dependent on mining, metal works, and manufactures, and 139,916 on trade. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled.

With the exception of 16,412 Finns, 6,600 Lapps, and about 12,000 of foreign birth (mostly from Norway, Denmark, and Germany), the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family.

In 1882 there were 1,956 men and 355 women accused of serious crimes, and 1,811 men and 222 women sentenced.

In 1882 the number of paupers was returned as 224,392, or 4·90 of the total population.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France, Denmark, and Germany. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is largest with Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Norway, and the United States, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, and colonial merchandise, the last largely on the increase, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. Both the imports and exports more than doubled in the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the total imports rising from 7,500,000*l.* to 15,700,000*l.*, and the total exports from 5,000,000*l.* to 12,500,000*l.* In 1881 the value of the imports was 16,000,000*l.* and exports 12,400,000*l.*; and in 1882 the former 12,768,000*l.*, and the latter 14,104,800*l.* In 1882 the following were the values of the leading imports and exports:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Textile manufactures	2,639,594	211,716
Corn and flour	2,191,986	1,827,070
Colonial wares	2,186,959	8,603
Raw textile material and yarn	1,606,133	52,905
Minerals, mostly coal	1,275,212	77,012
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	1,197,780	472,338
Live animals and animal food	1,053,223	1,356,886
Hair, hides, and other animal products	904,993	66,439
Metals, raw and partly wrought	464,960	2,372,316
Timber, wrought and unwrought	192,152	6,496,458

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1874	8,483,552	3,390,850
1875	6,762,538	2,801,003
1876	7,972,529	2,713,181
1877	7,859,812	2,453,250
1878	6,852,291	1,686,305
1879	6,475,371	1,400,085
1880	8,264,956	1,942,069
1881	7,351,881	2,081,311
1882	8,833,620	2,232,671
1883	8,836,242	2,455,486

The staple article of export from Sweden to the United Kingdom consists of wood and timber. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber, including house frames, amounted to 4,330,756*l.* in 1874, to 2,808,124*l.* in 1875, to 3,796,913*l.* in 1876, to 4,390,417*l.* in 1877, to 2,982,951*l.* in 1878, to 2,498,094*l.* in 1879, to 3,602,947*l.* in 1880, to 3,022,586*l.* in 1881, to 3,579,973*l.* in 1883, and to 3,397,381*l.* in 1883. Next to wood and timber, the most important article of export is oats, sent to the value of 1,644,285*l.* in 1883 to the United Kingdom. Of other exports to Great Britain, the chief are iron in bars, unwrought, valued 1,108,443*l.*; butter, valued 555,207*l.*; and live animals, valued 496,419*l.*, in the year 1883. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 366,246*l.*; coals, of the value of 464,576*l.*; and cotton manufactures, valued 336,612*l.* in 1883.

Of the total land area of Sweden 7·3 per cent. is under cultivation, 4·8 per cent. under natural meadows, and 43·4 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export. Of the cultivated land one-half is under cereal crops, the principal crop being oats, which yielded 19,181,600 hectolitres in 1883, one-fourth of which was exported. On the other hand, large quantities of wheat and rye-flour are imported. The value of all cereal crops in 1883 was 13 millions sterling. In 1882 Sweden had 469,619 horses, 2,257,048 oxen, 1,388,324 sheep and lambs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep, and in 1881 19,000 head of cattle and 21,800 sheep were exported, in 1882 respectively 26,500 and 29,100.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1882, throughout the kingdom, 20,961,327 centner (1 centner = 42·50758 kilogrammes) of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 9,385,256 centner; the bar iron to 6,185,362 centner, and the steel to 1,381,654 centner. Of iron ore in 1882, 24,287 tons, and in 1882 20,197, and in 1883 34,319 tons were exported; 55,469 tons pig-iron in 1881 and 55,732 in 1882; 188,556 tons bar-iron and rods in 1881, and 213,200 tons in 1882, and 52,126 tons in 1883. There were also raised in 1882 3,602 lbs. of silver, 18,908 cwt. of copper, and 1,088,462 cwt. of zinc ore. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 6,842,998 Swedish cubic feet of coal in 1882. In 1882 there were 29,322 persons engaged in mining.

The commercial navy of Sweden, in the beginning of 1883, numbered 4,141 vessels, of a burthen of 527,456 tons, of which

total 3,356 vessels, of 439,932 tons burthen, were sailing vessels, and 785 vessels of 87,524 tons burthen, were steamers. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1883, namely, 239 vessels, of 83,592 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 256 vessels, of a total burthen of 28,690 tons. In 1882, 10,728 vessels, with cargoes of 1,882,042 tons entered, and 18,412 of 3,267,361 tons, cleared Swedish ports.

At the end of 1883 the total length of railways in Sweden was 4,000 miles, of which 1,437 belonged to the State. The receipts were 2,094,400*l.*, and expenses 1,133,330*l.* The total capital outlay on the State railways to the end of 1882 was 12,209,138*l.*; besides this the State has advanced to private railways the sum of 2,791,183*l.*

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1883 was 5,347 English miles, and of wires 12,945 English miles. The number of despatches sent in the year 1883 was 1,209,088.

The Swedish Post-office carried 75,996,982 letters, postcards, journals, &c. in the year 1882. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 1,704. The total receipts of the Post-office in 1882 amounted to 315,220*l.*, and the total expenditure to 268,955*l.*, leaving a surplus of 46,267*l.*

II. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times up to 1884. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The Storting assembles every year. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. They begin in February

each year, and must receive the sanction of the king to sit longer than two months. By a law passed in 1884 the right of electing has been extended to every citizen, who in the last year before the election has paid income tax, on an annual income of, at least, 500 kronor in the country districts or 800 kronor in the towns, provided that he has resided for one year in the electoral district at the time when the election takes place, and that he does not belong to the household of another as a servant. Under the same conditions the citizens, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, are entitled to be elected. The mode of election is indirect. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, where the election is administered by the magistrate, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church under the presidency of the parish minister. The deputies afterwards assemble and elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storting representatives. Former members of the Royal Council of State are eligible also in other electoral districts than their own, but no district may at the same time have more than one such representative. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes. The number of electors before the new law in 1882 was 99,395, or 5·2 per cent. of total population, while 71,292 votes, or 71·6 of the whole number were recorded. Of the total male population, 45 per cent. are 25 years of age and above. The Storting has 114 members, 38 from towns, 76 from rural districts.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storting,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Odelsting, must originate in the 'Odelsting,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted or rejected. If in the latter case the 'Odelsting' and 'Lagthing' after renewed consideration do not agree, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storting is to settle the taxes for the next year, to vote the amounts required for the public expenditure, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storting can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storting for delicts committed by them in performing their official duties. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelsting' and be brought from

thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Rigsretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kroner a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and eight Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Ministers and Councillors of State are, since July 1884, entitled to be present in the Storthing and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

I. Council of State at Christiania.

Minister of State.—Johan *Sverdrup*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. *Elias Blix*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Department of Justice.—Aimar August *Sörenssen*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Department of the Interior.—Sofus Anton Birger *Arctander*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Baard Madsen *Haugland*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Army Department.—Ludvig *Daae*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—J. *Sverdrup*, Minister of State.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Birger *Kildal*, appointed July 16, 1884.

II. Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.

Ole Richter, Minister of State, appointed June 26, 1884.

Hans Georg Jacob *Stang*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Jakob Liv Rosted *Sverdrup*, appointed June 26, 1884.

Church and Education.

The inhabitants of the kingdom are almost entirely Protestants, and with the exception of 7,238 dissenters (census 1875) adhere to the Lutheran Church. All creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only Lutherans are regularly admitted to the highest offices.

Education is compulsory, the school age being seven in town and eight in the country, until fourteen. The number of elementary schools in 1880 was 6,617, with 279,668 pupils; the amount

expended on them being 239,388*l.* raised for the greater part by a tax levied in every parish. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in seventeen of the principal towns is an 'offentlig skole,' or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. The number of pupils at these seventeen public high schools in 1880 was 3,527. Christiania has a university, which was attended in 1883 by 840 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storthing for the term of one year. The budget for the year ending June 30, 1885, was distributed as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Kronor		Kronor
Customs	18,800,000	Civil list	483,022
Excise on spirits	3,000,000	Storthing	408,600
„ malt	2,200,000	The Ministries	1,147,460
Tax on succession	230,600	Church and education	4,272,292
Stamps	470,000	Justice	4,218,620
Mines	876,800	Interior	2,300,925
Post office	2,120,000	Finance and Customs	3,258,175
Telegraphs	1,000,000	Army	6,555,135
Judicial fees	837,000	Navy	1,563,424
Income of State property	2,097,300	Mines	585,700
„ State railways	6,005,000	Post, telegraphs, ports, light-houses, &c.	4,875,805
Miscellaneous receipts	4,749,741	Expenses of State railways	5,620,858
		Foreign affairs	612,110
		Amortisation of debt	697,590
		Interest and expenses of debt	4,557,822
		Miscellaneous	188,303
		Balance	1,040,000
Total {	42,385,841 £2,334,022	Total {	42,385,841 £2,334,022

The actual revenue for 1882–83 was found to be 45,734,000 kronor or 2,518,392*l.*, and expenditure 43,264,000 kronor or 2,382,379*l.*, thus showing a surplus. The budget estimate of revenue for 1883–84 was 2,272,040*l.* and of expenditure 2,259,375*l.*

The debt of the kingdom was contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted at the end of 1883 to 107,606,000 kronor or 5,925,441*l.*

The total value of the land is estimated at 44,500,000*l.* and of buildings 25,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of two laws voted by the Storthing in 1866 and in 1876, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military land service. The young men raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 50 days in the infantry, and 90 days other arms, and are then put into the bataillons, which, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 30 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when requested. The nominal term of service is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and three years in the Landvaern, or militia. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January 1884, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered about 40,000 men, with 800 officers. The number of troops actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storthing. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockholm, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, in 1884, 40 steamers and 31 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of two, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy:—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors	650	8
2 frigates	900	78
2 corvettes	330	28
11 1st and 2nd class gunboats .	940	17
17 small gunboats	282	17
1 tugboat	80	2
3 torpedo boats	62	—
40 steamers	3,244	150

The navy was manned, in 1884, by 800 sailors on permanent engagement, a great number of them volunteers, with 115 commissioned officers and cadets. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are

enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1884, to nearly 27,300 men.

The fortresses of Norway are unimportant, Frederiksstad, Frederiksten, Akershus near Christiania, Oscarsborg and Vardöhús, with forts at Kristiansand, Bergen and Trondhjem.

Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. In 1865 the domiciled population was 1,701,365. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or Amts, the area and population of which were as follows at the last census enumeration, taken December 31, 1875:—

Amts	Area : English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town)	4	76,054
Akershus	2,002	116,365
Smaalenene	1,591	107,804
Hedemarken	10,056	120,618
Christians	9,670	115,814
Buskerud	5,617	102,186
Jarlsberg and Laurvik	872	87,506
Bratsberg	5,707	83,171
Nedenäs	3,871	73,415
Lister and Mandal	2,471	75,121
Stavanger	3,468	110,965
Søndre Bergenhus	5,853	119,303
Bergen (town)	1	33,830
Nordre Bergenhus	7,044	86,208
Romsdal	5,650	117,220
Søndre Trondhjem	7,081	116,804
Nordre Trondhjem	8,793	82,271
Nordland	14,660	104,151
Tromsö	10,156	54,019
Finmarken	18,302	24,075
Total	122,869	1,806,900

In 1875 there were 876,762 men and 930,138 women ; the domiciled population was 1,818,853. At the end of 1880 the domiciled population was estimated at 1,925,000.

The Norwegians, like the Swedes, belong almost entirely to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family ; in 1875 there were 7,594 Finns, 14,645 settled, and 1,073 Nomad Lapps, about 700 gipsies, and 4,461 of mixed race between Norwegians, Finns, and

Lapps. Of the 57,350 foreign born population 29,340 were Swedes, 2,205 Danes, 1,471 Germans, 2,709 Finlanders.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,292, and at the end of 1875 they were 324,420, showing an increase of 23 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. In 1880 the town population had increased to 404,000, showing an increase of 23 per cent in five years, while the country population had only increased at the rate of less than two per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 124,155 (on January 1, 1884), and Bergen, with 43,026 (on January 1, 1881). Other towns are Stavanger with 23,500 inhabitants (1880), Thron-djem, 22,152 (1875), Drammen, 19,582 (1881).

The following table gives the marriages, births (excluding still-born) and deaths from 1878 to 1882:

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1878	13,681	58,408	29,582	28,826
1879	12,850	60,917	28,616	32,301
1880	12,751	58,923	30,550	28,373
1881	12,316	58,342	32,427	25,915
1882	12,874	59,375	35,325	24,050

In 1882 there were 1,858 still-born, or 3.0 per cent. of the total births. Of the total births 5,009 or 8.2 per cent. were illegitimate.

Emigration carries off, chiefly to the United States, considerable numbers of the population. The number of emigrants was 4,863 in 1878, 7,608 in 1879, 20,212 in 1880, 25,976 in 1881, 28,804 in 1882, and 22,167 in 1883.

In 1881, 3,713 persons were accused of crime, and 3,277 convicted. The number of paupers in 1879 was 144,465.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1879-83, was 153,976,800 kronor, or 8,554,000*l.*, and of the exports 111,597,800 kronor, or 6,200,000*l.* Of the imports about 27 per cent. came from, and of the exports 33 per cent. went to Great Britain; 28 per cent. of the imports came from Germany, 10½ per cent. from Denmark, 10 per cent. from Sweden, 9 per cent. from Russia, and about 4 per cent. each from France and Holland. Of the exports about 14 per cent. went to Germany, 12 per cent. to Sweden, 10 per cent. (chiefly fish) to Spain, 7 per cent. to France, 5½ per cent. each to Denmark and Holland, and about 4 per cent. to Russia.

The imports in 1882 were valued at 8,915,300*l.*, and in 1883 at 8,962,000*l.* In 1882 the exports were 6,830,900*l.*, and in 1883, 6,452,200*l.* The chief imports are corn (one-fourth of total), textile manufactures (one-seventh), colonial goods (one-ninth), minerals (one-sixteenth), and metals raw and manufactured (one-sixteenth). The chief exports are fish and timber, each one-third of total in 1883.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1874	2,999,995	2,010,089
1875	2,156,100	1,737,452
1876	2,681,782	1,511,538
1877	2,594,663	1,727,433
1878	2,275,106	1,112,398
1879	1,917,352	1,086,171
1880	2,724,044	1,253,655
1881	2,702,170	1,279,887
1882	2,925,015	1,395,708
1883	2,998,072	1,413,336

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1883 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,596,329*l.* The minor exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 171,903*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 186,254*l.*; coals, of the value of 230,341*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 149,823*l.*, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1883.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 7,913 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,530,004 tons, manned by 60,593 sailors, at the end of 1882. Of the vessels, 7,506, of 1,447,485 tons, were sailing vessels, and 407, of 82,519 tons, were steamers. Of the total number, 4,902, of 1,440,001 tons, were engaged in foreign trade. During 1883, there were added 45 steamers, of 13,890 tons. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world. In 1882, 12,386 vessels of 2,271,470 tons entered, and 12,890 of 2,192,069 tons cleared Norwegian ports.

Norway has about 120,000 people and over 25,000 boats engaged in the fisheries, three-fourths in the cod fisheries. The total value of the fishery in 1882 was 1,117,600*l.*

At the end of 1884 there were in Norway 971 miles of railway open for traffic. The receipts in the financial year 1882-3 amounted to 371,800*l.*, and the expenses to 263,000*l.* The capital sunk in railways amounts to 4,734,072*l.* Except the first line, Christiania to Mjösen, 42 miles, all the railways have been constructed partly by subscription (one-fifth to one-third out of whole cost) in the districts interested, and partly at the expense of government. All the railways, except the above, are thus entirely under control of the government.

There were at the end of 1883 telegraph lines of the length of 5,629 English miles (4,622 miles belonging to the state, 1,007 miles to the railways), and wires of the length of 10,075 miles (8,523 miles belonging to the state, 1,552 miles to the railways). The number of telegrams in the year 1883 was 912,634, of which 538,527 were inland, 168,513 sent to, and 205,581 received from foreign countries, and 13 in transit. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1883 was 312. Receipts 1883 56,527*l.*, expenses 65,139*l.* The number of post-offices at the same date was 1,032. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1883 was 18,218,967, besides 14,192,010 journals.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Edward Piper, accredited July 6, 1877.

Secretary.—Jacob Fredrik Adelborg.

Attaché.—S. C. Schweigaard.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Edwin Corbett, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, Dec. 24, 1884.

Secretaries.—Edmund William Cope; George Greville.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The Swedish *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or about 1*s.* to the pound sterling.

„ Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—the same value as the Swedish *Krona*.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0.937 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Swedish <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11.7 English inches.
„ Swedish <i>Kanna</i>	= 100 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4.6 Imperial pints.
„ Swedish <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6.64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Kilogram</i>	= 1,000 <i>gram</i>	= 2,205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Meter</i>	= 100 <i>centimeter</i>	= 3.28 ft. or 39.37 Eng.in.
„ „ <i>Hektoliter</i> { liq. m. }	= 100 <i>liter</i> }	= 22 Imperial gallons.
„ „ { dry m. }		= 2.75 „ bushels.
„ „ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,000 <i>meter</i>	= 1,093 yds. or $\frac{5}{8}$ Eng. mile.

In 1876 the Government presented to the Swedish Diet a bill for the introduction in Sweden of the metric system of weights and measures, which was accepted, with some amendments, to the effect that this system has been introduced from the beginning of 1879 and will become obligatory in 1889. In Norway a law was passed, May 22, 1875, by which the metric system was introduced in that country on July 1, 1879, becoming obligatory on July 1, 1882.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 145 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1880, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council :—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zürich	16	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Vaud (Waadt)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	10	Schwyz	3
Luzern	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	7	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Basel—Town and Country	6		
Graubünden (Grisons)	5		
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	5		
		Total of representatives in the National Council }	145

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. In 1881 there were 638,589 inscribed electors,

or 22·55 per cent. of the population, while 371,614, or 58 per cent. of the electors, actually voted. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

President for 1885.—Charles *Schenck*, of the canton of Bern.

Vice-President for 1885.—Adolf *Deucher*, of Thurgau.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of nine members, elected for six years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into a civil and a criminal court, the latter having three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal. The seat of the Federal Tribunal is at Lausanne.

The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is 'sovereign,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald,

and Uri: The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landesgemeinde*. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary.

The constitution of 1874 abolished the penalty of death, but by a popular vote taken in May 1879, it was decided, by a majority of 195,000 against 180,000, that each canton should have liberty to re-enact the infliction of the penalty.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1880, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,667,109; of Roman Catholics to 1,160,782; and of Jews to 7,373. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

The constitution of 1874 has the following enactments concerning the exercise of religion:—‘There shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The person who exercises the paternal authority or that of guardian has the right to dispose of the religious education of children up to the age of sixteen years. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. The free exercise of worship is guaranteed within the limits compatible with public order and proper behaviour. The cantons can take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical authorities on the rights of the citizens of the state. All disputes arising from the creation of new religious communities or schisms in existing bodies shall be referred to the Federal authorities. No

bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the state, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.'

Education is compulsory and is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural science, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. In 1882 there were 4,799 elementary schools, 9,813 teachers, and 454,211 pupils; 413 secondary schools, with 1,448 teachers and 20,131 pupils; 102 middle class schools with 11,535 pupils;—the total number of students and pupils in 1882 was 516,425. The total population between five and fifteen years of age at the census of 1880 was 573,713. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training schoolmasters. Of the contingent for military service in 1884, only 0·4 were returned as 'weak-minded or illiterate.'

There are four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, and Geneva. In 1884, Basel had 79 professors and teachers, and 345 students; Bern 84 professors, and 426 students; Zürich (with a Polytechnic for the whole Confederation) 90 professors, and 483 students; and Geneva 70 professors and about 400 students. These universities and schools are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, and a military academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

There are also academies and high schools with faculties similar to those of the University at Lausanne (45 professors and teachers in 1883), and Neuchâtel (31 professors and teachers).

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of May 29, 1874, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also derived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the years 1880 to 1884, showing actual receipts and disbursements for the first four, and estimates for 1884:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1880	42,511,848	1,700,474	41,038,228	1,641,529
1881	43,383,026	1,735,321	42,717,493	1,708,694
1882	43,736,106	1,749,444	43,247,796	1,729,912
1883	50,456,136	2,018,245	50,033,764	2,001,350
1884	45,128,000	1,805,120	45,193,000	1,807,720

The following table gives the budget estimates for the year 1885:—

Sources of revenue, 1885		Francs
Produce of real estates		181,365
Produce of capital invested		712,669
General Administration		23,000
Departments:—		
Political (foreign)		14,000
Interior		285,350
Justice and Police		200
Military		3,447,842
Financial		2,802,000
Customs		19,715,000
Commercial and agriculture		32,000
Postal		16,045,000
Telegraphs		2,673,200
Railways		39,100
Miscellaneous		1,274
Total		45,972,000
		£1,838,880

The following table gives the budget estimates of expenditure for the year 1885 :—

Branches of expenditure, 1885	Francs
Interest and Sinking Fund	1,869,160
General Administration (salaries)	734,400
Departments :—	
Political (foreign)	355,900
Interior	806,750
Public works	2,798,043
Justice and police	45,150
Military	17,530,322
Financial	1,770,000
Customs	1,950,200
Commercial	359,500
Agriculture	441,970
Forests (game protection)	115,600
Postal	14,615,000
Telegraphs	2,501,800
Railways (control of)	147,050
Miscellaneous	9,155
Total	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 46,050,000 \\ \text{£1,842,000} \end{array} \right.$

The deficit, 78,000 francs = 3,120*l.*, will, it is expected, easily be covered, as the budget estimates are always drawn up in rather a pessimist fashion.

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the end of 1884, to 32,982,000 francs, or 1,319,280*l.* at 4 per cent. As a set-off against the debt there exists a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at over 50,000,000 francs, or 20,000,000*l.*

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. At the end of 1882, the aggregate debts of all the cantons amounted to about 12,000,000*l.*

The income of the cantonal administrations is derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, as excise, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Army.

The fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The

18th article of the Constitution of 1874 enacts that 'Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country.' Article 19 enacts: 'The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation.' According to article 20, 'The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons.' To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into two classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundesauszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.

2. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

. The strength and organisation of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows in 1884:—

	Bundesauszug	Landwehr	Total
Staff	—	—	29
Staff of the troops	684	243	927
Infantry	86,722	74,927	161,649
Cavalry	3,088	2,480	5,568
Artillery	16,399	8,434	24,833
Engineers	4,153	1,484	5,637
Administrative troops	821	96	917
Sanitary troops	1,771	472	2,243
Various	—	—	217
Total	113,638	88,136	202,020

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects or ill health is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 20 to 45 days, according to his entering the ranks of

either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was, for 1881, 15,635,879 francs, or 625,435*l.*; in the budget for 1882, 16,514,949 francs, or 660,597*l.*; in that of 1883, 16,598,934 francs, or 663,957*l.*; and in 1884, 17,530,322 francs, or 721,214*l.* Not included in the army expenditure is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual income from which is larger than the expenditure.

Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1793, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower. Each of these divided cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that

there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last census, taken Dec. 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years, or '66 per cent. per annum. The area of the republic at the census of 1880 was 41,418 square kilo-mètres, or 15,992 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 177 per English square mile. In the Grisons the density is only 34 per square mile, and in the Valais 49; while in Zürich it is 477, in Neuchâtel 332, in Basel 702, and in Geneva 932 per square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, according to the two last enumerations, taken December 1, 1870, and December 1, 1880 :—

Cantons	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1870	Dec. 1, 1880
Graubünden (Grisons) . .	2,774	91,782	94,991
Bern	2,660	506,465	532,164
Wallis (Valais)	2,026	96,887	100,216
Vaud (Waadt)	1,245	231,700	238,730
Ticino (Tessin)	1,095	119,619	130,777
St. Gallen	780	191,015	210,401
Zürich	665	284,786	317,576
Luzern	580	132,338	134,806
Fribourg (Freiburg)	644	110,832	115,400
Aargau	542	198,873	198,645
Uri	415	16,107	23,694
Schwyz	351	47,705	51,235
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . . .	312	97,284	103,732
Glarus	267	35,150	34,213
Thurgau	382	93,300	99,552
Unterwalden	295	26,116	27,348
Solothurn	303	74,713	80,424
Basel	177	101,887	124,372
Appenzell	162	60,626	66,799
Schaffhausen	116	37,721	38,348
Genève (Genf)	109	93,239	101,595
Zug	92	20,993	22,994
Total	158,92	2,669,138	2,846,102

In 1882 the population was estimated at 2,872,902.

The population of the republic is formed by four ethnical elements distinct by their language, as German, French, Italian, and Rou-

mansch, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in fifteen cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumansch in one (the Grisons). It is reported in the census returns of 1880, that 2,030,792 speak German, 608,007 French, 161,923 Italian, and 38,705 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland at the date of the census was 211,035, of whom 95,262 were German, 53,653 French, 41,645 Italians, 12,735 Austrian, 2,812 British, 1,285 Russian.

The increase of population has been very steady in recent years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1879	86,180	63,651	19,450	22,529
1880	87,395	65,690	20,986	21,705
1881	85,141	63,979	19,425	21,162
1882	82,689	62,849	19,414	19,840
1883	81,974	58,633	19,695	23,341

In 1883, of the births 3,223, or 3·7 per cent., were stillborn; in addition to the above, the illegitimate births average 4·5 per cent.

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1880 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 25,000 inhabitants—namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 68,320, including suburbs; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 61,399; Bern, political capital, with 44,087; Lausanne, with 30,179; and Zürich, with 25,102 inhabitants; but, including the suburban parishes, 75,956. Other towns are Chaux-de-Fonds, 22,456; St. Gallen, 21,438; Luzern, 17,850; Neuschâtel, 15,612.

Of the total population in 1880, 1,138,678 were dependent on agriculture and dairy farming; 971,052 on manufacturing industry; 206,003 on commerce; 112,440 on transport; 42,879 on the public service; 56,055 on their incomes or pensions; 86,837 on 'alimentation;' 30,616 on service; 24,926 without calling; the remainder on mining, silk culture, the chase, professions, &c.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Emigration, which was formerly considerable, was for some time on the decline, but is at present again increasing. In the eight years from 1868 to 1875 there emigrated, on the average, 5,170 per-

sons per annum. In 1876, the emigrants numbered 1,741 persons; 1,691 in 1877; 2,608 in 1878; 4,257 in 1879; 7,255 in 1880; 10,935 in 1881; 11,962 in 1882; and in 1883, 13,502. The vast majority of the emigrants went to the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' '*ad valorem* goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' No returns are published of the value of either the imports or exports, but only the quantities are given; though with the beginning of 1885 the Federal Customs Department will commence a new method as to commercial statistics. All exports and imports will be duly registered and classified so as to give a clear idea of the value of Swiss commerce. The imports consist chiefly of food and raw materials, and the exports of cotton and silk manufactures, watches, straw-hats, and machinery.

An official estimate of the exports and imports for the years 1882 and 1883 gives the following details:—

Imports to Switzerland			Exports from Switzerland	
	1883	1882	1883	1882
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Food, drink, tobacco	292,337,000	285,400,000	91,051,000	87,828,000
Raw material	345,540,000	328,009,000	123,205,000	122,481,000
Manufactures	225,639,000	226,313,000	576,801,000	558,894,000
Miscellaneous	5,496,000	5,421,000	2,704,000	2,698,000
Totals	869,012,000	845,143,000	793,761,000	771,901,000
	£34,760,480	£33,805,720	£31,750,440	£30,876,040

The excess of food imports over exports amounted annually, in recent years, on an average to 8,000,000 cwts., purchased at a cost of 240,000,000 francs, or 9,600,000*l*.

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany; but the exports to other countries, especially Great Britain and the United States, are in fact very important. A great part of the silk, embroidery, and watches exported go to these two. St. Gallen alone exported to the United States in 1882 embroidery to the value of 1,200,000*l*., and Basel in the first half of 1883, silk, &c., to the value of 480,000*l*.. The exports to France (including goods in transit) amounted to 14,679,717*l*. in 1883; and the imports from France to 12,636,838*l*.. The commercial intercourse with Germany is still more considerable, while with Austria and Italy it is comparatively unimportant.

Of the total area 51 per cent. is under crops and grass, 17 per cent. forest, less than 1 per cent. vineyards, and 30 per cent. mountains, glaciers, lakes, rivers, &c. Of the cultivable area 16·5 per cent. is devoted to agriculture; rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The dairy products of Switzerland are of most commercial importance, especially cheese. At the last enumeration (1876) there were in this country 1,035,930 cattle of all kinds, and the export of cheese has quadrupled in the last 30 years; in 1880 it was 17,563,000 lbs., valued at 1,400,000*l*. The estimated value of the cattle in 1876 was 10,208,966*l*.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. In 1882 there were altogether in Switzerland 2,527 factories of various kinds, with 129,120 workpeople. There were 399 cotton factories, with 38,500 workpeople; 224 silk factories, with 23,500 people; 838 embroidery factories, with 17,200 people; 92 watch factories, with 8,000 workers; 114 factories of machinery, with 9,000 workers; 98 tobacco factories, with 5,000 workers; 45 woollen factories, with 2,500 workers; and 53 ironworks, with 2,150 workers. Zürich alone in 1882 produced silk stuffs to the value of 3,040,000*l*.; Basel, silk ribbon to the value of 1,440,000*l*.; St. Gallen, embroidery to the value of 3,000,000*l*. The total value of watch manufactures in 1882 was 3,200,000*l*.; of chemicals, 1,000,000*l*. The number of cotton spindles in Switzerland in 1882 was 1,854,000, and the annual consumption of cotton 50,600,000 lbs.

From official returns, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland at the end of 1882 had a total length of 2,894 kilometres, or 1,810 English miles, including the St. Gothard system. These are distributed among fifteen companies, the Jura Berne-Lucerne railway being in the hands of the Canton of Bern. The cost of construction of the lines has been (1883) 37,756,736*l*.; for the St. Gothard railway, opened in 1882, it was 8,320,000*l*. for 292 kilometres. The receipts in 1882 amounted to 2,777,826*l*., and expenses to 1,436,708*l*.

The post-office in Switzerland forwarded 169,640,508 letters and other communications in the year 1883. The number of offices 807, besides 2,081 boxes. The receipts of the post-office in the year 1882 amounted to 15,254,796 francs, or 610,191*l*., and the expenditure to 14,008,973 francs, or 560,358*l*.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. At the end of 1883 there were 6,832 kilometres, or 4,270 miles, of lines, and 16,554 kilometres, or 10,346 miles, of wire, belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in

the year 1883 was 2,977,649, comprising 1,750,045 inland messages; 834,038 international messages, and 302,812 messages in transit. There were 1,271 telegraph offices. The receipts amounted to 2,511,462 francs, or 100,458*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,334,491 francs, or 93,379*l.*, in the year 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Agent and Consul-General.—Henri Vernet, of Geneva.

Secretary.—Dr. William Bueckhardt.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B.; formerly first secretary of the British embassy in France; appointed Minister Resident in Switzerland, July 8, 1881.

Secretary of Legation.—C. Conway Thornton.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25·22½ Francs = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. *avoirdupois*. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8·9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Hall-pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

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TURKEY

AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

- I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870.
- II. *Zekié* Sultana, born Jan. 12, 1871.
- III. *Naïmé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876.
- IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born Feb. 23, 1878.
- V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born Sept. 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha.

III. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha.

IV. *Mehemmed-Reshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.

V. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born December 3, 1847.

VI. *Medihié* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851; married to the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

VII. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851.

VIII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born November 21, 1860.

IX. *Fehimé* Sultana, born January 26, 1861.

X. *Wahieddin* Effendi, born January 12, 1862.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem,

whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Solyman III.	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I. }	1617-1618	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Osman I. }		Murad V.	
		May 30—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The average reign of the above thirty-five rulers of the Turkish

empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadr-azam,' or Grand Vizier—sometimes styled, in modern appointments, the 'Bash Vekil,' or Prime Minister—the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the title of Bey, Effendi, or Pasha.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of nine members, besides the Prime Minister, namely:—1, the Sheikh-ul-Islam; 2, the Minister of War; 3, the Minister of Finance; 4, the Minister of Marine; 5, the Minister of Commerce; 6, the Minister of Public Works; 7, the Minister of Police; 8, the Minister of Justice; and 9, the Minister of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes

in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sanjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of the Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia, as reduced in its limits by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia, but only one-half of the population in Europe. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds, namely:—1. Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians, Bulgarians, and others. 2. Greeks; 3. Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. The priesthood, however, in the strict sense of the word, meaning a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey. Not only may officers of the State be called upon to perform the rites, but any member of the congregation, who has the requisite voice and is of reputable character, may be desired to take the place of the Imam, and either recite verses of the Koran or lead the prayer. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a

consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire have been in a state of thorough disorganisation, but since 1880 a certain amount of improvement is visible. Although the figures in the budget which were allowed to transpire tended to show a large deficit, variously estimated at from four to eight millions sterling, yet, since November 1880, the Porte has issued no loan and received no permanent advance, with the exception of some 200,000*l.* during the Egyptian crisis of 1882. We are therefore in presence of a paper deficit. Ottoman financiers have restored the balance of the budget by reducing the pay of both civil and military functionaries far below the amounts which figure in the budgets, and by withholding it in part or entirely.

The following figures give approximately the receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1883-84. They may be taken to represent the closest estimates which can be formed, after inspection of the realised figures of the previous financial periods.

REVENUE.	
<i>Tributes, &c.:—</i>	£T
Egyptian Tribute	765,000
Tribute of Samos and Mount Athos	3,720
Eastern Roumelia	245,000
Cyprus	130,000
Bulgaria	—
<i>Ceded Revenues:—</i>	
Tobacco, Salt, Stamps, Excise, &c.	1,983,416
Customs	1,992,800
Dimes	5,000,000
Verghi (personal tax)	2,250,000
Sheep Tax and Pig Tax	1,658,440
Military Exemption	460,000
Posts and Telegraphs	220,000
Tapou (transfer and registration of property)	200,000
Forests	60,700
Judicial Taxes	100,000
Receipts of Ministries	802,230
Sundry Taxes and Revenues	479,700
State Properties	52,000
	<hr/> 16,313,006

EXPENDITURE.

	£T
Civil List	864,973
Allowances	335,734
Pensions	525,528
Sheikh-ul-Islamat	150,818
Parliament, Council of State, and Audit	119,470
Department of Prime Minister	22,913
" of Ministry of Interior	870,632
" of Foreign Affairs	198,102
" of Ministry of Justice	328,098
" " of Public Instruction	81,000
" " of Public Works	103,300
" of Commerce, Agriculture, and Mines	151,647
" of Ministry of Finance	1,332,007
" " of Police	1,263,370
" " of War	4,009,679
" " of Artillery	861,444
" " of Marine	811,546
Restitutions	5,750
	<hr/> 12,036,011
Balance available for State creditors	4,187,005
	<hr/> 16,223,016

The balance is disposed of as follows:—

OBLIGATORY DEDUCTIONS.

	£T
Loans secured on Egyptian Tribute	765,000
Cyprus surplus sequestered by France and England for Loan of 1855	130,000
Cession to Consolidated Debt, representing a capital amount of about 230,000,000	
1. Ceded Revenues	1,983,416
2. Subvention Eastern Roumelia	245,000
3. Equivalent for Cyprus surplus	130,000
4. Equivalent for Bulgarian Tribute	100,000
5. Equivalent for revenue of Tumbeki	50,000
	<hr/> 2,508,416
Interest upon Orphan Funds	58,951
Russian Indemnity	300,000
	<hr/> 3,762,367
Balance available for unsecured creditors	424,638
	<hr/> 4,187,005

An official report from the British Embassy, dated September 1883, estimates the gross revenue at 13,686,000*l.*, and expenditure at 14,089,000*l.*

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire used to be divided officially into two categories, namely, the Foreign or Hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore

dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey:—

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	85
1855	5,000,000	4	102½
1858	5,000,000	6	85
1860	2,037,220	6	62½
1862	8,000,000	6	68
1863	6,000,000	6	72
1864	2,000,000	6	72
1865	5,773,680	6	66
1869	22,177,220	6	60½
1870-72	31,680,000	3	45
1871	5,700,000	6	73
1872	11,126,200	9	98½
1873	27,777,780	6	58½
1865-74	87,924,640	5	50
Total	223,196,740		

Of the above, those of 1854, 1855, and 1871 were secured on the Egyptian Tribute, payable to Turkey. Since 1874 the Defence Loan of 1877 has been issued, also secured on this Tribute, leaving 209,496,740*l.* dependent on the direct revenues of Turkey.

By a decree of the Government, dated October 6, 1875, the interest upon the external debt was reduced for a time to one-half of the stipulated amount in money, the other half being represented by Ramazan certificates. Another order of the Government, issued July 9, 1876, announced that no further payments would be made until the internal affairs of the empire had become more settled. In July, 1881, delegates from the bondholders of England, France, Austria, Germany, and Italy met at Constantinople, and effected an arrangement of the debt, which was embodied in the Imperial decree of December 8-20, 1881, and by which the debt was reduced to 106,437,234*l.* The Government agreed to hand over to a commission, consisting of delegates appointed by the bondholders from the different countries of Europe, the excise revenues of Turkey, to be administered by them, entirely separate from the other Government administrations. The Galata bankers acquiescing in this arrangement, became first mortgagees, and their debt became more marketable. The nominal amount of the loans made by them to the Porte was consolidated into a Privileged Debt of 8,170,000*l.*, and an annual sum of T590,000*l.*

was set aside for the service of this debt, and to form a first charge on the conceded revenues. A license tax has, with the consent of the Great Powers, been established by the Turkish Government, and came into operation early in 1884. The above-mentioned decree of December 8-20 provides for a reduction of the capital and capitalisation of arrears of the Ottoman loans therein enumerated, and authorises a conversion of the whole or part of the debt by the Council of Administration in accord with the Government. The Council consists of six members, representing England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the priority obligations of the Galata bankers, the English representative acting for the Dutch and Belgian bondholders. Article X. of the decree provides for the application of the net produce of the conceded revenues on September 13 and March 13 each year to payment of interest and amortisation of the debt, subject to the preferential deduction from the produce of the six indirect contributions of T590,000*l.* per annum for the service until their complete extinction of the 5 per cent. privileged obligations, which annuity it is calculated will continue for a period of about 22 years. Article XI. provides for the application of four-fifths of the net revenue of each year (excluding contributions of Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece, and interest on amortised bonds, which, when fixed, will go entirely to amortisation) to the service of interest, provision for 1 per cent. interest on the reduced capital being first made out of the total net revenues; the interest never to exceed 4 per cent. Article XII. provides for the allocation to amortisation of the debt of the remaining one-fifth of the net revenue (exclusive as aforesaid, but augmented by the interest on amortised bonds and subject to provision of the one per cent. interest), such amortisation never to exceed one per cent. per annum on the reduced capital, and any surplus over four per cent. interest and one per cent. amortisation to be paid over to the Treasury.

The first three years of the new debt arrangement have passed satisfactorily for those interested in it. The Council of Administration took over the revenues at the commencement of 1882, and has been in peaceful possession of them ever since. Since September 1882 interest has been paid at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the reduced capital value, and the receipts already made are sufficient to guarantee a similar rate in March 1885. Over 1,200,000*l.* of the 1858 and 1862 loans have been redeemed by the action of the sinking fund. Both interest and amortisation will increase when the Powers determine the amount payable by Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece, in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. A consolidation of the various loans has been carried on under a two-fold form—first, that of registration, second, that of stamping for conversion. By the former, bonds proportionate to the reduction

of the capital of each loan were withdrawn, and the remainder returned with a new coupon-sheet attached thereto; by the latter, the bonds were stamped with a declaration binding them to be converted against the new converted bonds. The actual conversion commenced on November 20, 1884, and is optional for registered bonds, but compulsory for those stamped. The various loans are consolidated in four series, viz.:—Series A, 7,183,872*l.*, representing loans of 1858 and 1862; Series B, 10,241,048*l.*, representing loans of 1860, 1863, and 1872; Series C, 30,832,511*l.*, representing loans of 1865, 1869, and 1873; Series D, 43,968,396*l.*, representing the General Debt.

The following are the details of the arrangement:—After payment of 1 per cent. interest the surplus up to the first $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the capital as reduced to be applied to the amortisation of Series A, and after it of Series B, C, and D successively; the second $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Series B, and then of Series C and D successively, unless already in possession of the first $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; the third $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Series C, unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when it will pass to Series D, unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when it will be divided equally between Series C and D; and the fourth $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Series D, unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when the surplus will be divided equally between the Series unextinguished. On the extinction of the three first Series, the available sum to operate for the benefit of the fourth. By the Treaty of Berlin the States of Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece have to bear a portion of the Turkish foreign debt, to be applied, capital as well as interest, to amortisation of all the loans *pro ratâ*, and, on a conversion being effected, to the redemption of a part of the converted debt. The amortisation to be by purchase or drawing each half-year as decided by the Council of Administration at rates not exceeding—(a) 66·66 per cent. of the capital when the interest paid is at 1 per cent.; (b) 75 per cent. of the capital when the interest is greater than 1 per cent., but less than 3 per cent.; (c) 100 per cent. of the capital when the interest reaches 3 per cent. or more.

Of the other loans, those of 1854 and 1871 are secured in the Egyptian tribute, that of 1855 guaranteed by France and England. The internal debt has not yet been arranged. It is proposed to effect a composition with the holders similar to that which the foreign bondholders have accepted. The amount of the internal debt will, it is anticipated, be found to amount to 20,000,000*l.*

There is in addition the war indemnity to Russia of 32,000,000*l.*, which by negotiation it has been agreed to pay at the rate of 320,000*l.* per annum without interest.

An important step has been taken by the Turkish Government in 1884. Formerly each department had the power of paying its debts, without any reference to a central authority, in orders ('havalés') on provincial governors, the discount at which these orders were issued depending on the credit which the particular department issuing them enjoyed at the moment. The central authority was always misled in its calculation as to how much revenue would come in. This system of orders has been abolished. Each department must make known its wants to the central authority, and all payments will in future be made by the central authority only. The increase in the revenue available to the Government in consequence should hereafter show a large increase.

A withdrawal of base coins was commenced, and carried on for some time, but has been discontinued.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the completed age of eighteen, but substitution is allowed on payment of a sum of about 50*l.*, in which case they are placed on the list of Reserves; and sole supporters of families are exempt. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, levied alike on males of all ages. According to the reorganisation of the Turkish army which is being (January 1885) carried out under the superintendence of German officers, the army consists of the Nizam or actual army, two bans of Redif or Landwehr, and two of the Mustahfiz or Landsturm. The period of service is twenty years—viz. three years for infantry and four for the other arms in the Nizam, three and two years in Nizam reserve, four years in each ban of the Redif, and six years in the Mustahfiz. The empire is divided into seven military districts or circumscriptions, the head-quarters of which are situated respectively at—I. Constantinople. II. Adrianople. III. Monastir. IV. Erzingian. V. Damascus. VI. Baghdad. VII. Sanaa. Each circumscription is divided into eight regimental recruiting districts. Each of the first six circumscriptions furnishes a corps d'armée to the Nizam, and one each to the first and second ban of the Redif; the 7th Sanaa (Yemen) furnishes only one for local service in the Nizam. Each corps d'armée comprises 2 divisions of infantry of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, 2 battalions of chasseurs, 1 division of cavalry of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, 1 regiment of field artillery, 1 battalion of pioneers, 1 battalion of train of 3 companies, 3 companies of artillery train, 1 telegraph company, 1 commissariat, and

1 sanitary section. The 7th army corps consists of 2 divisions of infantry of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, 2 battalions of chasseurs, 1 half regiment of artillery, and 1 company of pioneers. Each regiment of infantry has 3 active and 1 dépôt battalion; each regiment of cavalry 4 active and 1 dépôt squadron; the field artillery 4 battalions of 3 batteries, one of horse and one of mountain artillery; the pioneers consist of 1 company of pioneers, 1 company of pontooneers, and 2 companies of sappers and miners. In addition there are the militia of the island of Crete and of the vilayet of Tripoli, consisting of 3 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions, and 1 regiment of cavalry of 3 squadrons. The seven active army corps and the militia form the permanent army, but the active field army comprises only the active army corps of the six first circumscriptions, both which are united in time of war to the 12 army corps of the first and second bans of the Redif. The army consists of 155 regiments of infantry, or 617 battalions (432 active, 144 dépôt, and 41 local), 38 battalions of chasseurs (36 active and 2 local), 115 regiments of cavalry, or 543 squadrons (432 active, 108 dépôt, and 3 local), 18 regiments of field artillery, or 72 battalions, including 216 field batteries, 136 mountain batteries, 1 half-regiment of local artillery of 6 batteries; 18 active regiments, and 1 local company of pioneers, and 18 battalions of train. In time of peace only the staffs of the corps d'armée are complete. The war effective, without the dépôt and local battalions, comprises 468,000 infantry, 64,800 cavalry, 57,600 artillery, 10,800 pioneers, and 9,000 train; total 610,200 men, with 1,512 guns. But this organisation is at present (January 1885) far from complete. The total number of men under arms at the present time (1885) in the Ottoman Empire is probably not over 150,000.

The actual military strength of the Ottoman Empire, without resorting to the *Mustahfiz* or *Landsturm*, would probably attain 310,000 men. A levy of the *Mustahfiz* is estimated to give another 120,000 men, bringing the grand total up to 430,000.

2. *Navy.*

The fleet of war of Turkey has in recent years been considerably reduced by the sale of some of its best ships to England. At the end of the year 1884 it consisted of fifteen large armour-clad ships, besides a few smaller ironclads, including monitors and gunboats, and several other steamers, many of them old-fashioned. The fifteen large armour-clad ships comprise three of the first class, or sea-going frigates; four of the second class, or sea-going corvettes; and eight of the third class, or corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal

armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1884. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to the description of British, French, and German ironclads, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated, or nominal horse-power; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons.

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class :—</i>	Inches				Tons
Mésoudiyé . . .	12	{ 12 3	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	7,910	9,140
Hamidieh . . .	10	{ 10 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	6,800	7,920
Assar-i-Tefvik . . .	8	8	12-ton	3,100	5,687
<i>Second-class :—</i>					
Azizieh . . .	4½	{ 2 14	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
Orkanieh . . .	4½	{ 2 14	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
Mahmoudieh . . .	4½	{ 2 14	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
Osmanieh . . .	4½	{ 2 14	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	3,735	6,400
<i>Third-class :—</i>					
Fethi-Boulend . . .	0	4	12-ton	3,520	2,760
Moukadem-i-Hair . . .	9	4	12-ton	2,700	2,760
Idjlal-Lieh . . .	5½	{ 4 1	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	1,650	2,228
Assar-Shefket . . .	5½	5	12-ton	1,650	2,046
Nedjimi-Shefket . . .	5½	5	12-ton	1,500	2,046
Avni-Allah . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,200	2,380
Muin-i-Zaffer . . .	0	4	12-ton	1,200	2,380
Hufz-Rahman (coast defence turret ship) .	5½	{ 2 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	200 nominal	2,506

The largest armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy are the two frigates, the *Mésoudiyé* and the *Hamidieh*, the first constructed in 1875, by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, near London, and the second launched at Constantinople in Jan. 1885. The two frigates are built on similar designs, but the *Hamidieh* is smaller. The *Mésoudiyé* is 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. She is constructed on the central battery principle, and has on the main deck a twelve-gun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and 10 inches thick above the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, adapted to pierce

an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a forecastle has two $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft has one gun of the same calibre.

Among the older ironclads of Turkey, the most powerful is the frigate *Osmanieh*, built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, in 1864. The *Osmanieh* is a ram, armour-plated from stem to stern, 293 feet long, 56 feet broad, and of a burthen of 6,400 tons. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers *Avni Illah*, or 'Help of God,' and the *Muin-i-Zaffer*, or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames Ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, in 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, of a burthen of 2,380 tons, and with engines of 1,200 horse-power. Both are clad in armour of an average thickness of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifled Armstrong guns in a central battery. In 1884 it was resolved to substitute breech-loading Krupp guns of a heavier calibre for the existing Armstrongs, and to have a certain number of torpedo boats constructed.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 vice-captains, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors; besides 9,463 marines.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the Ottoman Empire are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Previous to the Russian war of 1877-78, the total area of the Empire, exclusive of Egypt, was officially estimated at 1,742,874 English square miles, on which lived 28,165,000 inhabitants. The results of the war, sanctioned by the great European powers and embodied in the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, greatly reduced the area and population of the Empire, more particularly that of its most important part, in Europe. By the Treaty, which created the semi-independent States of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia, gave (virtually) Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, and additions of territory to Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the area of the Empire was greatly reduced.

Over Egypt the suzerainty is only nominal. The island of Cyprus is nominally under Turkish suzerainty, but in reality under the

entire control of Great Britain, which pays to the Sultan annually a certain proportion of the revenue. (*See* Great Britain.)

The following is a statement, according to the latest estimates, of the present area and population of the possessions of Turkey, immediate and indirect—

	Square miles	Population
Immediate possessions—		
Europe	63,850	4,490,000
Asia	729,170	16,100,000
Samos	180	40,000
Africa (Tripoli)	398,873	1,000,000
Total	1,192,073	21,630,000
Indirect possessions—		
Eastern Roumelia	13,500	850,000
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar	23,570	1,326,440
Bulgaria	24,369	2,002,919
Egypt	1,152,980	16,400,000
Total	1,214,419	20,579,359
Total Turkish Empire	2,406,492	42,209,359

The principal towns with estimated population are, Constantinople 600,000, Smyrna 150,000, Damascus 150,000, Aleppo 70,000, Salonica 60,000, Adrianople 60,000, Beyruth 60,000, Bagdad 60,000, Erzeroum 60,000, Kaisariah 60,000, Sivas 50,000, Mosul 40,000, Broussa 37,000, Trebizond 32,000, Jerusalem 28,000.

Turkey in Europe is divided administratively into four vilayets, or provinces, but these do not include the district of Constantinople, which forms a separate government. The division of Turkey in Asia was into 14 villayets previous to the war of 1877-78; but two of these had to be ceded to Russia. By Art. 58 of the Treaty of Berlin, it was stipulated that there should be annexed to Russia the formerly Turkish possessions in Asia, comprising 'the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, with the port of Batoum, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea, and extending to a point to the north-west of Khorda and to the south of Artvin.' The provinces thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5,670 Engl. square miles, with a population of 600,644, including 417,502 Mahometans.

By a Treaty, signed June 4, 1878, between the British Government and that of the Ottoman Empire, entitled 'Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey,' it was settled

that Asiatic Turkey should be placed under British protection, to be defended, if necessary, 'by force of arms' against any invader, and that 'in return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.'

The promised reforms in Asia Minor have remained a dead letter. After the Treaty of Berlin English military consuls were appointed to the principal towns, under the direction of an English military officer. Voluminous reports from them have been published, which represent the condition of the Turkish administration in an unfavourable light, but their efforts to bring about amelioration proved ineffectual. The majority of them are now (1884) withdrawn.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property. The first description the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniorship over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

It is often stated in consular and other reports that the Mohammedan population of the Turkish empire is fast declining, but such statements should be received with caution. The malarious fevers of the country often cause inhabitants to desert their former homes and migrate to a more healthy locality. A large accession of population has taken place in Asia Minor, owing to the immigration of Moslem refugees from Bulgaria and East Roumelia.

Trade and Commerce.

The following table gives, according to a British Embassy Report, the value of the trade of Turkey in 1881-2, according to countries:—

Country	Exports 1881-2	Imports 1881-2	Country	Exports 1881-2	Imports 1881-2
	Piastres	Piastres		Piastres	Piastres
Great Britain	372,177,222	911,195,866	Belgium .	5,777	15,922,479
France . .	396,335,666	290,504,229	Servia . .	1,441,035	1,301,598
Austria . .	112,052,444	319,184,064	Tunis . .	87,416	5,834,518
Russia . .	42,420,111	116,345,091	Germany .	5,777	2,875,104
Roumania .	9,001,000	69,249,166	Switzerland	—	170,030
Italy . . .	21,159,666	58,299,053	Montenegro	688,950	12,029
Greece . .	40,744,777	31,692,564	Denmark .	—	229,139
Egypt . . .	98,577,560	538,622	Samos . .	327,947	60,873
Persia . . .	620,501	51,663,523	Spain . .	310,777	903
United States	8,981,111	44,618,267			
Bulgaria . .	2,790,271	28,333,509	Totals . .	1,129,531,000	1,948,608,918
Holland . .	21,802,992	578,292		£10,165,779	£17,537,480

In 1880-81 the total value of exports was 7,647,347*l.*, and imports 16,062,748*l.* The principal exports in 1881-2 were:—Fruit, fresh and dried, T1,577,275*l.*; mohair and wool, T866,004*l.*; valonia, T488,418*l.*; cereals, chiefly wheat and maize, T178,000*l.*; oil, T61,289*l.*; raw cotton, T35,941*l.*; raw silk, T88,841*l.* Among the leading imports were:—Calicoes, T238,735*l.*; cottons, T250,270*l.*; sugar, T116,786*l.*; wheat, T97,737*l.*; rice, T71,065*l.*; coffee, T76,180*l.*; muslins, T41,169*l.*; woollens, T47,830*l.*; nan-keens, handkerchiefs, &c., T65,580*l.*; flour and bran, T40,256*l.*; beer and spirits, T41,631*l.*

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia, and Great Britain during the ten years from 1874 to 1883 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1874	5,842,846	7,037,707
1875	6,555,714	5,889,905
1876	7,444,323	5,922,825
1877	6,852,108	5,624,910
1878	4,779,103	7,748,007
1879	3,473,466	7,208,240
1880	3,874,280	6,765,966
1881	4,170,037	6,879,127
1882	4,831,703	6,422,542
1883	5,465,299	6,689,775

The staple article of export of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1882 were of the total value of 747,939*l.*, and 1,339,231*l.* in 1883. Of the latter amount 494,587*l.* was for wheat; 401,822*l.* for barley; 278,399*l.* for maize, and 164,623*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 2,319,480*l.* in 1873; to 2,909,014*l.* in 1875; to 3,775,528*l.* in 1876; to 2,641,226*l.* in 1877; to 1,256,098*l.* in 1878; to 171,522*l.* in 1880; and to 306,559*l.* in 1881. Next to corn, in value, stand wool and goat's hair, valonia, opium, and raisins. Of wool and goat's hair, the exports to the United Kingdom, in the year 1882 amounted to 1,410,327*l.*, and to 1,045,177*l.* in 1883; of valonia (dye-stuff) to 466,124*l.* in 1882, and 432,423*l.* in 1883; of opium to 261,590*l.* in 1882, and 455,563*l.* in 1883; and of fruit, chiefly raisins and figs, to 791,717*l.* in 1883.

The most important article of British import into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 5,229,038*l.* in 1874; to 4,646,343*l.* in 1875; to 4,875,008*l.* in 1876; to 4,605,840*l.* in 1877; to 6,087,637*l.* in 1878; to 5,963,985*l.* in 1879; to 5,831,816*l.* in 1880; to 4,580,282*l.* in 1881; to 5,027,176*l.* in 1882; and to 5,234,514*l.* in 1883. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British export were woollens, of the value of 313,853*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 233,902*l.*; copper, wrought and unwrought, 131,268*l.*; and coals 165,794*l.* in the year 1883.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small. In 1883 it consisted of 10 steamers of 8,866 tons, and 391 sailing vessels of 63,896 tons; besides a considerable number of small coasting vessels. In 1882, 16,567 vessels of 6,399,181 tons entered the port of Constantinople; of these, 3,424 vessels of 3,156,013 tons were British.

The foundation of a railway system constructed at the cost of the State was laid in 1865, at the end of which year there were 46 English miles of railway open for traffic. At the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 113, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 562. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1877, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Through the cessions of territory ordered by the Treaty of Berlin, the length of the railways in Europe was reduced in 1878 to 786 English miles, and the total length in the Empire to 958 miles. The following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic in 1882 :—

Lines of Railway	Length : English miles
<i>European Turkey :—</i>	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210
Adrianople to Saremby	152
Salonica to Uskub	150
Uskub to Mitrovitza	75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch	70
Trenova to Jamboli	65
Banjalonke to Novi	64
Zenica to Brod	118
Total, European Turkey	904
<i>Asiatic Turkey :—</i>	
Smyrna to Aidin	145
Scutari to Ismid	27
Total, Asiatic Turkey	172
Total, Turkish Empire	1,076

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey in 1884 was 14,617 miles, and the length of wires 26,060 miles. The total number of despatches carried from March 13, 1882, to March 12, 1883, was 1,259,133, of which 475,991 were official despatches, 1,009,322 internal, and 249,811 international. There were also received in transit 44,736 despatches. The number of telegraph offices amounted to 464, of which 358 were internal, 105 for internal and external purposes, and 21 for railway uses. The clerks in the Telegraph mustered 3,281. The receipts amounted to 245,321*l.*, and the working expenses to 199,075*l.* in the year 1878.

There are 702 Turkish offices in the Empire, but owing to the fusion of many of them with the telegraph office, the staff consists of 544 clerks only. Of these offices 215 are wayside stations, and stable 1,600 horses. During the year 1882-3 the number of objects which passed through these offices was 2,578,030, of which 656,325 were official and 424,268 destined for abroad, leaving, for general circulation in the interior 1,500,000, or about one letter a year for every 15 inhabitants. The number of objects received from abroad by these offices is put down at 335,703. By far the larger number of objects for and from foreign destinations, and from ports to ports in the Empire, pass through the foreign post-offices belonging to Great Britain, Austria, Germany, France, and Russia.

The Turkish Government has for the last few years tried to improve its external postal relations so as to do away with the necessity of the foreign post-offices. But all its attempts have been made at the expense of the internal system, which can, in fact, hardly be called a system at all. It was, however, successful in closing the Egyptian and Greek post-offices.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II.—Africa.

II. BULGARIA.

Reigning Prince.

Alexander I., born April 5, 1857, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia (see page 156); entered the German army in 1870, and the army of Russia in 1877. Elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly, April 29, 1879; assumed the government, June 28, 1879.

The Prince has the grant of an annual civil list of 600,000 lei, or 24,000*l.*, with maintenance of a palace, or 'konak,' at Sofia.

It is enacted by the constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. In case of absence, he must appoint a Regent, who will have his rights and duties determined by a special law. The Princely title being hereditary falls on the eldest son. In case the Prince succeeds in his minority, a Regency will be appointed until his majority.' By amendments to the Constitution adopted by the Assembly in 1883 a regency is to consist of three regents, two to be elected by the National Assembly. When the heir-apparent comes of age the National Assembly is to fix the amount of the civil list.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered, 'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the Princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.'

By the constitution of 1879, the legislative authority was vested in a single chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage, at the

rating of one member to every 10,000 of the population, 'counting both sexes.' The duration of the Assembly is three years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. The Assembly in 1883 assented to a proposal for the creation of a second Chamber. It was also enacted that no law can be published, supplemented, amended or repealed until it has been examined and voted by both Chambers, and sanctioned by the Prince.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of seven ministers, namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; 6. Minister of Justice; and 7. Minister of War.

By vote of the National Assembly, July 13, 1881, the Prince was invested with extraordinary legislative powers for seven years; but the constitution having (September 1883) been restored, these powers have come to an end.

By the Treaty of Berlin the amount of the annual tribute and the share of the Turkish debt which Bulgaria should pay to Turkey should be fixed by an agreement between the Signatory Powers. So far (Dec. 1884) no amount has been fixed upon.

Military service is obligatory. The army consists of 4 battalions of infantry of 4 companies, 9 squadrons of cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery with 96 guns, 2 companies of fortress artillery, and 4 companies of engineers. The peace strength is 17,670 men, and the war strength 52,000. The fleet consists of 3 ships of war, 4 steamers with guns of small calibre, 1 steam cutter, and 3 transports. The *personnel* consists of 12 officers and 200 men.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria is 24,360 English square miles, and the population, according to a census taken on January 13, 1881, was 2,007,919—1,027,803 males and 980,116 females. Bulgaria has been redivided into 14 districts, 56 arrondissements or circles, and 76 municipal and rural communes. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 20,501. The other principal towns are Varna, with a population of 24,555; Shumla, with 23,093; Ruschuk, with 26,163; Razgrad, 11,625; Sistova, 11,540; Plevna, 11,474; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,247; and Vidin, with 13,714 inhabitants. Besides these, there are 15 to 20 small towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants each. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

In the middle of the fourteenth century Bulgaria became subject to Hungary, until it was conquered by the Turks in 1392. Of the population 70 per cent. are of the Orthodox Greek Church, 28·79 per cent. Mahometans, and 0·72 per cent. Jews. Ethnically, according to language, 67 per cent. are Bulgarians, 26·26 per cent. Turks, 2·44 Wallachians, 1·87 Tziganes, and the remainder chiefly Greeks, Jews, and Tartars.

Trade and Industry.

The principal article of trade is corn, of which 1,500,000 tons are exported annually. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron and coals. The value of the imports in 1882 was 1,662,540*l.*, and exports 1,368,879*l.* The number of sheep kept is very large, and their wool is exported chiefly to Austria, while the finer qualities are shipped to France. The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. Deposits of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Widdin, Travua, and between Varna and Balchick on the Black Sea. 'But,' says a British Consular Report of the year 1877, 'such has been the inattention of the Government to this important subject that little, amounting, in fact, to nothing, has been done to develop these valuable productions of nature. In the hands of respectable companies the working of these mines would be attended with very favourable results.'

Bulgaria has one line of railway, from Rustchuk to the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, 140 English miles in length. There were 1,325 miles of State telegraph lines in 1883, with 52 offices; the number of messages was 311,185; receipts, 43,314*l.*; expenses, 62,541*l.* In 1883 there were 52 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried was 2,533,172; receipts, 12,930*l.*; expenses, 55,349*l.*

British Agent and Consul-General.—Frank Cavendish Lascelles; appointed November 26, 1880.

III. EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Constitution and Government.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It remains under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It must have a Christian Governor-General. The Sultan has the right of providing for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers

and maintaining troops there. Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmerie assisted by a local militia. Regard shall be had to the religion of the inhabitants in respect to the composition of these corps, the officers of which are named by the Sultan, according to the localities. The Sultan engages not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, in the garrisons of the frontiers. The regular troops destined to this service must not in any case be billeted on the inhabitants. When they pass through the province they will not be allowed to sojourn there. It was provided that—'The Governor-General will have the right of summoning the Ottoman troops in the event of the internal or external security of the province being threatened. In such an eventuality the Sublime Porte shall inform the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople of the decision, as well as of the exigencies which justify it.' Finally, it was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.'

Governor-General.—Gabriel Pasha Chrestovich; appointed May 18, 1884, installed July 3, 1884.

According to the organic statute of 1879, drawn up by an international commission, and consisting of 13 chapters, with 495 articles, the legislative power is in the hands of a single chamber, called the Provincial Assembly. It is partly official, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Governor. The official members are the chief judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, to the number of ten; the elective members numbering 36, and the nominated 10. Half of the elected members vacate their seats every two years. The electoral body consists of all men of Roumelian nationality who are of full age and possessed of a certain property qualification, either individually or through their parents. The minimum age of candidates for election is 25, but otherwise their qualification is the same as that of electors, certain public functionaries being excluded. The Assembly meets annually, on the second Monday in October, at the capital.

During the administration of Eastern Roumelia by Russia, till the end of May 1879, a reserve of T48,000*l.* was formed and handed over to the new government, to be expended by it. It was estimated by the European Commission that the public revenue in future years would amount to T800,000*l.* per annum, and as three-tenths of the revenue, according to the Organic Statute, must be handed over to Turkey, the East Roumelian tribute to the Sublime Porte was provisionally fixed at T240,000*l.* These estimates have not, however, been realized. In consequence of the ruined state of the country, the destruction of property during the war of 1877, and the subse-

quent emigration of the greater part of the Mussulman population, the net revenue of the province has not exceeded T600,000*l.* Applying to this last figure the proportion of three-tenths alluded to above, the Provincial Assembly, in its session of 1882, passed a bill fixing the East Roumelian tribute to Turkey at T180,000*l.* per annum. Competent authorities assert that the provinces cannot pay more, as the taxes are heavy, and not only the Mussulmans are emigrating to Turkey, but even the Bulgarians have begun to emigrate to Bulgaria.

In the budget for 1884–85 the revenue is estimated at T643,650*l.*, including revenue collected for the account of the Turkish government. Two-thirds of this revenue come from direct taxes. The expenditure amounts to T681,976*l.*

Area and Population.

The area of Eastern Roumelia is estimated at 13,500 English square miles, and the population, in official returns of the year 1880, is stated to amount to 815,946; in 1884, 850,000. Of this number 573,560 are described as Bulgarians (including 17,981 immigrants), 174,700 Turks, 42,654 Greeks, 19,549 Gypsies, 4,177 Israelites, and 1,306 Armenians. The city of Philippopolis, the capital, contains 24,053 inhabitants, of whom 10,909 are Bulgarians, 5,558 Turks, 4,781 Greeks, 865 Gypsies, 1,134 Israelites, and 806 Armenians.

Agriculture is the chief occupation, but it is in a very backward condition. With a view to teach the people a new and improved system of agriculture, the Government established in 1882 an Agricultural School at Sadovo, near Philippopolis. According to the last statistical returns about 1,663,000 acres are under tillage, and their produce for the year 1881 included about 2,543,292 hectolitres wheat, 1,365,609 hectolitres barley, 1,242,533 rye, 1,170,700 maize, and 399,779 oats. Eastern Roumelia is the only country in Europe which produces the otto of roses. In 1881 the production of this celebrated essence amounted to 1,422 okes. The average price of an oke of otto of roses in Eastern Roumelia is 60*l.* Eastern Roumelia produces besides, wine (16,834,680 okes), tobacco (547,248 okes), cocoons (67,154 okes), spelt, vetch, millet, aniseed, sesamum, &c. The live stock is very numerous, including 1,639,039 sheep, 426,768 goats, 125,746 swine, 192,009 horned cattle, besides 36,536 buffaloes and 35,171 horses. There is a considerable native woollen manufacture, the chief products being the *aba* (a coarse woollen cloth) and the *gaitan* (a woollen braid), which are exported to European Turkey, Asia Minor, and Bosnia. Two woollen factories have been established at Slivno. There are numerous saw-

mills in the Rhodope mountains, and a great deal of timber is exported to Asia Minor. With regard to trade no exact returns can be had, as there are no custom-houses between Turkey and Eastern Roumelia. The exports and imports which passed, in 1882, through the custom-houses at Bourges and on the northern frontier together amount in value to about 683,000*l.* sterling, the chief articles of export being corn, wine, and woollen cloths. The trade with England alone is estimated at about 500,000*l.*, but is chiefly carried on through Turkey, and therefore does not figure in the published statistical returns. The principal articles imported from England are cotton goods, copper, iron, and colonial produce.

British Consul-General.—Henry Michael Jones, appointed November 4, 1880.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.

Secretaries.—Paul Musurus Bey; Ferid Bey; Sezaî Bey.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., born 1820; Envoy to Argentine Confederation, 1859–63; Paraguay, 1863–5; Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1865–67; Envoy and Minister to the United States, 1867–81; Ambassador to Russia, 1881–4. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, December, 1884.

Secretaries—G. H. Wyndham, C.B.; Sir A. Sandison, Oriental Secretary.

Military Attaché.—Major H. Trotter, C.B.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié	0	18	064
Piastre, the gold official. 100 to the Lira	0	0	2·16
“ “ bekklik, altilik and metallic averaging 105 to the Lira	0	0	2·06

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in ‘purses’ of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The ‘purse’ is calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency—which, however, it is stated, is being (Dec. 1884) gradually withdrawn—to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, 600,000,000 piastres of paper-money, known as caïmé; but being refused by the Government,

owing to its depreciation, it became in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse. The copper currency was likewise repudiated, owing to its depreciation. The beshlik-altilik and metallic currency was reduced by decree to half its coined value. Foreign silver coins circulate freely in the empire, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent it, while silver is in excess to the requirements of trade.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheke</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kileh</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The *kileh* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 killows are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. *Oke* = kilogram, *batman* = 10 kilograms, *cantar* = 100 kilograms, *tchéki* = 1,000 kilograms, *shinik* = decalitre, *kileh* = hectolitre (2·75 bushels), *evlek* = are, *djeril* = hectare (2·47 acres), *arshin* = mètre, *nul* = kilomètre, *farsang* = 10 kilomètres.

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PART THE SECOND.

THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF

I. AMERICA.

II. AFRICA.

III. ASIA.

IV. AUSTRALASIA.

V. OCEANIA.

I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Republic, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, elected by the provincial legislatures, and the latter 86 members. By the constitution there should be one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one half of the House must retire every ten years. Senators must be thirty years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 100*l*. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700*l*. per annum. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics: he is solely responsible for the acts of the executive; both president and vice-president must be Roman Catholics.

President of the Republic.—General D. Julio A. Roca, elected President, September 1880, and installed in office, October 12, 1880.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the

President, consists of five Secretaries of State, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice.

The president has a salary of 4,000*l.*, the vice-president of 2,000*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,800*l.* each per annum.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs.

Although Roman Catholicism is recognised as the religion of the State, all other creeds are tolerated; in 1883, 53,800*l.* were set down in the budget for public worship.

There are two Universities in the Republic, Buenos Ayres and Cordova, with 66 professors and 923 students in 1882; a mining school and an agricultural school with 10 professors and 76 students. There are also 28 middle-class and normal schools, with 6,707 pupils, and 1,985 primary (national, provincial, municipal, and private) schools, with 128,919 pupils. There are besides a few special schools. In the elementary schools there is thus only 1 pupil to about 28 inhabitants. On primary schools the State spent 120,000*l.* in 1883, which was considerably supplemented by the provinces and municipalities.

Justice is exercised by a supreme court of five judges and an Attorney-General, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established for criminal cases.

Revenue and Public Debts.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy, and all other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expenditure. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy, and the service of the national debt. For some years past the annual expenditure exceeded the annual revenue.

The budget estimate for 1883 was 6,130,000*l.* revenue, and 6,128,000*l.* expenditure. The following are the details of the budget for 1884:—

Income	£	Expenditure	£
Import dues . . .	4,223,000	Financial department	2,724,000
Export dues . . .	602,000	War department . .	1,160,000
Warehouse fees . .	140,000	Navy	534,000
Stamps and licenses .	420,000	Home affairs . . .	1,204,000
Property tax . . .	200,000	Foreign "	70,000
Post office and telegraphs	186,000	Worship and education	760,000
Government railways	414,000		6,452,000
Bank shares . . .	100,000		
Sundries	207,000	Surplus	40,000
	6,492,000		6,492,000

Each province and municipality has besides its own budget, involving an additional expenditure of 3 millions sterling; the total national and provincial expenditure amounting to about 3*l.* per head. The budget of Buenos Ayres province for 1885 was 2,324,192*l.* of revenue, and 2,298,311*l.* of expenditure; of the city in 1884, 450,000*l.* of revenue, and 444,000*l.* of expenditure. The total revenue, national and provincial, for 1884, is estimated at 9,151,000*l.*, and expenditure at 9,163,000*l.*

The principal item of expenditure of the Republic is for interest of the public debt, home and foreign.

The external debt on January 1, 1883, was 18,913,518*l.*, and internal debt 20,000,000*l.* In October 1883 it was decided to issue a new loan for 6,440,000*l.*, so that the total debt to the end of 1883 was thus 45,000,000*l.* Recent loans have been for purposes of conversion of previous loans. In the end of 1884 another loan of 6,000,000*l.* was floated in London (?) to be spread over three years.

The above does not include the municipal debt of Buenos Ayres (about 130 million piastres, or 1,050,000*l.*), assumed by the National Government on federalising the city; nor the railway guarantees on 3,200,000*l.* stock, of which only a portion falls on the Treasury to make good. Neither does it include the internal debts of Buenos Ayres and the thirteen minor provinces, which sum up about 11,000,000*l.* in 1883, and which have really no connection with Argentine finances.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Republic, exclusive of the National Guard, consisted in 1884 of 7,312 officers and men, comprising 3,704 infantry, 2,576 cavalry, and 1,032 artillery. The militia and national

guard are officially stated to number 350,000 men. The regular army is supplied by recruitment; service in the national guard is compulsory. The army was commanded at the same date by 57 superior and 484 other officers. There is a military and a naval academy.

In 1883 the navy of the Republic included 1 sea-going armour-clad, 2 armoured monitors, 6 gunboats, 1 torpedo-depôt ship, 4 first-class torpedo boats armed with Whitehead torpedoes, 4 other boats with spar torpedoes, and about 15 other steamers of various classes, mostly of small size. There are also a few sailing vessels. The seagoing armour-clad *Almirante Brown* is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,400 horse-power, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armour. In her central battery she carries 6 11½ ton breech-loading guns of the new Armstrong type, and has 2 other guns of the same calibre mounted at the bow and stern respectively. She is also equipped with Whitehead torpedoes and the electric light. Her design was prepared by Mr. W. H. White, and she was built in 1881 by Messrs. Samuda. The 2 monitors were built in 1874-5 by Messrs. Laird. They are each of 1,535 tons displacement and 750 horse-power; have 6-inch iron armour and an armament of 2 12-ton guns in a single turret protected by 8-inch armour. The torpedo-depôt ship *Mai-pu* is a paddle-wheel steamer, and carries a large outfit of the appliances needed for torpedo warfare. The first-class torpedo boats were built by Messrs. Yarrow, and attained remarkably high speeds. None of the other vessels in the fleet call for any special notice. The navy is manned by 1,366 officers and men, besides 137 torpedo men and 371 marine infantry.

Area and Population.

At the last census, 1869, the population of the provinces amounted to 1,736,922, exclusive of the national territories.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to an official estimate of 1882 :—

Provinces	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral : Buenos Ayres (federal capital)	—	295,000
Buenos Ayres (province)	63,000	612,000
Santa Fé	18,000	187,000
Entre Rios	45,000	188,000
Corrientes	54,000	204,000
Andes : Rioja	31,500	87,000
Catamarca	31,500	102,000
San Juan	29,700	91,000
Mendoza	54,000	99,000
Central : Cordova	54,000	320,000
San Luis	18,000	76,000
Santiago del Estero	31,500	158,000
Tucuman	13,500	178,000
Northern : Salta	45,000	167,000
Jujuy	27,000	66,000
Total	515,700	2,830,000

To these figures have to be added the area and population of the various territories, as follows :—

Gran-Chaco	125,612	45,291
Misiones (1879)	23,932	32,472
Pampas	191,842	21,000
Patagonia and Fuego	268,000	24,000
Total	609,386	122,763

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili in 1881, the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including most of Patagonia and a small part of Tierra del Fuego. It is officially claimed that in the end of 1882 the total population was 3,026,000. Of this population 363,745 were foreigners—123,641 Italians, 55,432 French, 59,022 Spaniards, 8,616 Germans, 17,950 English, and 99,084 of various nationalities.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, and 295,000 in 1882. Other towns are Cordova, 39,651, Rosario, 32,204, Tucuman, 24,257 inhabitants in 1882, and other ten towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The increase of population in recent years has been due chiefly to immigration. The immigrants of 1877 numbered 28,708, those of 1878, 35,876; 1879, 50,205; 1880, 41,615; 1881, 47,489; 1882, 59,843; and 73,210 in the first nine months of 1883. Between 1870 and 1883, 550,000 immigrants are stated to have arrived at Buenos Ayres. The great majority of the immigrants are natives of Italy

or Spain. In the four years 1880-83 there has been an average of 23,000 emigrants annually.

Trade and Industry.

The exports consist mainly of wool, hides, live cattle, and preserved meat; and the imports into the Republic chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, coal, and iron.

In 1880 the imports were valued at 8,813,400*l.*, and exports at 11,295,400*l.*; in 1881 imports, 10,806,000*l.*, and exports, 11,213,800*l.*; in 1882 imports, 12,249,232*l.*; exports, 12,077,810*l.* In 1883 the imports amounted to 16,087,000*l.*, about one-third of which came from Great Britain, 20 per cent. from France, 6 per cent. from United States, and 9 per cent. from Germany. The exports amounted to 12,041,500*l.* Of the exports, 30 per cent. consisted of wool, 25 of hides, 4·5 jerked meat, 3 live cattle, and 8 agricultural produce. Of the exports 33 per cent. went to France, 20 to Belgium, 10 per cent. to Great Britain, 8 per cent. for Germany, 6 per cent. to the United States.

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement.

Years	Exports to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce
	£	£
1879	828,365	2,063,254
1880	886,628	2,450,576
1881	585,418	3,340,815
1882	1,234,249	4,166,717
1883	945,708	4,904,082

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, bones, and untanned hides. The value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounted to 177,964*l.*, of bones to 134,099*l.*, and of the hides to 85,944*l.* in 1883. The imports of British produce consist chiefly of cottons, 1,364,682*l.* in 1883; and woollens, 474,341*l.*; and of iron, 1,455,864*l.*

In 1883 there entered at the ports of the country 7,071 foreign vessels of 1,528,014 tons, and cleared 5,435 vessels of 1,448,137 tons. Of the vessels 31 per cent. were British, 16 per cent. French, and 13 per cent. Argentine. There is besides a considerable home, or river, navigation.

An increasing area of the country is being devoted to agriculture, wheat, Indian corn, and flax being the leading products, the value of the corn and flax exported in 1882 being officially returned at 800,000*l.* In Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Buenos Ayres are numerous 'agricultural colonies,' mostly of foreign nationalities. Santa Fé

alone produced in 1882 $2\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels of wheat raised by 55,100 European colonists. Cattle and sheep breeding is an important industry in the Argentine. At the end of 1882 it was estimated that the Confederation possessed 14,206,499 horned cattle, 72,683,045 sheep, 4,856,808 horses, the total value of the live stock, including swine, goats, mules, and asses, being officially returned at 42,000,000*l.* Their chief products, wool, hides, tallow, horns, and bones, represent 95 per cent. of the total exports. There were 54,380 square miles of new land surveyed for settlement in 1882.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1884 was 2,500 miles. There were in addition 651 miles in construction. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1882 was 12,637,000*l.*, being an average cost of 7,700*l.* per mile. The number of passengers in 1882 was 3,648,000; weight of goods traffic, 1,317,000 tons; receipts, 1,677,000*l.*; expenses, 853,000*l.*

In 1884, there were 9,800 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 8,060 miles belonging to the state, and the rest to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires at the same date was 16,272 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 438,000 in the year 1882.

The post office, in the year 1882, carried 17,750,000 letters, newspapers, &c.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Don Manuel R. Garcia, accredited May 17, 1879.

Secretary.—L. B. Tamini.

Consul-General.—Alejandro Paz.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham. Appointed February 1885.

Secretary of Legation.—Hon. William Augustus Curzon Barrington.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Republic, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Silver Peso fuerte*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council, or Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship.

President of the Republic.—Señor Don Gregorio Pacheco, nominated President September 3, 1884.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828 till January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was often seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. Still, since 1841, there have been only twelve presidents, some of whom have managed to retain power for several years, as General Jose Bolivian, 1841–47; General Belzu, 1847–55; General Melgarejo, 1864–71.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, is now at the city of Sucre or Chuquisaca.

According to a report issued in 1884, the schools and universities were attended by only 12,000 pupils and students, or about 0·5 per cent. of the population. There are four universities.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for

the financial year 1880-81 the receipts from all sources were calculated at 693,158*l.*, and the expenditure at 959,845*l.*, leaving a deficit of 266,687*l.* The receipts included a war loan of 100,000*l.*, but, on the other hand, take no account of the proceeds of the natural productions of the country, saltpetre, &c., the yield of which is very uncertain. Direct taxes do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, is estimated at about 6,000,000*l.* The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of 4,300,000*l.*, including a 'forced war loan,' raised in 1879, to equip the army in a campaign against Chili. The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000*l.* nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the object of constructing a line of railway to enable the National Bolivian Navigation Company to open communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean. This object, however, was not carried out, and the greater part of the proceeds remained in England to furnish means for lawsuits extending over years.

Bolivia has a standing army fixed at 1,400 in time of peace, and commanded by 8 generals and 1,013 other officers. The annual cost of the army amounts to upwards of two-thirds of the total public revenue.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of the year 1861, the area of each of the then existing nine provinces, with their estimated population:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	43,052	447,822
Potosi	54,300	281,229
Oruro	21,601	110,931
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	72,796	273,668
Cochabamba	26,810	352,392
Beni	295,417	153,973
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	144,063	193,164
Tarija	114,489	138,900
Atacama	70,181	5,273
Total	842,729	1,957,352

In 1866 a portion of the department of Cochabamba was separated to form a new province named Malgareja, and a decree of 1867 ordered the formation of a province of Mexillones. No authentic reports have been published concerning the area and population of these newly-formed provinces.

As a result of the war with Chili, 1879-80, Bolivia has ceded to that country all her coast territory. The exact area ceded is not ascertained. The present population may be estimated at about 2,300,000.

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia, is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. They are all regarded as at least nominally Christian.

The average value of the imports is estimated at 1,200,000*l.*, and exports 1,800,000*l.* Two-thirds of the exports consist of silver. Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, mainly through the port of Arica in Peru. The exports comprise, besides silver, Peruvian bark, india-rubber, coca and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores.

The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1879 to 1883, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1879	306,123	53,477
1880	329,071	78,929
1881	327,781	106,362
1882	378,877	90,603
1883	363,018	83,047

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, ore and regulus, and cubic nitre. In the year 1883 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 56,054*l.*; and of nitre to 145,376*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 7,766*l.*, of iron, of the value of 15,825*l.*, machinery 13,943*l.*, and apparel and haberdashery, 6,161*l.* in 1883.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. The india-rubber supply of Bolivia is of the finest quality; and almost inexhaustible. A line of railway connecting La Paz, capital of the republic, with the port of Aygacha, on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in 1872, and a second line, from Antofagasta to Salar, was completed

in September 1874. The completion of several other lines, in course of construction in 1879, was abandoned in consequence of the outbreak of the war with Chili. There is a line of telegraph between Chililaga, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz and Oruro, 180 miles.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—José Maria Artola.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 Centesimo was struck on the basis of the 5 franc piece; present value (Dec. 1884) about 3s. 4d. The gold ounce is nominally equal to 17½ silver pesos.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	.	=	25·36 „ „
		of wine or spirits	.	.	.	=	6·70 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yards.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yards.

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BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

Reigning Emperor.

Dom Pedro II., born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned, July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to Empress *Theresa*, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

Daughter of the Emperor.

Princess *Izabel*, Crown Princess, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 15, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince Pedro, born Oct. 15, 1875. 2. Prince Luiz Philippe, born Jan. 26, 1878. 3. Prince Antonio, born August 9, 1881.

Grandchildren of the Emperor.

The daughter of the Emperor, Princess Leopoldina, married to Prince August of Saxe-Coburg, Duke of Saxony, died February 7, 1871, leaving four sons:—1. Prince Pedro Augusto, born March 19, 1866. 2. Prince Augusto Leopoldo, born Dec. 6, 1867. 3. Prince José Fernando, born May 21, 1869. 4. Prince Louis Gaston, born Sept. 16, 1870.

Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince Luiz, born July 18, 1845. 2. Prince Felipe, born Aug. 12, 1847.

II. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married, May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Françoise, born August 4, 1844; married, June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, Duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840, of which union there are offspring five children. 2. Prince Pierre, Duc de Penthièvre, born Nov. 4, 1845, lieutenant in the navy of France.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Bragança, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sept. 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on the 12th October following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, the present Emperor.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824; but it was amended by the 'Acto Adicional' of August 1831, which established local self-government in the provinces. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l*. Senators receive a salary of 9,000 milreis, or 900*l*., each session. The Senate numbers 58 members.

The deputies are elected directly by the voters in districts for the term of four years. By the law of January 9, 1831, the election of senators and deputies was made direct instead of indirect, and the qualification for a voter was fixed at an annual income of 400 milreis, or 40*l*. The deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l*. per annum. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote. Protestants are now eligible to the legislature. Deputies receive a salary of 6,000 milreis, or 600*l*., each session, besides travelling expenses. The Chamber of Deputies numbers 122 members.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the

opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy; and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is exercised by the sovereign, through his ministers. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments. The following were the members of the cabinet appointed June 6, 1884:—

Premier and Minister of Finance.—Senator Sousa Dantas.

Minister of the Interior.—Senator Franco de Sá.

Minister of Justice.—Deputy Sodré Pereira.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Deputy Matta Machado.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.—Deputy Carneiro da Rocha.

Minister of War.—Deputy C. L. Maria de Oliveira.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral de Lamare.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life, and consulted on matters of administration and international questions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its Legislative Assembly elected by the voters for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of

the provinces exercise jurisdiction on all matters of local interest, such as primary education, municipal budgets, police, local imposts, &c.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the Constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects. At the census of 1872 there were only 27,766 non-Catholics.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,331 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the Central Government, which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, a military and a naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the Government, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Compulsory education now exists in several provinces. In 1881 there were 4,486 public, 913 private schools, and 286 'colleges,' attended by 321,449 pupils in all; or one school to 1,856 inhabitants. The cost, with 101 libraries, is almost 54,600*l.* annually. Of the total population 1,902,455 are of school age (6 to 15). The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population. There are 47 schools for adults, attended by 1,121; 1,315 girls' schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following official statement has been supplied with reference to the revenue and expenditure of Brazil.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure of Brazil have increased thus :—

	Receipts £	Expenditure £
1862-63 . . .	5,148,024	5,986,071
1867-68 . . .	7,566,642	16,953,683
1872-73 . . .	11,604,599	12,711,916
1877-78 . . .	12,410,185	16,137,917
1881-82 . . .	14,792,184	15,592,716

The expenditure has constantly exceeded the receipts, partly owing to public improvements, and also on account of the Paraguayan war and the great northern famine of 1881. These deficits have caused the government to issue loans at home and in Europe. The revenue is raised to the extent of more than 60 per cent. by customs duties on imports and exports. The direct taxes are principally imposed on land, house rent, trades, and occupations, and transfer of property.

The budget for 1885-86 is as follows (taking the milreis at 2s., though at present, Dec. 1884, it is only 1s. 8d.) :—

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Imports . . .	7,777,000	Departments :—	
Export dues . . .	1,754,180	Home	958,941
Internal receipts . . .	3,438,160	Justice	715,855
Docks and lighthouse dues . . .	43,000	Foreign affairs	81,580
Extraordinary . . .	156,000	Navy	1,062,323
		War	1,454,720
		Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	2,434,785
		Finance	6,147,716
Total . . .	13,168,340	Total . . .	12,855,920

There is besides an estimated special revenue of 120,000*l.* to be raised for specific purposes. The internal revenue includes 1,100,000*l.* from the Dom Pedro II. Railway, and 500,000*l.* from the stamp tax. Besides the ordinary expenditure there are special credits to the amount of 2,018,362*l.*, which, added to the ordinary expenditure, make up about 15,000,000*l.*

In 1883-84 the expenditure voted by the legislature was 15,461,605*l.*; in the ordinary budget alone in 1883-84 there was a surplus of 150,000*l.* but a general deficit of 2,580,000*l.*

The sum of the deficits of the ten years ending 1883-4 amounts to 288,394,015 milreis.

The foreign debt of Brazil is now 18,486,700*l*. The internal debt consolidated up to March 31, 1884, amounted to 405,640,400 milreis, including the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, which has virtually been transferred to Europe. Besides the consolidated debt the Government, at that date, owed for deposits of all kinds, 57,133,470 milreis; treasury bills, 46,651,000 milreis; paper money, 187,936,661 milreis; making up a total internal debt of 697,361,531 milreis, which at the current rate of exchange is equivalent to 62,000,000*l*. Adding thereto the foreign debt the total is 80,486,700*l*. This does not include the debt of the Provinces, which in some cases is so heavy as to produce crises, as has lately happened in Pernambuco, Bahia, and Paraná. Estimating the population of Brazil at 12,000,000, the debt per head is about 6*l*. 10*s*. The Government pays 6 per cent. interest for the consolidated internal debt, which by the budget law of 1884-5 Government was authorised to reduce to 5 per cent. The amount of treasury bills issued increased from 2,898,400*l*. in 1882, to 4,665,100*l*. in 1883. For these bills the interest paid ranges from 4 to 5½ per cent. The Government paper money amounted in 1884 to 187,936,661 milreis. Its irredeemableness is a factor of constant trouble in Brazilian finance. The depreciation of the paper currency as compared to gold was last year more than 20 per cent. From April 1882 to March 1883 the remittances of the Brazilian Government to London for the expenses in Europe amounted to 32,000,000 milreis, and from April 1, 1883 to March 31, 1884, to 6,662,236 milreis.

The following, according to official statement, is the state of the foreign loans of Brazil on November 1, 1884:—

Loans of Years	Original Amount	Balance, Nov. 1, 1883
	£	£
1860. . .	1,373,000	176,200
1863. . .	3,855,300	1,108,400
1865. . .	6,963,600	4,968,600
1871. . .	3,459,600	2,865,800
1875. . .	5,301,200	4,795,400
1883. . .	4,599,600	4,572,300
Total . .	25,552,300	18,486,700

The redemption of the foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par, by drawings by lots.

The whole of the foreign loans of Brazil were contracted through the banking-house of Rothschild & Co., and on the security of 'all the resources of the Empire.' That house was commissioned

to raise a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan for 4,000,000*l.* in 1883, the price of emission being 89*l.* per 100*l.* The redemption of this loan will be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, the operations of which will commence on June 1, 1884.

The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Army and Navy.

Obligatory service in the Army was introduced in 1875, but exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. The duration of service is 6 years in the active army and 3 in the reserve. The nominal strength of the standing army is fixed at 13,500 on the peace-footing, and at 32,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of the year 1883—

	Men
Infantry	7,242
Cavalry	2,140
Artillery	1,951
Total	11,333

Besides 1,900 officers and 10,792 gendarmerie. There was formerly also a national guard, but it has been dissolved to undergo reorganisation.

The Brazilian navy includes 21 armoured vessels of various classes, most of them being of small size and light draught. Two powerful sea-going turret-ships, the *Riachuelo* and a smaller vessel, the *Aquidaban*, have been built in England, the former launched in 1883 and completed in 1884, and the latter launched in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 20-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of four 70-pounders and machine-guns. Both vessels are built of steel, sheathed with wood and copper, rigged with a good sail-spread, and made capable of keeping the sea for long periods. The *Riachuelo* is 300 feet long, 52 feet broad, and of nearly 6,000 tons displacement. On trial she is said to have attained a speed of

16 knots. Her successor is 280 feet long, of less draught and displacement, and is intended to steam about a knot slower. Both vessels contain all modern improvements in construction and equipment, and they constitute a most valuable addition to the naval strength of Brazil. The *Solimoes* and *Javari* are two powerful double-turreted ships of light draught, suitable for coast-defence or river-service; they are of 3,700 tons displacement, and 2,200 horse-power, with 12-inch armour, and four 10-inch Whitworth guns. There are also three other turret-ships, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour, having displacements of 1,000 to 1,300 tons, and armed with two or four 7-inch guns. In addition there are six river-service monitors, drawing less than six feet of water, of 340 tons displacement, protected by 4-inch armour, and each carrying one 7-inch gun in a single turret. The remaining eight armour-clads are of the central-battery type, of small size, with armour from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and chiefly armed with 7-inch Whitworth guns, about four guns being carried in each vessel. The *Sete de Setembro* is the most powerful of this division. She is of 2,145 tons displacement, and 2,000 horse-power, with 4-inch armour, and four 9-inch Whitworth guns.

The unarmoured fleet of Brazil consists of about 15 screw gunboats and corvettes, and 8 smaller gun-vessels, besides paddle-wheel vessels, tenders, &c. Recently, four or five large first-class torpedo-boats have been built in England for the Brazilian service, and armed with Whitehead torpedoes and Hotchkiss machine-guns. The navy is manned by 5,700 officers and men.

There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 8,515,848 geographical square kilometres, or 3,275,326 English square miles (some authorities reduce it to 3,000,000), with a population of 9,448,233 in 1872, giving, on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the empire, embracing eleven out of the twenty provinces, was taken in 1872. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to the official returns of the census of 1872, the eleven provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (*), with the numbers of population of the other nine provinces filled in after Government estimates.

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population
Amazonas (*)	753,439	57,610
Pará	412,441	280,000
Maranhão	141,645	380,000
Piauí	81,776	219,000
Ceará (*)	50,260	721,686
Rio Grande do Norte (*)	20,129	233,979
Parahyba	20,341	365,000
Pernambuco (*)	46,255	841,539
Alagoas (*)	11,641	348,009
Sergipe	12,038	280,000
Bahia	204,794	1,450,000
Espírito Santo (*)	17,029	82,137
Rio de Janeiro	18,489	1,324,972
Santa Catharina (*)	18,923	159,802
Rio Grande do Sul	110,211	455,000
Minas Geraes	237,472	1,500,000
Matto Grosso (*)	668,625	60,417
Goyaz (*)	263,362	160,395
Paraná (*)	108,556	126,722
San Paulo (*)	90,537	837,354
Total	3,288,963	9,883,622

In addition to the above there is a wandering population of aborigines, estimated to number about 250,000 souls. There were 5,123,869 males and 4,806,609 females. This census is not regarded as trustworthy, and the present (1883) population is estimated at over 12,000,000.

• The three largest towns in the empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the end of 1883 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 350,000; of Bahia, 140,000; of Pernambuco, 130,000; Belem, 40,000; San Paulo, 40,000; Maranhão, 35,000; Porto Alegre, 35,000.

Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. But the number of slaves has greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. In the census returns the number of slaves was given as 1,540,796.

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the imperial sanction on the 28th of September 1871, enacts that children thenceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition.' Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. The apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary

masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punishments, they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are State property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

The law also established an 'Emancipation Fund,' to be applied annually to the liberation of slaves. It is admitted, however, that the law has been badly administered, and Government has done nothing for the education of the children born free; indeed, the masters of these children's mothers often publicly sell the children's services in Rio de Janeiro. About 90,000 slaves have been liberated privately. According to the last report of the Minister of Agriculture the number of slaves domiciled in Brazil in September 1884 was 1,233,195, besides 363,000 children of slave mothers. The slaves are thus distributed:—

Provinces	Registered Sept. 1873	Existing Sept. 1884	Provinces	Registered Sept. 1873	Existing Sept. 1884
Amazonas . . .	1,515	—	Côrte . . .	47,084	34,180
Pará . . .	31,537	22,362	Rio de Janeiro	301,352	263,755
Maranhão . . .	74,598	50,012	S. Paulo . . .	174,622	173,267
Piauhv . . .	23,434	17,307	Paraná . . .	11,249	7,559
Ceará . . .	31,975	—	Santa Catharina	15,256	10,821
Rio-Grande do			Rio-Grande do		
Norte . . .	13,635	9,851	Sul . . .	98,450	62,138
Parahyba . . .	25,817	19,946	Minas-Geraes .	311,304	255,886
Pernambuco . .	106,236	83,835	Goyaz . . .	8,800	6,782
Alagoas . . .	36,124	27,048	Mato-Grosso . .	7,051	5,796
Sergipe . . .	33,064	25,779			
Bahia . . .	165,403	136,312			
Espirito-Santo .	22,297	20,557		1,540,796	1,233,195

There have since been considerable emancipations in Rio Grande do Sul. From the table it will be seen that the three coffee-growing provinces, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, and Minas Geraes hold 692,910 slaves (not including 34,180 in the city and municipality of Rio de Janeiro), or nearly 56 per cent. of the total slave population of the empire. The provinces of Ceará and Amazonas now hold no slaves.

It should be said, however, that little reliance can be placed on Brazilian statistics, as they are very defective.

At the census of 1872 there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 métis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern

provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent. In 1870 there were 9,123 immigrants, and the number went on increasing gradually to 22,859 in 1880, 25,845 in 1882, and 26,789 in 1883. Of the immigrants in 1883, 10,698 were Italians, 11,286 Portuguese, 1,690 Germans, and 2,343 Spaniards.

Trade and Commerce.

The average value of the exports of Brazil in the three years 1869 to 1871-72 was 18,686,790*l.*; in 1872-73 it was 21,589,310*l.* In the last four years it has been as follows:—1879-80, 22,192,880*l.*; 1880-81, 22,585,170*l.*; 1881-82, 20,985,140*l.*; 1882-3, 19,549,860*l.* The general imports for 1882-3 amounted to 18,586,190*l.*

The increase between the two extreme periods has been 20 per cent. In the imports there has been in the same period an increase equivalent to 22 per cent.

Including the inter-provincial, the total amount of trade has been—

	Imports £	Exports £
1879-80	27,789,380	31,335,710
1880-81	25,941,200	30,913,100
1881-82	27,554,160	30,018,090
1882-83	22,286,860	26,989,020

Coffee is the principal item in the list of exports. The average percentage of the value of national products exported in recent years is as follows: coffee, 62·2 per cent.; sugar, 11·34; cotton, 9·98; hides, 5·94; india-rubber, 4·19; tobacco, 2·94; all other products, 3·41 per cent. The value of coffee exported in 1882-3 was 10,544,000*l.*; sugar, 3,250,000*l.*; caoutchouc, 1,193,000*l.*; raw cotton, 812,730*l.*; tobacco, 1,066,900*l.*; hides and skins, 808,150*l.*

The exports of Brazil go mainly to the United States and Great Britain. Out of the above total in 1881-2, the United States received 6,950,000*l.* and Great Britain 6,521,100*l.*, Germany and France coming after with about 1,900,000*l.* each. In the imports into Brazil, Great Britain leads all countries, her share being 45 per cent., France coming next with 17 per cent. The principal articles imported are in the order of their value: cotton goods, wines and spirits, preserved meat and fish, woollen goods, farinaceous food, coals, linen goods, iron and steel.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1879	4,749,816	5,685,054
1880	5,260,670	6,681,726
1881	6,340,414	6,656,301
1882	6,482,144	6,875,687
1883	6,138,521	6,648,470

The two great staple articles of Brazilian export to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 4,729,913*l.* in 1872; 2,343,995*l.* in 1875; 1,433,840*l.* in 1877; 568,178*l.* in 1878; 656,750*l.* in 1880; 1,165,504*l.* in 1881; 1,510,432*l.* in 1882; and 1,291,798*l.* in 1883. The quantity in 1882 was 482,611 cwts., and 438,919 cwts. in 1883. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 1,692,088*l.* in 1879; 1,512,709*l.* in 1880; 2,569,014*l.* in 1881; 2,166,393*l.* in 1882; and 1,105,700*l.* in 1883. The quantity exported in 1882 was 2,217,567 cwts., and 1,233,846 cwts. in 1883. Caoutchouc has also become an important export in recent years; the value in 1879 was 1,082,044*l.*; in 1880, 1,297,373*l.*; in 1881, 1,267,008*l.*; in 1882, 1,460,219*l.*; in 1883, 1,953,142*l.* The value of coffee exported in 1882 was 635,299*l.*, and in 1883, 1,107,782*l.*

The most important article of British import into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 2,810,190*l.* in 1879; 3,498,688*l.* in 1880; 3,225,701*l.* in 1881; 3,242,256*l.* in 1882; and 2,885,318*l.* in 1883. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 671,329*l.*; linens, of the value of 98,847*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 308,697*l.*; coals, of the value of 257,369*l.*; and machinery, of the value of 536,151*l.*, in 1883, form the other principal articles of British import into Brazil. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist in certain districts of Brazil, but it cannot be worked for want of fuel.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging 45 per cent. In a British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 19, 1874, it is stated that 'the practice of sucking the marrow out of the agricultural organisation, by the imposition of enormous export duties, has rendered the accumulation of capital an impossibility.'

In 1882-3. 2,989 vessels of 2,367,296 tons entered, and 2,522 of 2,095,237 tons cleared Brazilian ports, besides 5,210 vessels entered, and 4,863 cleared coastwise.

The empire possessed in January 1884 railways of a total length of 3,500 English miles open for traffic, besides 1,500 miles in process of construction. The State owns nine lines, with 1,300 miles

already open, the principal being the Dom Pedro II., intended to connect the eastern and western provinces of the empire.

Most of the Brazilian railways have been built with the guarantee of the interest on the capital by the Government. Up to 1873 the State had guaranteed 6 and 7 per cent. on the capital of 7,805,546*l.* The law of September 24, 1873, authorised the Government to guarantee 7 per cent. on 10,000,000*l.* of new railways. This concession is now exhausted. The budget of 1882-83 authorised the guarantee on three new railways up to 4,260,000*l.* The total guarantee capital in 1882 was about 18,000,000*l.* It is officially stated that the Treasury actually spends in guarantees of interest on railways 766,000*l.* annually, and is liable for 825,000*l.* more.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1883 there were 13,631 kilomètres of wires, and 7,820 kilomètres, or about 4,900 miles of lines. There were 139 telegraphic stations. In 1882-3 there were 338,053 messages. Receipts, 1,220,182 milreis; expenses, 1,880,244 milreis.

The post office carried 36,767,325 letters in the year 1882-3, of which number about one-half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital. There were 1,678 post-offices at the end of 1883. Receipts, 1882-3, 1,647,059 milreis; expenses, 2,154,140 milreis.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron de Penedo, accredited June 26, 1873.

Secretary.—Chevalier João Arthur de Souza Corrêa.

Consul-General.—Baron de Ibiramirim.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sidney Locock, Minister-resident for Central America 1874-81; in Servia 1881-85. Appointed envoy to Brazil, February 1885.

Secretary.—Richard G. Townley.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis*. Par value, 2*s.* 3*d.* Present value (Dec. 1884).
1*s.* 8*d.*

English sovereigns are legal tender at 8,890 reis each since the year 1857. At the end of 1884 the English sovereign was worth from 12,320 to 12,100 reis. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 25 per cent.—together with copper and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Arroba</i>	=	32.38 " "
" <i>Quintal</i>	=	129.54 " "
" <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio) .	=	1 imperial bushel.
" <i>Oitava</i>	=	55.34 grains.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;' that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate,' and 'the House of Commons.' Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still a self-governing Crown Colony, into the Dominion of Canada. In 1869 the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 77 senators—namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 3 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1881, the House of Commons consists of 213 members—namely, 93 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 7 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or

occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300 dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—The Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., born January 14, 1845; educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford; was a Commissioner of Exchequer of Great Britain, and of Treasury of Ireland, 1868–72, Under Secretary of State for War, 1872–4, Under Secretary for India in 1880. Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada August 18, 1883; assumed the Government thereof, October 23, 1883.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments.

The present Council, formed October 17, 1878, with alterations in 1879–84, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and President of the Queen's Privy Council.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., born in Ontario, January 11, 1815; called to the bar, Upper Canada, 1836, and filled successively in the Government of Canada, before Confederation, the offices of Receiver-General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, and Minister

of Militia Affairs, first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, from 1867 to 1873.

2. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard *Tilley*, K.C.M.G., C.B., born at Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818; returned to Parliament, 1854, and became Premier of New Brunswick in 1861; Minister of Customs, 1867 to 1873; Minister of Finance, 1873; Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, 1873-78.

3. Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir Alexander *Campbell*, K.C.M.G., Q.C., born in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1822; a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, 1858, and Speaker of that body, 1862-63; Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1864-67; a Senator, 1867; Postmaster-General, 1867-73, and 1879-80; Minister of the Interior, 1873.

4. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Sir Hector Louis *Langevin*, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., born in the city of Quebec, August 25, 1826; entered Parliament, 1857; Solicitor-General, 1864-65; Postmaster-General, 1865-67; Secretary of State and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, 1867-69; Minister of Public Works, 1869-73; Postmaster-General, 1878-79.

5. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Vacant (December 1884) Hon. J. H. *Pope*, Acting Minister.

6. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. John Henry *Pope*, born in Eastern Townships, province of Quebec; entered Parliament, 1857; Minister of Agriculture, 1871-73.

7. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Mackenzie *Bowell*, born at Rickingham, Suffolk, England, Dec. 27, 1823; entered Parliament, 1867.

8. Minister of the Interior.—Honourable Sir David Lewis *Macpherson*, K.C.M.G., born in Scotland, Sept. 12, 1818; a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, 1864; a Senator, 1867; a Privy Councillor and Speaker of the Senate, 1880; Minister of the Interior, 1883.

9. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. Adolphe P. *Caron*, Q.C., born in the city of Quebec, 1843; entered Parliament, 1873.

10. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Archibald Woodbury *McLelan*, born at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, December 1824; entered Parliament, 1858; a Senator, 1869; President of Council, 1881; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1882.

11. Postmaster-General.—Hon. John *Carling*, born at London, Ontario, January 23, 1828; entered Parliament, 1857; Receiver-General, 1862; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in Ontario, 1867-71; Postmaster-General, 1882.

12. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. John *Costigan*, born at St. Nicholas, Quebec, February 1, 1835; entered Parliament, 1861; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1882.

13. (Without Portfolio).—Hon. Frank *Smith*, born in Armagh, Ireland, 1832; a Senator, February 2, 1871.

14. Secretary of State.—Hon. Joseph Adolphe *Chapleau*, Q.C., LL.D., born at Ste. Therese de Blainville, Quebec, November 9, 1840; entered the Provincial Legislature, 1867; Solicitor-General, 1873-74; Provincial Secretary, 1876-78; Premier of Quebec, 1879-82; Secretary of State, 1882.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by fourteen bishops with 800 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, sixteen bishops, and 1,200 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada with 900 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly, as in the Scotch Church. The Methodists have 1,500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,791,982	Congregationalists . . .	26,900
Presbyterians . . .	676,165	Miscellaneous creeds . . .	79,686
Anglicans . . .	574,818	Of 'no religion' . . .	2,634
Methodists . . .	742,981	No creed stated . . .	86,769
Baptists . . .	296,525		
Lutherans . . .	46,350	Total . . .	4,324,810

Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, the number of its adherents there, in 1881, amounting to 1,170,718, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1881, was 320,839; while the Church of England numbered 366,539, and the Presbyterians 417,749 adherents. In Newfoundland, at the census of 1874, the Roman Catholics numbered 64,317, and Protestants 97,057.

Except in British Columbia, all the provinces of the Dominion have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 14 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including medical schools. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 2,000 students. In

1883 there were in Quebec 246 academies with 38,278 pupils, 31 colleges with 6,879 pupils, 18 special schools with 1,262 pupils, 3 normal schools with 330 pupils, 333 model schools with 26,378 pupils; in Ontario about 410 high schools, public and private, with 11,000 pupils; Prince Edward Island 46, with 4,150 pupils; Nova Scotia 18, with 1,130 pupils; Manitoba 6, with 600 pupils; British Columbia 2, with 85 pupils; those in New Brunswick were attended by 680 pupils; and in this province it is contemplated to establish 64 new high schools. Of public elementary schools, many of which also give a high school education, Quebec had in 1883 4,404, with 170,858 pupils; Ontario had 5,313, with 471,512 pupils; Nova Scotia 1,910, with 81,863 pupils; New Brunswick 1,411, with 50,000 pupils; Prince Edward Island 386, with 18,150 pupils; Manitoba 310, with 12,770 pupils; and British Columbia 60, with 2,693 pupils. In Ontario the school population is 483,817; Nova Scotia, 80,000; New Brunswick, 73,000; Prince Edward Island, 21,873; Manitoba, 16,050. In all the provinces Government has more or less the supervision of education. In Ontario there are local boards and rates, and education is compulsory; in New Brunswick there are legislative grants and local rates, but at present no compulsion; in Nova Scotia same method of support, and compulsion to some extent: so also in Prince Edward Island, where attendance is enforced for at least 13 weeks annually; in Manitoba, legislative grants and local rates, and local boards may enforce attendance. In British Columbia the schools are supported wholly by Government, and are free to all; there is a compulsory law, but it is not enforced.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely, first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The total actual revenue and expenditure, under these three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1883:—

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	Dollars	Cents		Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	35,794,649	80	Consolidated Fund	28,730,157	45
Loans	14,996,292	82	Redemption	17,313,164	68
Open Accounts	11,495,110	76	Open Accounts	21,997,140	88
Total	62,286,053	38	Total	68,040,463	01
	£12,457,210			£13,608,092	

The actual sources of revenue and expenditure comprised under

the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1883:—

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	Dollars	Cents		Dollars	Cents
Customs . . .	23,009,582	48	Interest on Public Debt . . .	7,668,552	89
Excise . . .	6,260,116	33	Charges of Management . . .	194,255	80
Post Office . . .	1,800,391	37	Sinking Fund . . .	1,314,136	83
Public Works (including Railways)	3,101,138	04	Premium, Discount, and Exchange . . .	39,913	76
Interest on Investments (Permanent)	757,650	47	Subsidies to Provinces	3,606,672	61
Interest on Investments (Temporary)	243,542	49	Civil Government . . .	986,721	47
Ordnance Lands . . .	19,402	69	Administration of Justice . . .	615,588	48
Casual . . .	191,981	55	Police . . .	18,490	19
Premium and Discount	83,363	09	Penitentiaries . . .	286,424	86
Bank Imposts . . .	4,566	65	Legislation . . .	740,768	26
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures . . .	27,185	56	Geological Survey and Observatories	112,235	65
Tonnage Dues (River Police) . . .	28,060	02	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics . . .	24,730	58
Tonnage Dues (Mariners' Fund)	47,632	36	Census . . .	38,163	49
Steamboat Inspection	12,577	36	Immigration and Quarantine . . .	437,734	44
Fisheries . . .	21,337	16	Marine Hospitals . . .	49,879	31
Cullers' Fees . . .	40,162	93	Pensions . . .	98,446	13
Militia . . .	16,081	50	Superannuation . . .	186,236	67
Penitentiaries . . .	22,156	64	Militia and Defence	734,354	25
Lighthouse Duty . . .	2,909	94	Public Works . . .	1,859,799	23
Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	9,411	76	Ocean and River Steam Service . . .	438,483	21
Superannuation . . .	46,372	03	Lighthouses and Coast Services . . .	491,546	35
Dominion Steamers	7,327	06	Fisheries . . .	168,977	35
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps . . .	3,797	62	Steamboat Inspection	16,209	02
Insurance Superintendence . . .	9,301	27	Insurance Superintendence . . .	9,874	83
Weights and Measures . . .	28,601	43	Miscellaneous . . .	238,672	86
			Indian Grants . . .	1,106,961	46
			Dominion Lands . . .	115,746	90
			Mounted Police, N.W.T. . . .	477,825	45
			Charges on Revenue :		
			Customs . . .	757,245	62
			Excise . . .	278,910	51
			Post Office . . .	2,176,089	09
			Public Works . . .	3,264,876	64
			Other charges . . .	149,633	26
Total Consol- dated Fund }	35,794,649	80	Total Consol- dated Fund }	28,730,157	45
	£7,158,930			£5,746,031	

Under the head of loans are included Dominion notes and savings banks deposits. Under the head of open accounts are included investments, trust funds, province accounts (entirely connected with debts), Dominion lands receipts and expenditure, and Pacific Railway receipts and expenses.

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to 29,811,639 dollars, and of total expenditure to 76,526,043 dollars. The ordinary revenue was estimated at 30,600,000 dollars. Of the total expenditure in 1884-85, 27,555,218 dollars have to be voted by Parliament, and 48,980,825 dollars are authorised by statute.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1883:—

	Dollars
Without Interest	28,138,176
At 4 per cent. „	119,440,450
„ 5 „ „	44,328,820
„ 6 „ „	10,251,658
Total Debt	202,159,104
	£40,431,820

The total interest on this amounts to 7,609,158 dollars, or 1,521,831*l*. The debt of Canada has greatly increased in the last fifteen years, but most of the money borrowed has been devoted to the development of the country and to public works. In 1867 the total debt amounted to 18,609,210*l*., and in 1877 to 34,935,166*l*., increasing to over 41,000,000*l*. in 1882. As will be seen from the above table, there was in 1882-3 a considerable decrease in the debt at 5 and 6 per cent. The total burden of the debt is 9*l*. 10*s*. per head, and of the annual charge 7*s*. 4*d*. The total exports per head in 1882 amounted to 4*l*. 14*s*., and the proceeds of two years' export would pay off the debt. The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 22 millions sterling up to 1882. At the census of 1881 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 33 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 62 millions.

Army.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in the year 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial station'—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, 'to provide for the defence of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia con-

sists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer and the marine militia. The active militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. The active militia serve for three years. On January 1, 1884, the active militia comprised a force of 37,000 officers and men, organised into cavalry, field artillery, garrison artillery, engineers, infantry, and rifles. The reserve militia comprised 655,000 rank and file at the same date.

Canada is divided into twelve military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, one by Prince Edward Island, and one by British Columbia. There is a Royal Military College at Kingston, in which the course of study is for four years; also an artillery school each at Quebec and Kingston, and authority has issued for a similar school in British Columbia; also one school each in Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick for infantry. These schools are formed upon permanently embodied corps, and afford a means for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of active militia throughout the Dominion.

Area and Population.

• The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; in 1861 to 3,090,561. The census of April 3, 1881, stated the area and population of the Dominion as follows:—

	Square miles	Males	Females	Total population	Density per sq. mile
Prince Edward Island . . .	2,133	54,729	54,162	108,891	54
Nova Scotia . . .	20,907	220,538	220,034	440,572	22
New Brunswick . . .	27,174	164,119	157,114	321,233	12
Quebec . . .	188,688	678,175	680,852	1,359,027	7
Ontario . . .	101,733	976,470	946,758	1,923,228	19
Manitoba . . .	123,200	37,207	28,747	65,954	0.5
British Columbia . . .	341,305	29,503	19,956	49,459	0.14
Territories and Arctic Islands . . .	2,665,252	28,113	28,333	56,446	0.02
Total . . .	3,470,392	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	1.24

A portion of the North-Western Territories were, in 1882, divided into four districts—Assiniboia, 95,000 square miles; Saskatchewan, 114,000 sq. m.; Alberta, 100,000 sq. m.; and Athabasca, 122,000 sq. m. The district of Keewatin, between Manitoba and Ontario, and stretching north to Hudson's Bay, was created in 1876 out of the Territories, and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; it has an area as at first defined of about 450 square miles, but part of it at least is now included in the territory recently awarded to Ontario.

The average increase in ten years has been at the rate of 18·05 per cent., varying from 13·61 per cent. in Nova Scotia to 289 per cent. in Manitoba. Even in the old provinces the average density is nowhere great: in Manitoba there is only 1 person to 2 square miles, in British Columbia 1 to 7, and in the Territories 1 to 40 square miles.

The census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1874, stated the total population at 161,374—comprising 83,283 males and 78,091 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles. In 1882 the population was estimated at 185,000.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1881 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 3,715,492, of whom 1,467,988 were natives of Ontario; 1,327,809 of Quebec; 420,088 of Nova Scotia; 288,265 of New Brunswick; 19,590 of Manitoba; 32,275 of British Columbia; 101,047 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 58,430 of the Territories. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1881 were 470,092 natives of the United Kingdom; next came 77,753 from the United States, 25,328 Germans, 6,876 natives of Russia, 4,389 French. On the basis of origin the population was classed as follows:—1,298,929 of French origin, 881,301 English, 957,403 Irish, 669,863 Scotch, 254,319 German, 30,412 Dutch, 108,347 Indian; 21,394 African; 4,383 Chinese, and the remainder divided among Danish, Icelandic, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, Welsh, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese, and Jews. According to an official report for 1883 there were 133,137 Indians in Canada at that date. Of the total population, 464,025 were returned as occupiers of land, representing with their families nearly one-half the population. Of these, 403,491 were proprietors of their land. Of the various holdings, the bulk, 258,913, were between 50 and 200 acres.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1881:—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario	.	Toronto	86,415	Quebec	.	.	{	Montreal	140,747
		Hamilton	35,961					Quebec	62,446
		Ottawa	27,412					Halifax	36,100
		London	19,746					St. John	26,127
				Nova Scotia	.	.			
				New Brunswick	.	.			

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland . St. John's (1882 estimated) . 30,000

The growth of population in recent years has been chiefly due to natural increase, but also largely to immigration from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers
1874	80,022	39,373	1879	61,051	40,492
1875	43,458	27,382	1880	85,850	38,505
1876	31,650	25,633	1881	117,016	47,991
1877	35,285	27,082	1882	193,150	112,458
1878	41,033	29,807	1883	206,898	133,624

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

The number of immigrants to the United States through Canada in 1882 is returned as 80,692. According to the reports of the United States Statistical Department there is a very large yearly emigration from Canada to the States, but the Canadian officials show that these statistics do not represent *bonâ fide* emigrants, and that the real emigration is comparatively small. By Port Huron alone, according to the United States' statistics, 71,424 Canadian emigrants passed; but the Canadian statistics reduce these figures to 2,422 genuine emigrants. The number of emigrants arriving at Quebec in 1883 was 45,966, of whom 21,897 were English, 3,980 Scotch, and 12,095 Irish; the rest foreigners.

In 1882, 44,082 persons were charged before the various courts; of these 31,305 were convicted, 26,299 without the option of a fine, the rest to various terms of imprisonment.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the

total value of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	194,733,218
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	91,199,577
1879	71,491,225	81,964,427	80,341,608
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	71,782,349
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	91,611,604
1882	102,137,203	119,419,500	112,648,927
1883	98,085,804	132,254,022	123,137,019

The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Canada in 1883 :—

Exports	Dollars	Imports Entered for Consumption	Dollars
Great Britain . . .	47,145,217	Great Britain . . .	52,052,465
United States . . .	41,668,723	United States . . .	56,032,333
Newfoundland . . .	2,187,338	France . . .	2,316,480
West Indies . . .	3,125,031	Germany . . .	1,809,154
South America . . .	1,489,957	West Indies . . .	4,369,260
No other country over a million		South America . . .	1,464,671
		China and Japan . . .	1,645,254
		Other countries each under a million	

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1883 :—

Imports	Dollars	Exports	Dollars
Iron and steel and their manufactures . . .	16,308,544	Agricultural produce . . .	29,515,033
Cotton manufactures . . .	12,959,838	Forest " . . .	26,648,541
Woollen " . . .	10,156,351	Animals and their produce . . .	21,165,418
Sugar and molasses . . .	7,010,673	Fishery produce . . .	8,836,926
Coal and coke . . .	6,469,758	Manufacturing produce . . .	4,114,424
		Mining " . . .	3,106,798

The following tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom,

according to the Board of Trade Returns, in each of the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1874, to 1883:—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
1874	11,336,812	8,849,747
1875	9,615,927	8,414,099
1876	10,324,705	6,902,723
1877	11,186,195	7,000,419
1878	8,874,257	5,926,908
1879	9,834,236	5,040,524
1880	12,930,571	6,816,123
1881	10,705,363	7,959,388
1882	9,870,868	9,111,329
1883	11,764,723	8,592,280

The two staple articles of export from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are grain and wood. In the year 1883 the total exports of grain and flour amounted to 2,058,343*l.*, of which 908,338*l.* was for wheat; 30,031*l.* for oats; 628,682*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; 270,903*l.* for peas; and 369,330*l.* for wheat-meal and flour, the remainder comprising oatmeal and other kinds of bread-stuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1883 was 4,721,841*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,616,023*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 3,010,180*l.* Other exports were—cheese, 1,264,520*l.*; living animals, chiefly cattle and sheep, 1,361,561*l.*; butter, 255,982*l.*; fish, 416,683*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1883 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,654,751*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,478,377*l.*; cotton goods, of the value of 1,468,298*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 1,013,046*l.*

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain amounted to 519,044*l.*—oil, 186,751*l.*; fish, 135,726*l.*; copper ore and regulus, 73,635*l.*; and the imports of British produce to 563,647*l.* in the year 1883. The principal articles of British import into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1883 were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 123,003*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 60,515*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 40,113*l.*; woollens, 64,921*l.*

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1883, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
New Brunswick	1,107	315,906
Nova Scotia	3,037	541,715
Quebec	1,733	216,577
Ontario	1,138	140,972
Prince Edward Island	241	40,400
British Columbia	94	9,046
Manitoba	24	2,778
Total	7,374	1,267,394

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 1,006 steamers, measuring 203,539 tons. During the year 1883 there were 374 new vessels, of 74,090 tons, built in the Dominion, valued at 3,334,050 dollars. The total value of the shipping of the Dominion in 1883 was estimated at 38,021,820 dollars. The number of vessels that entered Canadian ports in 1883 was 10,781, of 4,004,357 tons; of which 1,700, of 1,534,705 tons, were British; and 5,605, of 933,825 tons, Canadian. The total number of vessels which cleared was 10,727, of 3,968,420 tons; of which 1,703, of 1,466,366 tons, were British; and 5,686, of 952,341 tons, were Canadian.

Of the total area of Canada in 1881, 45,358,141 acres (about a fiftieth of the whole area) was occupied. The occupied land is being rapidly increased. In 1883, 970,719 acres were disposed of as homesteads, 659,120 under the Preemption Act, and 202,143 acres were sold—1,831,982 acres altogether. Of the occupied lands in 1881, 21,899,181 acres were returned as improved, of which 15,112,284 acres were under crops, 6,385,562 under pasture. In that year the grain produce amounted to 150 million bushels—oats, wheat, rye, barley, maize, and pulse. In the same year there were 3,382,396 oxen and cows, 3,048,678 sheep, and 1,207,619 swine. In the same year the forests of Canada produced 110 million cubic feet of timber. The value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1883 was 3,391,638*l.*, and of fish exports 1,771,385*l.* Canada has extensive coal-fields as yet undeveloped. Coal of the value of 215,740*l.* was exported in 1882-3.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 9,065 miles completed at the end of June 1883, being an increase of 996 miles over 1882. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 2,299 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class is a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government contributes a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l.*; of this, 2,888 miles were laid in 1883. The number of passen-

gers carried in 1883 was 9,579,948. The receipts in 1883 were 33,244,585 dollars, expenses 25,691,627 dollars, net profit 8,552,958 dollars. The total paid-up capital to the end of 1883 was 494,271,265 dollars, of which 111,807,069 dollars represented Government aid.

On November 1, 1883, there were in the Dominion 6,395 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1883, was 80,990,000; of newspapers, 7,402,000; books, &c., 8,724,000. Revenue 2,264,385 dollars; expenditure 2,689,395 dollars. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

There were 23,320 miles of telegraph lines in Canada in 1883, with 2,259 offices.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821. Premier of Nova Scotia, 1864–67; President of the Privy Council, 1869–72; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1872–3; Minister of Customs, 1873; Minister of Public Works, 1878–9; Minister of Railways and Canals, 1879–83; Appointed High Commissioner for Canada, 1883.

Secretary.—Joseph G. Colmer.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4s.

The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound Avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel. Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	.	.	.	=	0.83333 gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	.	.	.	=	1.01695 „
<i>Bushel</i>	.	.	.	=	0.9692 imperial bushel.

By Act of 42nd Vict. cap. 16, it was further provided:—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat . . . 60 lbs.	Flax seed . . . 50 lbs.	Parsnips . . .)
Indian corn . . 56 "	Hemp . . . 44 "	Beets . . .) 60 lbs.
Rye . . . 56 "	Blue grass seed 14 "	Onions . . .)
Peas . . . 60 "	Castor beans . . 40 "	Clover seed . . 60 "
Malt . . . 36 "	Potatoes . . .)	Timothy . . . 48 "
Oats . . . 34 "	Turnips . . . 60 "	Buckwheat . . 48 "
Beans . . . 60 "	Carrots . . .)	

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States. The Act of 1873 was amended and consolidated in 1879, but such amendment in no way modified the standards. The changes made were partly of an administrative character.

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CHILI.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally throwing off the yoke of Spain in 1818. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, and amended in 1874, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of thirty-seven members, elected for the term of six years; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of 109 members, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population; both bodies are chosen by the same electors—the Chamber directly by departments, and the Senate directly by provinces. Electors, if married, must be 21 years of age, or 25 if unmarried, and possess real property of an amount fixed every ten years, or be in receipt of an income from any source equivalent to the produce of such real property. Deputies must have an income of 100*l.* a year, and Senators 400*l.* The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Domingo Santa Maria; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don Anibal Pinto, September 18, 1881.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election, and is not re-eligible. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the president is fixed at 18,000 pesos, or 3,600*l.*

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a cabinet, or ministry, divided into five departments—the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, Justice. Public Worship and Instruction. The Council of State consists of five members elected by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

There is a High Court of Justice in the capital, four Courts of Appeal for the provinces, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate district courts.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but according to the constitution all religions are respected and protected. The clergy are subsidised by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops. Civil marriage is acknowledged by law.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State. It is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary instruction. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the National Institute of Santiago, and in the schools and colleges established in the cities of Concepcion, Copiapo, Chillan, San Felipe, Serena, Talca, and Valparaiso. The branches included are law, mathematics, medicine, and fine arts. The number of students inscribed for the study of these branches in 1883 was 912. The total number of students under superior and secondary instruction in 1883, including those of the University section and the provincial lycæums, was 5,042. There are besides normal, agricultural, and other special schools. There are 724 public primary schools in the country, with 60,541 pupils in 1883, and an average attendance of 42,803; and 472 private schools, with an attendance of 18,400. At the census of 1875 more than half the population (including children) could neither read nor write.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works.

The actual income in 1881 was (taking the peso=4s.) 7,802,250*l.*, the expenditure was 7,320,912*l.* The income in 1882 was 8,391,407*l.* including extraordinary resources, and expenditure 8,324,027*l.* The estimated income for 1883, inclusive of surplus of 1882, was 9,352,640*l.*, and expenditure 8,793,422*l.* For 1882 and 1883, the extraordinary expenses of the war with Peru are set down at 5,200,000*l.* The revenue for 1884 (including surplus of 1883) is estimated at 9,980,000*l.*, and expenditure at 9,307,310*l.* Estimated income 1885, 7,329,200*l.*; expenditure, 6,903,482*l.*

According to official statements the external debt of Chili on May 1, 1884, was 6,954,100*l.*; the internal debt, 10,625,860*l.*, consisting mainly of paper money. The total debt is thus 17,579,960*l.* The annual charge of the debt in 1883 was 1,063,673*l.*, or 11*s.* 6*d.* per head of population—the total debt being about 9*l.* per head. The exports in 1883 amounted to 7*l.* per head. About 2,000,000*l.* of the external debt is at 6 and 7 per cent., and about 4,000,000*l.* at 5 per cent.; the rest at 3 and 4 per cent. A small part of the internal debt is at 8 per cent., but most of it at 6 per cent. The bulk of the external debt is redeemable at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent., and the remainder by drawings on a sinking fund of smaller amount. The payments on account of the sinking fund were suspended on May 1, 1879,

after the outbreak of the war with Peru, but were resumed in July, 1884.

Army and Navy.

A law passed in 1875 fixed the total strength of the army at 3,573 men. On the outbreak of hostilities with the allied republics of Bolivia and Peru, in the spring of 1879, the total number of men under arms was raised to 45,000. In 1883 the total strength was 2 regiments of artillery, 2,196 officers and men; 10 battalions of infantry, 9,040; 3 regiments of cavalry, 1,500; supernumeraries, 167; total, 12,903. There are 10,023 officers. By a law of 1884 the strength of the army must not exceed 12,410. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard composed of citizens, the strength of which at the same date was 51,826 men, of whom 17,408 were on duty in 1884.

In 1883 the Chilian war-fleet included 3 ironclads, 1 protected cruiser, and several unarmoured corvettes, gunboats, &c., 11 torpedo boats, besides a number of small paddle-wheel and screw steamers. Two of the ironclads, the *Almirante Cochrane* and *Blanco Encalada*, were built at Hull in 1874-5 from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed. They are of 3,500 tons displacement, 2,900 horse-power, have 9-inch armour at the water-line, and are armed with six 12-ton guns carried in a central battery. Their speed is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 knots, and they are powerful specimens of the class of smaller ironclads. The third ironclad, the *Huascar*, was captured from the Peruvians in 1879 by the two broadside ships, after having achieved a great reputation for her exploits along the coast. She was built by Messrs. Laird in 1865, and was one of the earliest turret-ships constructed on Captain Cowper Coles's principle. She is of 2,000 tons displacement, of 1,050 horse-power, has $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour, and is armed with two 12-ton Armstrong guns carried in a single turret. The protected cruiser, *Esmeralda*, was launched in 1884, at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., by whom she has been designed and constructed. Her engines, boilers, and magazines are protected by a steel deck, one inch thick. She carries two 25-ton breech-loading guns, one as bow-chase and the other as stern-chase, and has six 4-ton guns on the broadsides, besides machine-guns. Her engine-power is very great in proportion to her displacement of 3,000 tons; she carries a very large coal-supply, and will probably steam at $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 knots an hour. The remaining vessels of the fleet do not require any special description, being of small size and power. According to the budget of 1883 the Chilian navy was commanded by 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 47 captains of various grades, 50 lieutenants, and about 100 other officers.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic was estimated to embrace 196,785 English square miles, with a population numbering 2,075,971 at the census of 1875, and 2,183,434 in 1880. The republic is divided into 17 provinces and 4 territories, of the following area and population in 1882, according to official returns:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population 1882
Chiloë (islands and continent) .	21,230	73,041
Llanquihue	7,820	57,033
Valdivia	7,540	36,578
Arauco	8,100	58,064
Concepcion	3,861	170,385
Nuble	3,555	140,502
Maule	2,903	128,227
Linares	3,487	131,181
Talca	3,677	116,059
Curicó	2,947	106,408
Colchagua	3,516	156,270
O'Higgins	2,525	84,011
Santiago	5,219	311,700
Valparaiso	1,635	182,077
Aconcagua	6,224	135,812
Coquimbo	12,900	168,044
Atacama	38,881	76,343
Biobio	4,156	81,128
Territory of Angol	2,123	23,234
Territory of Magellanes . .	75,200	1,291
 Total Chili	 217,499	 2,237,949
 Territory of Antofagasta . .	 19,300	 14,000
Territory of Tarapaca . . .	19,600	20,000
 Grand Total	 256,399	 2,271,949

In 1882 there were in Chili proper 1,117,801 males and 1,120,148 females. The official estimate of the population of Chili proper on January 1, 1884, was 2,377,949. The average density between 24° and 44° is estimated at 160 per square mile, the rest of the country being very thinly peopled. The resident foreign population in 1875 numbered 26,635, of whom 7,183 were Argentines, 4,267 English, 3,678 Germans, 3,314 French, 1,984 Italians, and 1,223 Spanish. In 1881 there were 101,635

births and 62,864 deaths, giving a surplus of 38,769. By the treaty (1881) with the Argentine Republic, the latter retains all Patagonia, except a small strip on the west coast and Magellan Straits, ceding to that country all except the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego.

The territory of Antofagasta was taken from Bolivia during the last war, and Tarapaca ceded by Peru in terms of the peace of Oct. 20, 1883. The Peruvian territories of Tacna and Arica are to continue in the possession of Chili for ten years, at the end of which time a *plébiscite* is to decide to which country these departments shall belong.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso; the first of which had 200,000, and the second 95,000 inhabitants in 1883; other towns are Talca, 19,000; Concepcion, 19,000; Chilian, 16,000; Serena, 14,000; Copiapo, 12,000; San Felipe, 11,500; Curico, 11,000.

Trade and Industry.

Taking the peso at its nominal value of 4s. (its present, Dec. 1884, value being however only 3s.), the total value of the special imports in 1881 was 9,333,370*l.*, while that of the exports in 1881 was 12,379,639*l.* In 1882 the imports were 10,198,443*l.*, and exports 14,241,920*l.* In 1883 the imports were valued at 10,889,412*l.* and exports 15,946,510*l.*

The following tables give the leading imports and exports for 1882:—

Imports	Pesos	Imports	Pesos
Alimentary articles .	9,728,955	Tobacco, snuff, cigars,	
Silk, linen, cotton, &c.,		pipes	615,095
fabrics	13,516,665	Minerals and metals—	
Raw materials—ani-		gold, silver, and	
mals, vegetables,		copper	26,984
&c.	6,335,567	Objects of art and	
Clothing and objects of		science, &c.	673,493
general use	3,324,183	Drugs	527,611
Instruments and in-		Arms and their requi-	
dustrial objects	4,967,762	sites	96,440
Domestic articles	3,643,368	Miscellaneous articles	4,658,823
Railway and tele-		Specie (gold)	7,030
graphic requisites		" (silver)	30,371
and horses	1,211,218	Bank notes	214,915
Wines, liquors, and			
beer	1,411,737	Total	50,989,217

Exports	Pesos	Exports	Pesos
Agricultural products	11,638,413	Specie (gold) . .	7,205
Mineral products .	57,055,681	„ (silver) . .	973,052
Manufactured products	313,183	Gold (minted) . .	20,600
Re-exports . . .	987,242	Silver (minted) . .	2,978
Paper money and bank notes	211,250	Total . . .	71,209,604

In 1882 the value of nitrate exported was 5,739,672*l.*; 1,052,582*l.* in 1883; of guano, 202,887*l.* in 1882; 1,052,582*l.* in 1883; iodine, 792,648*l.* in 1882; 597,498*l.* in 1883; bar copper, 2,955,666*l.* in 1882; 2,867,892*l.* in 1883; regulus, 551,055*l.* in 1882; silver, 781,970*l.* in 1882; 924,822*l.* in 1883. In 1882 2,581,000 cwt. of wheat, valued at 1,329,869*l.*, was exported. The value of the transit trade in 1882 was 1,093,000 pesos, and of the country trade 70,123,000 pesos.

Trade is carried on mainly with Great Britain, to the extent in 1882 of over two-fifths of the imports and five-sevenths of the exports, while Germany and France stand next in the list, followed by the United States, Peru, and the Argentine Republic. Four-fifths of the commerce is with Europe.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1879	3,738,158	950,286
1880	3,456,633	1,919,454
1881	2,730,519	2,521,287
1882	3,436,580	2,999,852
1883	3,429,775	2,059,889

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1883 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 1,671,887*l.* Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 13,981*l.*, regulus at 176,032*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,481,864*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are wheat and wheat-flour, of the value of 1,134,614*l.*; sugar, of the value of 116,860*l.*; chemical products, 114,052*l.*; raw cotton, 46,544*l.*; Peruvian bark, 44,713*l.*; nitre, 46,334*l.*; and wool of the value of 24,410*l.*, in the year 1883.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1883 the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 754,154*l.*; of woollens, 214,997*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 307,146*l.*

In 1880 Chili had 19 gold mines, which produced 20,458 cwt. of ore; 130 silver mines, which produced 19,931 cwt. of ore and 117 cwt. of metal; 606 copper mines, producing 362,156 cwt. of ore and 47,341 cwt. of metal; 21 coal mines, producing 409,978 cwt. of coal.

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, in May 1883, of 131 vessels of 53,071 tons, of which 27 were steamers, of 12,512 tons. In 1882, 1,482 vessels, of 1,367,849 tons entered and 1,428, of 1,431,028 tons, cleared the various ports; of these, four-fifths in number and tonnage were British, and about one-ninth Chilian. In the coasting trade 6,750 vessels, of 5,248,481 tons entered, and 6,713 of 5,040,733 tons cleared.

Chili was one of the first states in South America in the construction of railways. In 1883 the total length of lines open for traffic was 1,378 English miles, of which 600 belonged to the State. Receipts, 1883, 5,586,283 pesos, expenses 3,046,695 pesos. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1881 was 8,706,960*l.*

The post office in 1883 transmitted 24,231,967 letters and packets. There were 343 post offices open at the end of the year.

The length of telegraph State lines was reported, at the end of 1883, at 6,840 miles. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 131, of which 115 belonged to the State. In the year 1883 the telegraph carried 423,700 messages.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Marcial Martinez, accredited 1882.

Secretary.—Don Manuel Carvallo.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILI.

Minister and Consul-General.—

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are—

MONEY.

The silver *Peso* = 100 *Centavos*, nominally equal to a dollar, but actually coined on the basis of the 5 franc piece = 3*s.* 4*d.*

Ten dollar (condor), five-dollar (medio-condor, or doblon), two-dollar (escudo), and one-dollar (peso) gold pieces are coined, but the currency is practically a silver one. There are also half, fifth, tenth and twentieth parts of a dollar in silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Ounce.	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
Libra.	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb. „
Quintal	.	.	.	.	=	101·44 „ „
Vara.	.	.	.	.	=	0·927 yard.
Square Vara	.	.	.	.	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

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COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogotá, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states, which formed the United States of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called President in all except Cundinamarca, which gives him the title of Governor.

The President of Colombia exercises his executive functions through seven ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March. Congress elects every year three substitutes, one of whom fills the presidency in case of a vacancy during a president's term of office.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Don Rafael Nuñez, elected president April 1, 1884.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who, during the civil war of 1860–2, was Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army, and at the same time acted as provisional President. On the triumph of the Liberals he was elected by the deputies as President on Feb. 4, 1863, until the next popular election under the new Constitution, when Don Manuel Murillo Toro was chosen, April 1, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the Republic, and was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Designado or Substitute, General Santos Acosta. For the following term General Santos Gutierrez was elected President, April 1, 1868, since which, notwithstanding local disturbances and the Civil War of 1876–7, the regular succession of Presidents has been uninterrupted.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogotá.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

In 1879-80 the revenue (taking the peso = 4s.) was 1,130,381*l.*, and the expenditure 1,154,715*l.* In 1880-1 the revenue was 1,267,841*l.*, and expenditure 1,280,019*l.* In 1881-2, revenue 930,012*l.*, expenditure 882,127*l.* The budget estimate of revenue for 1882-3 was 1,183,400*l.*, and of expenditure 1,885,909*l.*; the actual receipts are stated to be 1,212,798*l.* The finances of Colombia are in a very unsatisfactory condition. In the Message of August 1883 the President stated that 'during the last three months the Treasury Department has been in such a state of penury that it has been impossible to attend, with the ordinary resources of the revenue, to even the most urgent expenses. We find a deficit which it is impossible to meet with the present resources of the Treasury. It is necessary that we should seriously meditate as to the best remedy to apply to the ruin which threatens us with near bankruptcy, either by raising urgent fiscal resources, or by suppressing the Central Government and delivering to the various states the future of the republic.' Most of the foreign debt is due to British creditors. The interest of the internal debt of Colombia has been paid very irregularly, and in October, 1884, five years' arrears were due. In 1884 an arrangement was agreed to by the foreign creditors (subject to ratification by the Colombian Congress), whereby the external debt will be represented by two classes of bonds only, viz. :—the registered bonds of 1873, amounting to 1,913,500*l.*, and the new coupon stock of the internal debt of 1873, amounting to 365,500*l.*; total 2,279,000*l.* The former will bear interest at 3 per cent. until redemption of latter, when it will be 3½ per cent. The latter will bear interest at 1½ per cent. for 5½ years and 3 per cent. afterwards. The internal debt in 1884 amounted to 1,034,883 pesos.

The strength of the Federal Army is determined by Act of Congress each year. According to the Act of August 18, 1882, the peace-footing for 1882-3 was 4,000. In case of war, the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:—

States	Area : English square miles	Population
Antioquia	22,316	470,000
Bolivar	21,345	324,400
Boyaca	33,351	702,000
Cauca	257,462	621,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000
Magdalena	24,440	167,000
Panama	31,571	285,000
Santander	16,409	555,600
Tolima	18,069	306,000
Total	504,773	4,000,000

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each state. There were 1,434,129 males and 1,517,194 females in 1870.

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean. The capital, Bogotá, has 100,000 inhabitants, Medellin 40,000, and Panama 25,000 in 1881, according to official estimates.

Trade and Commerce.

The total imports and total exports were as follows in each of the five financial years, ending June 30, from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years ending June 30	Imports	Exports
	Pesos	Pesos
1879	10,787,654	13,711,511
1880	10,387,003	13,804,981
1881	12,183,970	15,836,947
1882	12,355,555	18,514,116
1883	11,504,028	14,857,110

Nearly two-thirds of the exports consist of cinchona and coffee, and one-sixth of the precious metals. Tobacco and hides are also important.

The foreign trade of Colombia is mainly with Great Britain and the United States. Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of

Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1879	926,114	882,190
1880	838,439	1,039,806
1881	1,372,137	1,186,415
1882	1,120,370	1,016,608
1883	782,842	1,196,317

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important articles in 1883 were cinchona, of the value of 391,857*l.*; raw cotton, of the value of 59,766*l.*; and coffee, of the value of 86,654*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1883 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 704,137*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1883 were linen manufactures, of the value of 80,897*l.*; woollens, of the value of 81,154*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 59,352*l.*

In 1883, 1,513 vessels, of 709,175 tons, entered the ports of Colombia.

The republic has railways of a total length of 140 English miles, the principal line, 47 miles in length, traversing the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The post office of Colombia carried 650,000 letters in the year 1882-3.

There were 2,357 miles of telegraph in 1883. The number of despatches was 288,876.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company has been formed for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital subscribed is 25,000,000*l.* The work is being actively carried out. The total length will be 48 miles, and the canal is expected to be open in 1888.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Carlos Holguin.

Secretary.—Dr. A. V. Gutierrez.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—**Money, Weights, and Measures.**

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals = 5 francs = 3s. 4d. actual price; nominal value, 4s.

Along with home-struck gold and silver coins, a considerable quantity of foreign coins is in circulation, especially French 10 and 20-franc gold pieces, and 5, 2, and 1-franc silver pieces; also Belgian, American, and Mexican pieces of 5 francs or 1 dollar, with a few British sovereigns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of France was introduced into the republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1.102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution first promulgated in 1859, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution between 1870 and 1882. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives—two senators to each province, and one representative to every 10,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to live ‘respectably.’ The members of the Congreso Constitucional are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General P. Fernandez, elected August 10, 1882.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by five ministers—viz., of the Interior and Justice; of Foreign Affairs; of Education and Worship; of Finance and Commerce; and of War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

In 1880 the revenue was estimated at 560,455*l.*, and expenditure at 602,119*l.*; in 1881, revenue at 632,810*l.*, and expenditure the same. According to the report of the British Consul the estimate of expenditure for nine months ending April 30, 1883, was 654,302*l.* In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1884, the revenue was, according to official communication, estimated at 321,485*l.*; and the expenditure at about 500,826*l.*, and for 1885 revenue at 573,434*l.* and expenditure 592,222*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from two sources, namely, customs and the spirit monopoly; the first estimated to produce 574,000 dollars, or 114,800*l.*, and the second 640,000 dollars, or 128,000*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1884.

The chief items of expenditure were—war, 252,488 dollars, and public works, 341,440 dollars.

Costa Rica has an internal debt officially stated at 233,564*l.* (1883), and which is also, according to official statement, being repaid, and will be extinguished in five years; 43,220*l.* is

stated to have been paid during 1883. The foreign debt of the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871 (amount outstanding 1884, 941,200*l.*), and a seven per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872 (amount outstanding 1884, 1,460,100*l.*). The Government of the republic ceased payment, both of interest and sinking fund, upon the first loan in 1872; and as regards the second loan, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans reported in 1875 that ‘except the sums retained in England out of the proceeds, the bondholders never received anything whatever in respect of the principal or interest of the debt.’ The total foreign debt amounted to 2,401,300*l.* in 1883, with the addition of 1,479,215*l.* unpaid interest. An offer on the part of the Government to resume payment and raise a further railway loan was being considered at the end of 1884.

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. A census was taken in November 1883, and it is expected that the results will show the population to number about 180,000. In 1883 there were 1,303 marriages, 8,778 births, and 3,647 deaths, giving a surplus of 5,131. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or ‘Indians.’ The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around the capital, the city of San José. A report for 1883 states that there are 341 national schools and 584 private schools, with a total of 13,924 pupils.

The value of the exports in 1883 was 486,327*l.* The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1883 amounting to 20,005,927 lbs., valued at 400,118*l.* More than two-thirds of the coffee and about one-half of the total exports went to England. The total imports for 1883 were valued at 416,361*l.* Coffee has been unremunerative in recent years, and efforts are being made to develop other cultures, as bananas, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c.

In 1883 there entered the ports of Costa Rica 174 vessels, of 256,911 tons, and cleared 175, of 259,113 tons. The vessels mostly belonged to the United States. Of the vessels which entered, 92, of 146,549 tons, belonged to the United States, and 62, of 99,841 tons, to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the ‘Annual Statement’ published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic, together with other states, under the general heading of ‘Central America.’ For the value of the imports and exports thus given see *Guatemala*, page 585.

A line of railway, from Alajuela to Limon, 114 miles in length, was in progress for some years, but has been stopped from want of funds. There are completed from Limon to Rio Sucio, 70 miles; from San José to Alajuela, 13 miles; and from San José to Cartago, 13 miles.

There are telegraph lines of a total length of 450 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Léon Fernandez.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Consul.—Cecil Sharpe.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavas* . normal value, 4s. ; approximate value, 3s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating 1830—with modifications in 1835, 1843, 1861, 1869, 1883—the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for four years, one-half retiring every two years), and the second of deputies, one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants (chosen for two years), both elected by adults who can read and write, and are Roman Catholics. The Congress has to assemble on June 10 of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of President of Council of State.

President of the Republic.—Señor Caamaño, nominated Provisional President November 1883, and President in February 1884, by the Legislative Body, in succession to Don José de Veintemilla, appointed Dictator, for an unlimited period, by a Convention, July 10, 1878, and confirmed by a pronunciamiento, April 2, 1882; he was overthrown in the civil war of 1883.

The President theoretically exercises his functions through a cabinet of four ministers who, together with himself, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Two designados or substitutes are elected to replace the President if necessary. There is, according to the constitution, no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist within the territory of the republic; but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage. The religion of the republic, according to the constitution, is the Roman Catholic, to

the exclusion of every other. Only about 75,000 of the people, 7·5 per cent., can read or write. Justice is administered by a supreme court, four superior courts in different centres, 152 provincial criminal courts, municipal courts, and 656 parochial justices.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1876 was reported to have amounted to 331,000*l.*; and the expenditure to 480,000*l.* The budget estimates of revenue in 1881 and 1882 was 630,500*l.*, and expenditure about the same. The estimates of revenue in 1884 and 1885 were 385,938*l.*, and of expenditure, 640,689*l.* About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, which produced 185,700*l.* in 1881. Next to the customs are the tithes levied on produce of all kinds by the State on behalf of the Church, which allows the State one-third of the produce. At the commencement of 1877 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date, to 3,274,000*l.*, made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000*l.* To the foreign debt must be added 282,720*l.*, the unpaid interest for fifteen years, and to the internal debt a sum of 75,000*l.*, borrowed during 1882-3.

In 1884 the National Convention determined that the standing army shall consist of 1,600 men.

The area of Ecuador is 248,370 square miles, divided into 15 provinces (two new ones having been recently added), with 946,033 inhabitants according to an official return of 1878. There is besides an unknown number of uncivilised Indians. It has been estimated that of the total population, in round numbers 100,000 are whites of Spanish descent, 300,000 mixed, and 600,000 pure Indians.

Not included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Torris Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, but nearly deserted, which belong to Ecuador.

The capital of the republic, Quito, has a population variously estimated from 23,000 to 80,000, and Guayaquil 40,000.

The exports from Ecuador by Guayaquil were valued at 750,007*l.* in 1882 and 734,102*l.* in 1883, besides 102,225*l.* from the ports of Bahia and Esmeralda; the total exports in 1883 amounting to 984,660*l.* The chief export is cocoa, valued at 674,440*l.* in 1883; india-rubber, 85,760*l.*; vegetable ivory, cinchona bark, hides.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British

produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1879	523,172	281,985
1880	647,331	352,313
1881	290,851	252,803
1882	227,630	235,706
1883	259,186	169,937

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain consist of Peruvian bark, of the value of 100,346*l.* in 1882, and 120,818*l.* in 1883; and cocoa, of the value of 97,895*l.* in 1882, and 111,288*l.* in 1883. Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 121,881*l.*, formed the principal article in 1883.

In 1883, 151 vessels, of 155,283 tons, entered, and 160, of 158,970 tons, cleared, the port of Guayaquil; of the former 92, of 141,615 tons, and of the latter 93, of 142,009 tons, were British.

There is a railway of 76 miles from Guayaquil to Seboombe. There is a line of telegraph from Guayaquil to the coast, 118 miles, and another from Guayaquil to Quito, 270 miles, completed in August 1884.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Antonio Flores.

Consul-General.—Diaz Erazo.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Christian William Lawrence, appointed April 28, 1883.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a coinage law of March 1884, the unit of the monetary system is the *Sucré* = a five-franc piece, or 3*s.* 4*d.*; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of neighbouring South American states and of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part for eighteen years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859, and modified December 11, 1879. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly elected for six years by universal suffrage. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for six years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

President of the Republic.—General Rufino Barrios, elected May 1873; tenure prolonged October 1876; re-elected March 15, 1880, for six years.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior, of Public Works, of War, of Finance, and of Public Instruction.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1881 was 1,495,943*l.*, and expenditure 1,462,777*l.*; for 1882 the revenue was 1,321,536*l.*, and expenditure 1,321,550*l.*; for 1883 the revenue was returned at 1,170,192*l.*, and expenditure 1,150,192*l.*, giving a surplus of 20,000*l.* More than half of the revenue is from indirect taxes, while over three-fifths of the expenditure is for administration. The charge of the public debt for 1883 was 83,965*l.*

The total debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1884, was returned at 7,929,800 dollars, or 1,585,960*l.* The external debt consists of an outstanding principal of 540,200*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 249,892*l.* There is besides a floating debt of unknown amount.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists, nominally, of 2,180 men, rank and file. There is, besides, a militia of 33,000 men.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,224,602 inhabitants, and 1,278,311 on January 1, 1884 (on the basis of surplus of births), of whom a third are of European descent,

and the rest aborigines or 'Indians.' Guatemala is administratively divided into twenty-two provinces. The marriages in 1883 were 4,287; births, 54,422; and deaths, 53,072; leaving a surplus of 1,350 births. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 55,728 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants. The number of landowners in 1882 is returned at 5,334, the total value of these holdings being given at 7,793,287*l.* The number of owners of estates valued at from 200*l.* to 1,000*l.* is given as 3,891, and from 1,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*, 692; under 200*l.*, 108.

The sum spent on education in 1882 was 89,825*l.*, of which the State contributed 66,810*l.* At the end of 1883 there were, according to official statements, 844 primary government schools and 48 night schools, attended by 39,642 pupils, maintained at a cost of 46,310*l.* There were besides five high schools with 906 pupils, besides 53 private and special schools, with 1,473 pupils.

The estimated value of the total exports was 5,572,826 dollars, or 1,114,565*l.*, in 1883. The exports to the United States were valued at 300,000*l.* The total imports were of the estimated value of 1,668,004 dollars, or 333,600*l.*, in 1883, a decrease of 38,969*l.* on 1882. The imports from Great Britain were valued at 165,515*l.*; from the United States, 53,616*l.*; from France, 29,935*l.*; and from Germany, 25,659*l.* The chief exports are coffee, valued at 626,543*l.*, hides 23,332*l.*, oil-cloth 44,976*l.*, cochineal 2,374*l.*, and silver 8,951*l.* in 1882. The sugar, wood, and fruit trades have recently been considerably developed.

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the Board of Trade Returns, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1879	1,385,940	722,628
1880	1,338,926	658,476
1881	1,197,126	914,148
1882	1,545,842	743,366
1883	1,117,414	839,191

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1883 were coffee, of the value of 722,028*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 203,066*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 567,056*l.* in 1883.

In 1883, 112 steamers, 24 sailing vessels, and 32 coasting vessels entered the ports of the Republic.

The post office of Guatemala carried 912,220 letters and 1,181,814 newspapers, &c., in the year 1883. The first line of railway in Guatemala, from San José to Esquintla (13 miles), was opened June 18, 1880; a line from Champerico to Ritalhulca (30 miles) was opened in December 1883, and another from the port of San José to the capital (69 miles) is also finished. A new line from Santo Tomas to Gualhos has been begun (September 1884). Of telegraphs there were 2,880 miles, with 70 offices, in December 1883; the number of messages was 223,994.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Don Crisanto Medina, accredited February 22, 1879; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Consul.—Courtenay W. Bennett.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* or *Piaster*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate (30 in number) are nominated for six years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both Houses are paid during Session. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections, one of which occurred in 1882 and 1883.

President of the Republic.—General Salomon, elected October 23, 1879, as successor to General Boisrond-Canal, president from 1876 to 1879.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l*.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the republic. The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 900,000*l*., and the expenditure to 1,400,000*l*. The expenditure for 1881-2 was estimated at 895,709*l*., and in 1882-3 at 1,201,262*l*.

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the great mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l*., contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs,

or 1,281,994*l*. No interest has for years been paid on this debt. Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120*l*., through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway. Since October 1881, the National Bank of Haiti has entered into activity with a capital of 800,000*l*. in 2,000 shares. It is also charged with the emission of a new decimal coinage, to take the place of the various coins in circulation in the republic. It may also issue bank-notes, but for not more than three times the cash in its possession.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the republic.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of *San Domingo* (see p. 622)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. Capital of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 35,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French; the religion is nominally Roman Catholicism.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. to the aggregate imports and exports. The total imports in the year 1881 amounted to 1,456,724*l*., and the exports to 1,248,092*l*. The principal articles exported are coffee, mahogany, logwood and cotton, the latter mostly to France. This last is again (1883) being planted, after the industry had decayed for some years. The insurrections of 1882–3 disorganised the trade of the country during that period, and considerably reduced both exports and imports.

In 1881, 792 vessels of 695,194 tons entered, and 768 vessels of 686,821 tons cleared the ports of Haiti.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with *San Domingo*. But as the population of the latter state is only

about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1879 to 1883, given in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Domingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
	£	£
1879	104,239	151,006
1880	187,212	504,425
1881	113,797	381,040
1882	72,925	247,589
1883	121,237	301,026

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1883 were logwood, valued at 69,996*l.*; mahogany and other woods, 20,802*l.*; and coffee, 11,425*l.* (16,029*l.* in 1881). Previously raw cotton was also exported in considerable quantities, but the value of these exports sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872 to *nil* in 1881; in 1882 1,939*l.* worth was exported; and in 1883 171*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 155,120*l.* in 1882, and 193,684*l.* in 1883, and linens, 30,795*l.* in 1882, and 22,821*l.* in 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Stephen Preston.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul.—H. T. Carew Hunt.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s.*; real value 3*s.* 4*d.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use, and bank notes of the National Bank of Haiti.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Honduras, established Nov. 5, 1838, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865, greatly modified by the New Constitution of November 1, 1880. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies composed of 37 members. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Don Luis Bogran, elected President, November 9, 1883, in succession to Don Marco Aurelio Soto, who resigned from ill-health.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, Don Ponciano Leiva, succeeded Don Celso Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celso Arias, elected President in 1870.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of six ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction, and Justice.

There are two universities and several colleges; 573 schools in 1882, with 20,518 scholars.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. Since 1880 there have been improvements. According to official statements, the revenue for 1880-81 was 1,120,262 dollars, expenditure 972,656 dollars; 1881-82, revenue 1,298,878 dollars, expenditure 700,000 dollars; 1882-3, revenue 1,387,363 dollars, expenditure 1,368,645 dollars; 1883-4, revenue 1,311,583 dollars, expenditure 1,131,836 dollars. The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.

The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 5,397,770*l.* at the end of 1884. No interest has been paid since 1872, and its accumulation has (1883) reached the amount of 5,022,489*l.* The debt consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*; the second issued in London and Paris in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108*l.*; and the third, negotiated at the London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000*l.* The first and third loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the second loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, 232 miles in length. But only a short section of the line, on the Atlantic side, 53 miles in length, was constructed in 1875, and then lying abandoned—the contractors having received on account of the works 689,745*l.*, being but a part of the amount due—and there was no further attempt at the time to open the railway. If paid, the interest and sinking fund on the three loans would amount to an annual charge of 695,700*l.* on the public revenue of Honduras—130,000*l.* in respect of the first; 240,700*l.* in respect of the second; and 325,000*l.* in respect of the third loan—or more than seven times the estimated total receipts of the government of the republic.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent. ship railway loan' of 15,000,000*l.*, 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100*l.* each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers.

The active army consists of 830 men with 31,500 militia.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population, in 1884, of 458,000, or 10·6 inhabitants to the square mile. A census was taken in 1881, but the returns were not regarded as trustworthy. The republic is divided into 13 departments, 60 districts, 212 municipalities. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,000 inhabitants, including the district, situated nearly in

the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of cattle, mahogany, hides, and india-rubber, the total value estimated at about 1,600,000 dollars per annum, while the imports, valued at 1,500,000 dollars, comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. In 1882 the exports were estimated at 453,130*l.*, and imports 361,393*l.* From Truxillo alone the exports of 1883 were valued at 160,910*l.*, including 26,000 head of cattle, valued at 130,000*l.*; mahogany, to the value of 17,600*l.*; hides and deer-skins, 8,000*l.* The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no complete official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commerce is mainly with Great Britain, but the value is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' (See page 586.) The gold and silver mines of the country are officially stated to be in a fair way of development.

In 1884 there were 33 post offices, which carried 299,614 letters, newspapers, &c. in 1883; the revenue was 7,651*l.* and expenses 3,614*l.* There are 1,800 miles of telegraphs, with 23 offices and 107,730 messages in 1883, and 29 miles of railway.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Guillermo Binney, accredited October 17, 1882.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: nominal value, 4*s.*; real value, 3*s.* 4*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine . . .	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . . .	= 2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . .		= 1.09 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .		= 1½ imperial bushel.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications, down to October 3, 1882. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 1 territory and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives—227 in 1883—elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the state. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, 2 for each state, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and cannot be re-elected until another period of four years has elapsed after the expiration of his term. The Senator who presides over the Senate by monthly election acts temporarily in default of the President of the Republic. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General Porfirio Diaz; installed President of the Republic, as successor of General Manuel Gonzales, December 1, 1884.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six Secretaries of State, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, War and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but the Church and State are independent of each other, and there is toleration of all other religions. There are 62 Protestant churches with over 20,000 adherents. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property.

Primary education has been declared compulsory, but the law is

not enforced. Schools are supported partly by the central, partly by the State governments, and partly by beneficent societies. In the year 1884 there were in Mexico 8,986 public elementary schools, with nearly 500,000 pupils, and 138 for superior and professional education, with an attendance of 17,200. The amount spent by Government on education in 1884 was 680,000*l*.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Army.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than one-half from customs duties, laid both on exports and imports. The amount spent on public works has increased in recent years—more than one-third for 1884—while about one-fourth is allotted to the army. The finances of the state were for many years in great disorder, the expenditure constantly exceeding the revenue. Since 1880, however, more order has been introduced into the finances; the country has become more prosperous, and according to official statement the revenue can now meet the expenditure.

According to the last official statement published by the head of the Treasury Department, the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1882 (taking the dollar at 4*s.*, though the actual price current is about 3*s.* 8*d.*), was 6,093,218*l*. and expenditure 5,043,526*l*. 'The surplus of 1,049,692*l*. was spent according to subsequent grants and authorisations made by Congress.' The budget estimates for 1882–83 showed a revenue of 5,420,000*l*. and expenditure of 5,402,301*l*. The revenue of that year actually amounted, according to official statement, to 6,600,000*l*., the customs' receipts alone amounting to 3,600,000*l*. The budget estimate of revenue for 1883–4 was 6,932,000*l*., and expenditure 6,142,799*l*. The following is the budget estimate of expenditure and unofficial estimate of the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1885:—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	16,000,000	Legislative power . .	1,087,232
Excise	2,000,000	Executive „	48,832
Stamps	6,000,000	Judicial „	429,674
Direct taxes . . .	900,000	Foreign affairs . . .	377,680
Posts and telegraphs .	1,000,000	Home department . .	3,339,214
Mint	700,000	Justice and education .	1,234,718
Public instruction funds	60,000	Public works	6,151,870
Lotteries	800,000	Finance	4,903,439
New indirect taxes .	1,200,000	War and Navy	8,252,774
Various	—		
	28,660,000		25,825,433
	£5,732,000		£5,165,086

The revenue and expenditure of the state in the same period is estimated at 7,500,000 dollars.

With regard to the debt of Mexico, the following official statement has been supplied:—

	Capital	Arrears of interest	Totals
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Sundry internal bonds, with interest	10,492,509	2,767,994	13,260,503
Sundry debts, certificates, &c., without interest	18,291,500	—	18,291,500
Floating debt	8,689,209	—	8,689,209
Foreign debts:—			
Old English debt, 1851	51,208,250	38,044,112	89,252,362
English convention, 1851	3,363,073	2,536,952	5,900,025
Spanish conventions	3,702,125	3,082,938	6,785,063
Debt to the Government of the United States	2,795,123	—	2,795,123
	98,541,780	46,431,996	144,973,785
	£19,708,358	£9,286,399	£28,994,757

By an arrangement with the English bondholders, Sept. 18, 1884, the English debt and arrears of interest, amounting in all to 20,600,000*l.*, has been converted into new bonds, to be known as the Consolidated Debt of Mexico, in London, amounting in all to 17,200,000*l.* These are to bear interest at a rate increasing from 2 to 3 per cent. The Spanish conventions have disappeared, all but about 900,000 dollars: the debt to the Government of the United States has also been reduced (1884) by more than 1,400,000 dollars. The internal debt has also been reduced to some extent.

The Mexican Government do not recognise the debts contracted during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian in London and Paris, 1864–65; these would add another 40 millions to the amount of the debt. Nor does the above statement include the railway subsidies and guarantees incurred since 1879.

The real property of Mexico, exclusive of mines, ports, rivers, and other public property, has been valued at 3,549,060,000 dollars in 1883. Of this 240,000,000 dollars belong to the nation.

Mexico has an army of 3,700 officers and 45,323 men on the peace-footing, and 160,963 men on the war-footing; and a fleet of 6 gun-boats and 2 torpedo-boats.

Area and Population.

According to an official statement published in 1882, the following are the populations of the various divisions of Mexico at that date:—

State	Area : English square miles	Population, 1882
<i>States :—</i> Sonora	79,021	115,424
Chihuahua	83,746	225,941
Coahuila	50,890	130,026
Nuevo-Leon	23,635	203,284
Tamaulipas	30,225	140,137
Vera Cruz	26,232	542,918
Tabasco	11,851	104,747
Campeche	25,832	90,413
Yucatán	29,567	302,319
Chiapas	16,048	209,362
Oaxaca	33,591	744,000
Guerrero	24,550	301,498
Michoacán	25,689	661,634
Colima	3,743	65,827
Jalisco	39,168	983,434
Sinaloa	36,198	186,491
Durango	42,510	190,846
Zacatecas	22,998	422,906
Aguascalientes	2,895	140,430
San Luis Potosí	27,500	516,486
Guanajuato	11,411	834,849
Querétaro	3,207	203,200
Hidalgo	8,163	427,390
Mexico	7,838	710,579
Morelos	1,776	159,160
Puebla	12,021	784,466
Tlaxcala	1,620	138,988
<i>Territories :—</i> Distrito Federal	461	439,769
Baja California	61,562	30,208
Total	743,948	10,006,882

In 1874 the population was returned at 9,343,470, and in 1879 at 9,908,011, showing an increase, in 1882, of 703,402, or 7·5 per cent. in eight years, an increase which is probably to a considerable extent only apparent. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing, forming, it was stated in 1874, one-half the population; in 1882 they were returned at 3,765,044. Theoretically, distinctions of race are abolished by the constitution of 1824.

The chief cities are the capital, Mexico, with a population in 1882 of about 300,000; Guadalajara, 80,000; Puebla, 65,000; Guanajuato, 56,500; San Luis Potosí, 35,000; Merida, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes, about 32,000 each.

Emigration to Mexico is rapidly increasing; in 1882, 11,000 immigrants entered the port of Vera Cruz—mostly Italians and Spaniards; but it has been stated that there are many difficulties placed in the way of successful colonisation, and that a large proportion of immigrants in recent years have left the country.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1876 (the last for which detailed official returns are published) were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l.*, and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l.* It is officially stated that the imports of 1882 exceeded 6,000,000*l.*, the average total of imports and exports in recent years being 12,000,000*l.*

The following table shows the exports of Mexico in each of the years ending June 30, 1878-82:—

Years	Sundries	Precious metals	Total
	£	£	£
1873	1,340,212	4,516,920	5,857,132
1879	1,681,372	4,296,923	5,978,295
1880	2,125,444	4,407,266	6,532,710
1881	2,134,938	3,850,801	5,985,739
1882	2,403,905	3,412,753	5,816,658

The following table shows the value of the exports in 1882, in addition to precious metals:—

	£
Textile fibres	658,461
Coffee	482,908
Hides and skins	341,711
Woods	291,799
Vanilla	156,166
Dye-stuffs	68,512
Sugar and molasses	57,760
Drugs	16,494
Tobacco	70,250
Sundries	259,844
Total	£2,403,905

In 1882-83 the total value of the exports was 8,360,000*l.*, including 3,412,753*l.* of precious metals.

Of the exports in 1883 3,340,000*l.* went to the United States, 3,460,000*l.* to Great Britain, 840,000*l.* to France, and the remainder chiefly to Germany, Spain, and Central America. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. The imports from the United States in 1881 were valued at 3,115,000*l.*, chiefly cotton, iron and steel, petroleum, wood, provisions, and refined sugar. In 1882 the imports from the United States were estimated at 2,327,654*l.* (1,916,266*l.* native produce); from France 1,864,899*l.* (950,926*l.* native produce), from Great Britain 1,685,451*l.* (1,607,306*l.* native produce).

The subjoined table shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British

and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1879	582,759	693,123
1880	628,071	1,225,567
1881	591,435	1,607,306
1882	579,170	1,861,432
1883	728,755	1,552,321

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1883 were mahogany, of the value of 270,056*l.*; dye-stuffs and dye-woods, 166,983*l.*; hemp, 94,954*l.* (20,568*l.* in 1878); and unrefined sugar, of the value of 43,203*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 565,341*l.*; linens, of the value of 75,535*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 356,008*l.*; machinery, 164,946*l.*; and woollens, 111,095*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1883.

Mexico is rich in minerals, the number of mining enterprises in the country being 324, employing 102,240 men. The value of the silver produced in 1882 was 5,943,872*l.* There are 11 mints in the republic, coining on an average 25,000,000 dollars annually. Between 1821 and 1880 the mines produced silver to the value of 180,000,000*l.*, and gold to the value of 968,200*l.* The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore and of silver unrefined from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 89,661*l.* in 1879, to 120,508*l.* in 1880, to 95,356*l.* in 1881, to 79,817*l.* in 1882, and 80,379*l.* in 1883.

The principal agricultural products of Mexico are sugar, cocoa, coffee, barley, Indian corn, wheat, pulse, cotton, tobacco, potatoes. The value of the farms, including cocoa and palm-gardens, has been estimated at 12,000,000*l.* There are 479 square leagues of forest, valued at 6,800,000*l.* Mountain-land is estimated to cover 18,134 square leagues, and uncultivated land 4,822 square leagues. The total value of the wheat product in 1883 was 3,505,178*l.*, Indian corn, 22,837,198*l.*, sugar, 1,747,000*l.*, pulse, 2,000,000*l.*, cotton, 1,321,166*l.* The total value of all agricultural products was 35,490,217*l.* Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, in an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats,

1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico, in 1883, there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 103,000,000*l*.

There was in Mexico in 1882, 97 cotton and woollen factories, representing a total capital of about 2,000,000*l*. sterling: the number of workmen employed was 12,846. The amount of cotton grown in the country, in 1879, has been estimated at 50,000,000 lbs., and the quantity imported from the United States in that year was 9,898,000 lbs., and, in 1881, 13,336,186 lbs.

The shipping of Mexico, of 1,270 vessels, includes small vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Mexico had 3,410 miles of railway open for traffic in the end of 1884, and 210 miles under construction.

The total length of telegraph lines, in 1884, was 19,000 English miles, with 460 offices; of which 12,810 miles and 325 offices belong to the Federal Government.

The post office carried 19,788,657 letters, newspapers, &c., in the year 1882-83. At the end of June 1883 there were 892 post offices in the republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico were interrupted from 1867 until the year 1883, when they were resumed:—

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, accredited Dec. 16, 1884.

Secretary.—Pablo Martinez del Campo.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G., accredited January 5, 1885.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: 27·064 gr. of 902 $\frac{2}{3}$ fine; nominal value, 4*s*.; actual price, about 3*s*. 8*d*.

The weight and measures of the metric system have been introduced.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mexico.

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Geiger (John Lewis), A Peep at Mexico: Narrative of a Journey across the Republic from the Pacific to the Gulf. 8. London, 1874.

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La Bédollière (Emile G. de), Histoire de la guerre du Mexique. 4. Paris, 1866.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Don Adam Cardenas, elected President of the Republic, January, 1883, and succeeded Don Joaquin Zavala, March 1, 1883.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1879–80 was 487,218*l.*, and the expenditure 514,027*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,809*l.* In 1880–81 the revenue was stated to be 400,725*l.*, and the expenditure 379,190*l.*, leaving a surplus of 43,101*l.* In 1882 the revenue was 387,956*l.*, and the expenditure 344,020*l.* Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of two thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt in 1883 was estimated at 189,406*l.* The public liabilities of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

Education is advancing; and at the end of 1882 there were 178 schools with 8,330 pupils.

The army numbers 703 men (including 397 police) and 9,600 of a militia.

The area of the republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population in 1883 is officially stated to be 275,815 (136,947 males, and 138,868 females), giving less than six inhabitants per square mile; but a British Consular Report of 1883 refers to this estimate as incorrect, giving the total population at

about 400,000. According to an official return for 1882, there were in that year 16,444 births and 8,979 deaths, leaving a surplus of 7,465. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. The old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins; its population is 25,000. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 12,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small. The imports in 1881 amounted to 320,997*l.*, and the exports to 358,272*l.*; in 1882 the former were 295,468*l.*, and the latter 379,152*l.* The leading exports are coffee and india-rubber, the former valued at 131,910*l.* in 1882, and the latter at 127,602*l.* The value of gold exported was 30,124*l.* Of the exports in 1882, 178,879*l.* went to the United States, and 124,830*l.* to England. Of the imports, 122,652*l.* came from England, and 84,854*l.* from the United States. In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.' (See page 586.)

. There are about 400,000 head of cattle in the republic.

There entered the ports of the country in 1882 213 vessels of 256,000 tons.

There were 800 miles of telegraph lines in the republic in 1882, with 26 stations. A state railway, 33 miles, between the port of Corinto and Leon was opened in 1882, and is to be continued to Old Leon. In 1882, 1,119,302 letters, &c., passed through the post office.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—James L. Hart.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South American dollars and five-franc pieces circulate freely; there is also a paper currency.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new constitution was proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of 1 representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter 1 to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive 100*l.* per annum.

President of the Republic.—General B. Caballero, appointed President of the Republic, *pro tem.*, May 1881, as successor of Don Caudido Bareiro, elected September 1878.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,200*l.*, the Vice-President 600*l.*, and each of the ministers 360*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

The country is divided into 23 counties (*partidos*), which are governed by Chiefs and Justices of the Peace, assisted by a Board of Commissioners.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. The Roman Catholic church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Education is nominally obligatory. The entire number of schools in 1882 supported by Government, the municipalities, and private individuals was 175, attended by 6,782 pupils, being 1 pupil in every 50 of the non-Indian population. There is a national college in Asuncion, with 90 students. In the last budget report it was stated that the girls' schools throughout the country had to be closed from want of funds.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived mainly from customs' duties. In 1881 they yielded 85,388*l.*, and in 1882, 92,730*l.* In 1882 the expenditure was estimated to amount to 62,685*l.*, inclusive of interest on the debt, army expenses, and other items; and the total revenue in that year amounted to over 100,000*l.* The estimated expenditure for 1883 is 70,592*l.* The revenue has shown considerable improvement in recent years, while the expenditure has increased to only a moderate extent. It is stated that neither the *yerba maté*, nor the extensive tracts of valuable forests yield the Government anything, the country being unable to exercise the supervision necessary to prevent wholesale plundering.

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865-70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871 and 1872, the Government contracted two foreign loans, the first of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, and the second of 2,000,000*l.*, each bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co., London. The loans, issued at the price of 80, were hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000*l.* Payment of both interest and sinking funds on the two loans ceased in 1874. Of the second loan, it is stated that only 140,000*l.* reached the Paraguayan treasury. The outstanding amount of these loans amounted to 1,505,400*l.* in 1883, with interest arrears of 1,083,888*l.* According to treaty stipulations arising out of the war of 1865-70, Paraguay is indebted to the population of Brazil to the amount of 40,000,000*l.*; to the Argentine Confederation 7,000,000*l.*, and to Uruguay 200,000*l.*, being a total war debt of 47,200,000*l.* These sums include indemnities to private persons. Uruguay has, however, recently cancelled its war indemnity. According to an official statement of 1882 the Paraguayan debt stands as follows:—

Internal debt	£ 128,533	Argentine Bank loan . .	£ 8,518
External debt :—		Total external . .	3,457,361
Brazilian private in-		Deposits	3,408
demnities	1,792,036	Stamped paper	2,911
Interest on above . .	183,256		
First London loan . .	940,800	Grand total . .	3,592,213
Second „ „	532,751		

The military force in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were altogether disbanded afterwards, and the entire force in 1882, kept chiefly for preservation of internal order, consisted of 57 officers and 550 men.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic were fixed by a Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. The area is now estimated at 91,970 square miles.

An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return, was reduced to 221,079, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. In 1876, the population was 293,844, being an increase of 72,765 in three years. At a census taken in 1879 the population was found to be 346,048 (two-thirds being females), exclusive of Indians, semi-civilised and partly savage. The semi-civilised Indians number 60,000, and the savage 70,000. Among the civilised population are 2,000 Italians, 400 Persians, 400 Spaniards, and 40 English. The bulk of the foreigners are, however, Brazilians and Argentines. The country is divided into 23 electoral districts. The population of the capital, Asuncion, was 16,000 in 1879; other towns are Villa Rica, 12,570; Concepcion, 10,697; San Pedro, 9,706; Luque, 8,878. The Government offer great inducements to immigrants. About one-third of the inhabitants are living in the central districts, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property. In 1881 the number of criminal trials was 125.

The chief article of foreign commerce of Paraguay is the *yerba maté*, or Paraguayan tea, made of the leaves of the *Ilex Paraguayensis* tree, dried and reduced to powder, which are extensively con-

sumed in all the States of South America. The value of this export in 1881 was 182,025*l.*, the other chief export being tobacco, 131,730*l.* in 1881. The total exports in 1881 amounted to 385,709*l.*, in 1882 to 330,135*l.*, and in 1883 to 353,091*l.* In 1881 the imports were valued at 240,893*l.*, in 1882 at 264,425*l.*, and in 1883 at 190,415*l.* The chief imports are textiles, valued at 107,458*l.* in 1881—85 per cent. from Great Britain; about 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The imports are derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports pass entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and there is no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom. The number of ships that entered Asuncion in 1881 was 264, of 34,859 tons, mostly Argentine.

The number of horned cattle in Paraguay in 1882 was 500,000. The chief agricultural products besides yerba and tobacco are maize, rice, wheat, mandioca, and cotton, barely sufficient for home consumption. In 1882, 37,500,000 lbs. of sugar were produced. Only 450,752 acres were under cultivation in 1882.

The only railway in Paraguay is a short line of 45 English miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguari. The total traffic in 1882 amounted to 13,668*l.*, and in 1883 to 14,211*l.* The river navigation is important; in 1882, 696 vessels, of 104,819 tons, left Paraguayan ports, and 569, of 130,198 tons, arrived. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway; in 1884 a new line was opened, connecting Asuncion with Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; the number of letters, newspapers, &c., transmitted in 1882 was 175,802.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ENGLAND IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham (Resident at Buenos Ayres.)
Consul.—William Stewart.

(There is no representative of Paraguay in Great Britain.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas* . Nominal value, 4*s.*; real value, 3*s.* 4*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Lino</i> (land measure) . .	=	69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua madra</i>	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Since the end of the war of 1865-70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the republic. The weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are also in general use.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The present constitution, proclaimed Oct. 16, 1856, was revised Nov. 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, assisted by two Vice-Presidents, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General Miguel Iglesias has been recognised as the *de facto* President of Peru, and as such signed a treaty of peace with Chili on October 20, 1883, and was then allowed to occupy the capital, Lima.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure.

By the terms of the constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews, other religions, 27,073.

Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano, and to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government in recent years there are no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, and the construction of an ironclad fleet, besides the payment of interest of a large debt. The actual expenditure of the year 1876 amounted to 13,012,624/., and the revenue to 13,320,332/., leaving a deficit of 307,698/.

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 4,000,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount, greatly increased by large issues of paper money, made in 1879 and 1880 to carry on a war against Chili. The total of these issues was estimated, end of Oct. 1880, at 35,000,000 soles, or 7,000,000*l.* The foreign debt is made up of three loans contracted in England from 1869 to 1872:—

Foreign Loan.	Outstanding Principal.
	£
Pisco-Yca railway 5 per cent. loan, of 1869	264,680
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,141,580
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	21,546,740
	<hr/>
Total	32,953,000

The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now, 1884, in possession of Chili) and the general resources of Peru. No interest has been paid on the foreign debt of Peru since 1876; an arrangement was made in 1882 with Chili by which a percentage of the guano deposits should be paid as interest to the bondholders; and a small amount was transmitted to England in 1883. The interest arrears of Peru amount (1883) to 13,192,994*l.*

The army of the republic was composed at the end of the year 1878 of eight battalions of infantry, numbering 5,600 men; of three regiments of cavalry, numbering 1,200 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 1,000 men; and of a Gendarmerie of 5,400 men, forming a total of 13,200 men. The number of men under arms was raised nominally to 40,000 in May 1879, after the outbreak of hostilities against Chili, and further ordered to be increased to 70,000 men in the summer of 1880, after the successful invasion of the territory by the Chilians.

The Peruvian navy was the most powerful on the Pacific coast, until Chili began the construction of ironclads in 1874–5. At the beginning of the war with Chili, Peru possessed four ironclads, the *Huascar*, *Independencia*, *Atahualpa*, and *Manco Capac*, in addition to a number of unarmoured vessels. The two last-named ironclads were of very small size (about 1,000 tons displacement), with 5-inch laminated armour on the sides, and carrying two 9-inch Whitworth guns in a single turret: they were really coast-defence monitors. Of the two seagoing ironclads, the *Independencia* was lost by running on a rock during an action with the Chilians; and the *Huascar* was captured after a gallant fight with the two Chilean ironclads. The Peruvian navy has been practically destroyed.

Area and Population.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 503,000 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken in 1876, of 2,699,945, comprising 1,365,895 males, and 1,334,050 females. The republic was divided into twenty-one departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the census taken in 1876:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura	13,931	135,502
Cajamarca	14,188	213,391
Amazonas	14,129	34,245
Loreto	32,727	61,125
Libertad	15,649	147,541
Ancachs	17,405	284,091
Lima	14,760	{ 226,922
Callao		{ 34,492
Huancavelica	10,814	104,155
Huanuco	33,822	{ 78,856
Junin		{ 209,871
Ica	6,295	60,111
Ayacucho	24,213	142,205
Cuzco	95,547	238,445
Puno	39,743	256,594
Arequipa	27,744	160,282
Moquegua	22,516	28,786
Tacna	20,100	36,019
Apurimac	62,325	119,246
Lambayeque	17,939	85,984
Total	483,847	2,657,863

There are besides about 350,000 uncivilised Indians.

As a result of the war with Chili, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapaca. The Chilians also occupy the departments of Tacna and Arica for ten years, after which a popular vote is to decide to which country they will belong.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are chiefly descendants of Spaniards, and includes besides 18,082 Europeans, of whom 6,990 Italians, 2,647 French, 1,679 Spaniards; there are besides, 50,032 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 101,488, Callao 33,502, Arequipa 29,237, Cuzco 18,370.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain, and it is carried on from several ports, of which the principal are Payta, Salaverry, Chimbote, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo, Arica and Iquique. In 1877, the latest year for which there are statistics, the value of the imports was 4,835,819*l*, and exports (exclusive of nitre and guano) 6,326,855*l*.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1874	4,501,213	1,593,261
1875	4,884,181	1,594,499
1876	5,630,670	991,304
1877	4,696,502	1,266,394
1878	5,232,305	1,369,831
1879	3,388,532	747,427
1880	2,652,623	312,808
1881	2,189,098	809,308
1882	2,634,854	984,667
1883	2,250,476	734,577

The staple articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano, cubic nitre, and sugar. During the ten years from 1874 to 1883, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1874	94,346	1,207,679
1875	86,042	1,068,570
1876	156,864	1,966,068
1877	111,835	1,375,028
1878	127,813	1,469,405
1879	44,325	480,927
1880	53,530	586,432
1881	33,393	300,167
1882	26,277	231,078
1883	33,793	340,808

The marked decrease since 1878 is due to the fact that Chili is in actual possession of the chief sources of Peruvian guano.

Guano has been used in Peru as a manure since the time of the Incas. The trade to Europe began in 1846. The chief deposits

were on the Chincha Islands. From 1853 to 1872 as many as 8,000,000 tons were taken from them, but in the latter year they were exhausted. Since then the deposits on the Lobos, Macabi, and Guañape Islands to the north and on the headland of Tarapaca to the south have been worked. About 600,000 tons remain in the north, and perhaps 1,800,000 in Tarapaca.

Equal in importance to guano as an article of export to Great Britain is cubic nitre, also a government monopoly. The exports of nitre were as follows in each of the years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1874	1,894,013	1,134,008
1875	2,979,876	1,793,110
1876	3,064,707	1,761,450
1877	1,247,909	841,074
1878	1,667,521	1,238,625
1879	879,103	602,872
1880	645,937	492,421
1881	724,848	534,149
1882	1,482,522	976,006
1883	1,717,605	970,141

As Chili holds the province of Tarapaca, where are large nitre deposits, the exports during the three years 1879–81 materially decreased, though they have risen again in 1882 and 1883.

The exports of sugar, in an unrefined state, small previous to the year 1869, assumed large proportions in recent years. The value of the exports of sugar rose from 512,112*l.* in 1874 to 1,380,622*l.* in 1879, but fell to 702,869*l.* in 1882, and 470,819*l.* in 1883. Among the minor articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 320,792*l.* in 1882, and 118,000*l.* in 1883; and copper, unwrought or part wrought, of the value of 356,896*l.* in 1878, but only 17,633*l.* in 1883.

The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures. The imports of cotton goods amounted to 539,106*l.* in 1877; to 594,166*l.* in 1878; to 228,031*l.* in 1879; to 355,354*l.* in 1881; to 478,157*l.* in 1882; and to 254,301*l.* in 1883. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 94,878*l.* in 1883.

A system of railways, designed to develop the wealth of the country, has been in course of construction since the year 1852, mainly at the expense of the state. In 1878 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, eleven lines belonging to the state, 1,281 English miles in total length, and costing 128,354,600 soles, or 25,670,920*l.*; eight lines belonging to private persons, 496 miles in length, and costing 24,420,000 soles, or 4,884,600*l.*;

and two lines, belonging in part to the state and in part to individuals, 253 miles, costing 27,200,000 soles, or 5,440,000*l.*, being a total of twenty-two lines, 2,030 miles in length, and representing a cost of 179,974,600 soles, or 35,994,920*l.*

The construction of the lines of railway belonging to the State was undertaken solely for purposes of public utility, remunerative results not being calculated upon in a country so sparsely populated as Peru. Referring to the longest of the State lines, from Arequipa to Puno, near the summit of the Andes, the British Minister and Consul-General, in a report of the year 1878, says:—‘232 miles of difficult railway have been made, at an expense of about 6,000,000*l.*, in order that three or four goods trains may run per week.’ Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorrillos, nine miles in length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

Peru has numerous silver mines. The most important are situated mainly in the Cerro de Pasco. Their produce amounted to 1,395,936 ounces in 1874; to 1,357,432 ounces in 1875; to 1,358,792 ounces in 1876, and to 1,427,592 ounces in 1877.

The length of telegraph lines in 1878 was 1,382 miles.

The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1877.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Rafael Izcue.

Secretary.—Eduardo Ford North.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—Colonel Charles Edward Mansfield. Appointed Dec. 24, 1884.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Sole* = 100 *centesimos* . Nominal value, 4*s.*; real value, 3*s.* 4*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb.	„
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101·44	„
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	25·36	„
		of wine or spirits	.	.	=	6·70 imperial	gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·74	„
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·927	yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·859	square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

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SAN DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consejo conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of twelve, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures.

The executive of the republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years. Constant insurrections have allowed very few Presidents to serve the full term of office, but during the past five years (1883), according to the British Consular Reports, the country has been going on prosperously, and become comparatively quiet.

President of the Republic.—General Francisco Bellini, elected President, July 1884.

The administrative affairs of the republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consejo conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance, Justice, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The financial estimates of the republic for the year 1882 set down the revenue as 1,500,000 dollars, or 300,000*l.*, with an expenditure to the same amount. The actual revenue for 1883 is returned at 306,723*l.*, including a balance of 20,000*l.* from previous year, mainly derived from customs duties, which average 66 per cent.; the expenditure is returned at the same, one-third being for war and marine. Besides an internal debt, officially returned (January 1884) at 779,260*l.*, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700*l.*, at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80; but it was stated officially that the Government had actually received only between 38,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* from the contractors for the loan.—(Report of the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign

States, 1875.) The foreign debt in 1883 amounted, according to the official statement of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, to 714,300*l.*, with unpaid interest amounting to 450,000*l.* But, according to the Report of the United States Consul, referring to 1883, the foreign debt admitted by the Government amounts to 123,200*l.* According to the same Report, in the expenditure for 1883, 16,413*l.* was allotted to pay the internal debt, and 10,836*l.* to the foreign debt.

The area of San Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the republic of *Haiti* (see p. 590)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1883 estimated at between 350,000 and 400,000 inhabitants, or about 20 to the square mile.

The republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepcion de la Vega, besides four maritime districts. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 10,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the republic is small, owing in part to customs' duties of a prohibitory character, but is stated to be increasing. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, mahogany, coffee, tobacco, and sugar. The export of mahogany has decreased in recent years, but sugar is assuming more and more importance. Cocoa is also cultivated. In 1883 the value of the imports amounted to 628,420*l.*, and of the exports to 425,853*l.* The foreign commerce is shared by the ports of San Domingo and Puerto Plata, with the recently opened ports of Samaná, Azua, Monte Cristi, Barahona, and Macoris; the bulk of the trade is with the two first. The commerce of the republic is mainly with the United States and West Indies. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti. (See p. 591.) The imports from Great Britain consist of cottons, linens, woollens, hardware, rice, and railway material.

The country is stated to be making rapid progress; the interior, however, is entirely without roads, though a railway is being constructed between Samaná and Santiago, embracing the whole of the rich provinces of the north of the republic, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.' Large sugar plantations and factories are stated to be now in full work in the south and west part of the republic, and

a large factory for concrete owned by an English company. In 1882 it is estimated that 10,000 tons of sugar, besides molasses, were produced; and that the capital invested in sugar factories amounts to 1,000,000*l.* sterling (1883).

At the ports of San Domingo and Puerto Plata 297 foreign vessels of 192,042 tons entered and cleared in 1883, of which 34, of 3,036 tons, were British.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SAN DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—E. Betances.

Consul.—Miguel Ventura, appointed January 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN DOMINGO.

Consul.—H. T. Carew-Hunt.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Domingo.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Report by Major Robert Stuart on the condition of the Island of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, February 3, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

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SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Salvador, an independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, and modified in December 1883. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, in the proportion of 1 member to 30,000 inhabitants, and the House of Representatives, 1 member to 15,000 inhabitants. The election is by suffrage of married men or of unmarried who can read and write and have the means of living. The Senate is chosen for three years and the Representatives for one year. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Rafael Zaldivar y Lazo, re-elected for the second time, January 1884.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by 'pronunciamientos' and military nominations.

The administrative affairs of the republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of the Interior, War and Finance, Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

The army numbers 1,200 men, with 25,000 militia.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue for 1883 was returned at 4,061,320 dollars, or 812,264*l.*, and expenditure 4,001,954 dollars, or 800,390*l.*, thus leaving a surplus of 11,874*l.*

The revenue is derived largely from customs and excise. The largest item of expense is the army, 260,000*l.* in 1883; while 38,400*l.* is set down for public instruction, and 100,400*l.* for Government.

San Salvador has no foreign debt, and had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160*l.*, represented chiefly by 'libranzas,' or treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the years 1872 and 1873, when the republic raised at various periods troops to invade Honduras. The internal debt at the end of 1883 was returned at 1,607,719 dollars, or 321,543*l.* There exists besides a floating debt of at least 333,624*l.*

The area of the republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles. The population, according to an official census of 1878, was 554,785, giving an average of 77 inhabitants to the square mile, being 19 times that of the average of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, sugar, and balsam. The value of the silver ores raised in 1882 was 140,000*l*. Capital of the republic is the city of San Salvador, founded in 1528, with 18,500 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed in 1873 by a series of earthquakes and eruptions, and suffered again severely in 1879. The capital is connected by a good road with the port of La Libertad, fifteen miles distant, the principal harbour of the republic. In 1882 a railway connecting Sonsonate with the port of Acajutla was opened, and is being extended to Santa Anna.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with Great Britain (33 per cent. imports, 37 per cent. exports), the United States (22 per cent. imports, 25 per cent. exports), and France (20 per cent. imports, 16 per cent. exports). In the year 1883, the value of the imports (less specie) was estimated at 465,553*l*., and that of the exports at 1,127,616*l*.. To the imports Great Britain contributed 168,569*l*.; the United States, 156,786*l*.; France, 92,692*l*.; and Germany, 14,457*l*.. Of the exports 442,534*l*. went to Great Britain; 276,804*l*. to the United States; 197,701*l*. to Germany; and 102,444*l*. to France. Among the exports were coffee, 683,220*l*.; indigo, 362,518*l*.; sugar, 18,646*l*.. Among the imports were cotton goods, 188,149*l*.; haberdashery, 70,339*l*.; flour, 37,479*l*.; liquors, 28,554*l*.. In 1883, 265 vessels entered the ports of the republic. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 586.)

There are 750 miles of telegraph in operation and construction, with 54 stations.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SAN SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—L. Alexander Campbell.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>reales</i>	. approximate value, 4s. 3½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>centavas</i>	„ „ 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . . .	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Salvador.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Memoria de Hacienda, Guerra y Marina. San Salvador, 1884.

Report by Mr. Edward Corbett on the financial position of San Salvador, dated Guatemala, October 22, 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Vice-Consul Moffat, on the trade and Commerce of Salvador for 1881 and 1882; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Consuls.' Part XI. 1883.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fröbel (Julius), *Aus America.* 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857–58.

Laferrière (J.), *De Paris à Guatemala. Notes de voyage au Centre-Amérique.*

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Morelot (L.), *Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale.* 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

Scherzer (Karl Ritter von), *Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador.* 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Squier (E. G.), *The States of Central America.* 8. London, 1868.

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. 'Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by each House of Congress by a two-thirds vote. The Vice-President is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term, and the Senate chooses a Vice-President *pro tem*. The

elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the states on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—Chester Allan Arthur, born at Fairfield, Franklin County, State of Vermont, October 15, 1830; educated at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1848; entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States, Quartermaster-General of State of New York; after the war closed he became a member of one of the leading firms of lawyers of New York; appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, November 21, 1872, holding the office till July 20, 1878, when removed by President Hayes. Elected Vice-President of the United States, November 3, 1880; succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General J. A. Garfield, September 20, 1881.

President Elect.—Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York State; assumes Presidency March 4, 1885.

Vice-President Elect.—Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the Vice-President 10,000 dollars, or 2,000*l.*

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington.	Virginia.	1789—1797	1732	1799
John Adams.	Massachusetts.	1797—1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson.	Virginia.	1801—1809	1743	1826
James Madison.	Virginia.	1809—1817	1751	1836
James Monroe.	Virginia.	1817—1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams.	Massachusetts.	1825—1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson.	Tennessee.	1829—1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren.	New York.	1837—1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison.	Ohio.	March-Apr. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler.	Virginia.	1841—1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk.	Tennessee.	1845—1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor.	Louisiana.	1849—1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore.	New York.	1850—1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce.	New Hampshire.	1853—1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan.	Pennsylvania.	1857—1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln.	Illinois.	1861—1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson.	Tennessee.	1865—1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant.	Illinois.	1869—1877	1822	—
Rutherford B. Hayes.	Ohio.	1877—1881	1822	—
James Abram Garfield.	Ohio.	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester Allan Arthur.	New York.	1881—1885	1830	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . .	New York . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . .	New York . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . .	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William B. King . . .	Alabama . .	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . .	Kentucky . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . .	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . .	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . .	1869-1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . .	New York . .	1877-1881	1819	—
Chester Allan Arthur . .	New York . .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (January 1883):—

1. *Secretary of State*.—Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen; formerly Senator for New Jersey; nominated Minister to England in 1870, but declined. Appointed Secretary of State, December 12, 1881.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch. Appointed November 25, 1884.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, born 1843; educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., and Harvard College, graduating in 1864, entered the army, on the staff of General Grant, 1864, and served in Virginia through the remainder of the war; admitted to the Illinois bar, 1866. Appointed Secretary of War, March 5, 1881.

4. *Secretary of the Navy*.—Hon. William E. Chandler. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, April 12, 1882.

5. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Hon. Henry M. Teller. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, 1882.

6. *Postmaster-General*.—Hon. Frank Hatton. Appointed Acting Postmaster-General, September 25, 1884.

7. *Attorney-General*.—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster. Appointed Attorney-General, December 19, 1881.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l*. All hold office at the pleasure of the President of the United States.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union, who are only qualified and registered in accordance with the laws of their respective States. By the 15th Amendment to the Constitution neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Illinois 3 months) is necessary; in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Connecticut those without property to the value of 134 dollars, and in Rhode Island those unable to read. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, it was provided that the House of Representatives should be composed of 293 members. By the Apportionment Bill consequent on the census of 1880, the number has been increased to 325, distributed as follows:—

Maine	4	South Carolina	7	Florida	2
New Hampshire	2	Georgia	10	Texas	11
Vermont	5	Alabama	8	Iowa	11
Massachusetts	12	Mississippi	7	Wisconsin	9
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	6	California	6
Connecticut	4	Ohio	21	Minnesota	5
New York	34	Kentucky	11	Oregon	1
New Jersey	7	Tennessee	10	Kansas	7
Pennsylvania	28	Indiana	13	West Virginia	4
Delaware	1	Illinois	20	Nevada	1
Maryland	6	Missouri	14	Nebraska	3
Virginia	10	Arkansas	5	Colorado	1
North Carolina	9	Michigan	9	Total	325

This shows an increase in the number of representatives of 32 over that based on the previous census. In the case of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there has been a loss of one member for each state, and in most of the states on the Atlantic seaboard there has been little increase; nearly the whole of the additions having been made to the Western and South-Western States. Texas alone shows an addition of five representatives. On the basis of the last census there is one representative to every 154,325 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1884 was about $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 1 in 6 of the entire population; in 1880 there were 12,830,349 males over 21 years of age.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, with this difference, that in two territories, Utah and Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and each of the Houses may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths

thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars, or 1,000*l.*, per annum, with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.*, per annum, under the same Act of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are by the Constitution allowed to be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. Under this provision a law has been passed prescribing a method of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1883, until noon March 4, 1885, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-eighth Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers.

The powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the President, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. In some States the governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers; but in most States appointments in the power of the governors are comparatively unimportant; in New York, for example, nearly all officers and *all* judges are elected by the people.

Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Church and Education.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches; 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,976,260 'members,' or communicants; adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. The Roman Catholics claim a total of 6,832,954 adherents in 1883. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,052, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880. The most numerous Protestant bodies are the various Methodist sects, with 3,686,114 (1880-82) members; next the Baptists of all kinds, with 2,424,878 members; Presbyterians, 937,610 (1880-83); Lutherans, 950,868 (1881); Disciples of Christ, 591,821 (1881); Congregationalists, 381,697 (1882); Episcopal, 347,781; United Brethren, 157,835 (1881); Reformed Church, 236,024 (1881-82); Mormons, 157,835 (1881); Friends, 67,643.

Education is general in the United States, every effort being made to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. It was found at the census of 1870, that there were at that date in the United States 4,528,084 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,658,144 individuals over ten years unable to write. According to the census of 1880 in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,431 were returned as unable to

read and 6,239,958 as unable to write. The former is 13·4 per cent., the latter 17 per cent., which, contrasted with 16 and 20 per cent. (the proportions of the corresponding classes in 1870), shows a very decided gain in the direction of rudimentary education. Of the whites above ten years of age, the 'cannot writes' formed 9·4 per cent. The native whites, however, show a proportion of but 8·7 per cent., while foreign whites show 12 per cent. A very large proportion of the illiteracy of the country, and especially of the South, is seen to be among the coloured population, where the 'cannot writes' form 70 per cent. of all above ten years of age. Most of the illiteracy of the country exists south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio, and the south boundary of Missouri. North of it are New Jersey, with 4·5 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 4·6; Ohio, 3·6; Indiana, 4·8; Illinois, 4·3; Missouri, 8·9; and Kansas, 3·6. South of it are Delaware, 15·8; Maryland, 16; Virginia, 34; West Virginia, 12·1; Kentucky, 22·2; and Arkansas, 28·8. Further south the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, range between 40 and 50 per cent. In 1884 a Bill was passed appropriating a sum of 77,000,000 dollars to be distributed over a period of eight years, to the various States of the Union, in proportion to the illiteracy of each.

In Iowa out of the total population there are but 2·4 per cent. of illiterates; Nebraska, 2·5 per cent.; and Wyoming, 2·6. The North-Eastern States, on the whole, fall behind the Northern Central States, probably because of the large manufacturing interests, which have drawn to them the Irish, French Canadian, and similar classes of immigrants, while the German and Scandinavian elements have gone to the Northern Central section. The greatest proportion of illiterates is found in South Carolina, where nearly one-half the population over ten years of age (48·2 per cent.) cannot read. Louisiana follows with 45·8 per cent.; Alabama, with 43·5; and Georgia, with 42·8 per cent. In the Western States and Territories the proportion of illiterates is comparatively low; California, with 7·1, and Nevada, with 7·3 per cent., having, with two exceptions, the highest. Arizona has 16·7 per cent., and New Mexico, 60·2. In these Territories, and especially the latter, a large proportion of the population is of Mexican descent, and a large number of Pueblo and Moquis Indians are included in the population.

In 1882 the total number of children enrolled in the public schools in the United States was 9,996,133, out of a total school population of 16,210,133, the average daily attendance being 6,120,454. The total number of public schools was found to be 226,000, and teachers 311,982. Of these 5,500 schools were returned as having high-school departments. The total receipts of these schools in 1882 was 18,664,553*l.*, of which over 15,000,000*l.*

was derived from state, county, or other public sources; the Central Government contributes a portion, but a large proportion is obtained from the educational tax. The number of institutions classed as universities and colleges (many of them really high and technical schools) in 1882 was 365, with 4,413 instructors and 64,096 students, with an income from productive funds of 532,338/. and 425,332/. from fees. These statistics evidently do not include the private middle-class schools, for which no returns seem to exist.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the United States is mainly derived from two sources—namely, duties on imports, and internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers. The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of the war and navy departments, pensions, payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861–66, and the civil service. Pensions form the largest item of expenditure. Next to pensions the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of ‘Civil Expenses,’ is comparatively small.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling, the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1875 to 1884:—

Years ending June 30	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1875	284,020,771	56,804,154	274,623,392	54,924,678
1876	290,066,584	58,013,316	265,101,084	53,020,216
1877	269,000,586	53,800,117	238,660,008	47,732,001
1878	257,763,878	51,552,775	236,964,326	47,392,865
1879	273,827,184	54,765,437	266,947,883	53,389,576
1880	333,526,610	66,705,322	267,642,957	53,528,591
1881	360,782,293	72,156,458	260,712,888	52,142,577
1882	403,525,250	80,705,080	257,981,439	51,596,288
1883	398,287,582	79,657,516	265,408,137	53,081,627
1884	348,519,869	69,703,974	244,126,244	48,825,248

These figures are exclusive of loans in the revenue and expenditure, other than interest, and premiums in connection with the public debt.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1885 and 1886:—

<i>Revenue.</i>	1884	<i>Expenditure.</i>	1884
	Dollars		Dollars.
Customs	195,067,489 76	Civil expenses	22,312,907 71
Internal revenue	121,586,072 51	Foreign intercourse	1,260,766 37
Sales of public lands	9,810,705 01	Indians	6,475,999 29
Tax on national banks	3,108,730 13	Pensions	55,429,228 06
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	4,250,609 30	Military establishment	39,429,603 36
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,074,665 46	Naval establishment	17,292,601 44
Fees—consular, letters—patent, and lands	3,248,937 57	Public buildings, lighthouses, collecting revenue, &c.	43,939,710 00
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Cos.	1,371,363 21	District of Columbia	3,407,049 62
Sinking fund for Pacific Railway Cos.	2,045,775 05	Interest on public debt	54,578,378 48
Deposits for surveying public lands	664,111 78	Sinking fund	46,790,229 50
Proceeds of sales of Government property	546,634 74		
Indian trust-funds	76,115 63		
Donations towards liquidating debt	63,314 97		
Immigrant fund	224,286 50		
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	367,092 04		
Sale of condemned naval vessels	200,000 00		
Revenues of the District of Columbia	1,970,726 13	Total ordinary expenditure	290,916,473 83
Miscellaneous sources	2,843,240 13		£58,183,294
Total ordinary receipts	348,519,869 92	Leaving a surplus of	57,603,396 09
	£69,703,973		£11,520,679

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>	1885	1886
	Dollars	Dollars
Customs	185,000,000	185,000,000
Internal revenue	115,000,000	115,000,000
Land sales	6,500,000	6,500,000
Bank taxes	3,000,000	3,000,000
Mintage	4,100,000	4,100,000
Fees, fines, &c.	4,000,000	4,000,000
Pacific Railways	3,000,000	3,000,000
Land deposits, property sold, &c.	900,000	900,000
District of Columbia	1,800,000	1,800,000
Miscellaneous	6,700,000	6,700,000
	330,000,000	330,000,000

<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	1885	1886
	Dollars	Dollars
Legislative establishment . . .	3,234,085 10	3,321,486 55
Executive establishment . . .	18,403,277 55	19,335,823 50
Judicial establishment . . .	408,300 00	408,300 00
Foreign intercourse . . .	1,569,601 75	1,623,176 75
Military establishment . . .	27,136,152 41	26,429,577 45
Naval establishment . . .	22,747,751 38	30,654,010 50
Indian affairs . . .	8,466,809 91	7,328,049 64
Pensions . . .	40,000,000 00	60,000,000 00
Public works . . .	17,760,213 51	25,961,765 43
Postal service . . .	2,958,111 29	4,826,349 26
Miscellaneous . . .	25,293,965 10	25,588,838 31
Permanent annual appropriations .	115,147,036 95	118,434,016 86
	283,125,304 95	323,911,394 25

From the partly actual and partly estimated receipts at the end of September 1884 it was expected the revenue for 1885 would amount to 290,620,201 dollars.

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt, and during the year ending June 30, 1884, the sum devoted to this purpose was 104,393,625 dollars, including sinking fund and redemption.

The Internal Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1860 :—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1860	64,842,287	12,968,457
1866	2,773,236,173	554,647,234
1877	2,205,301,392	441,060,278
1880	2,120,415,370	424,083,074
1881	2,069,013,569	413,802,713
1882	1,918,312,994	383,662,598
1883	1,884,171,728	376,834,345
1884	1,830,528,923	366,105,784

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 1,438,542,995 dollars, or 287,708,599*l.* on July 1, 1884; of the total amount 584,308,868 dollars, or 116,861,773*l.* bears no interest. The net debt on January 1, 1885, amounted to 1,418,548,370 dollars. The United States is also liable for 64,623,512 dollars, or 12,924,702*l.* 6 per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific Railways, which pay over 5 per cent. of their net earnings. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted

at 6 and 5 per cent., but more than half of the interest-bearing debt is now at 4 per cent., and the rest at 3 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Besides the above there exist local debts in nearly all the states, amounting in 1883 to 56,854,800*l.* If to this be added the debts of counties, townships, towns, &c., it would raise the entire local debt to 250,000,000*l.* sterling. The national debt of the United States amounts to 5*l.* per head of population, and the annual interest to 3*s.* 6*d.* per head. There is practically no direct taxation for national purposes, though personal and real property are taxed in the several states. The total value of the exports in 1883-4 is equal to more than one-third of the principal of the debt, and the excess of exports over imports in 1883-4 amounts to more than the annual interest of the debt. The assessed valuation of the real property in the States is returned for 1880 at 13,036,766,925 dollars, or 2,607,553,385*l.*, and personal property 3,866,226,618 dollars, or 773,245,323*l.*, being a total of 3,380,598,708*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men and 2,155 commissioned officers at any one time. The actual enlisted strength of the army in the end of 1883 was 25,478, distributed as follows:—

	Officers	Men
10 cavalry regiments	429	6,811
5 artillery „	280	2,410
25 infantry „	861	10,555
Engineering battalion, ordnance department, West Point, &c.	573	3,559
Total	2,143	23,335

Of the officers of the regular army, there are 66 colonels and 85 lieutenant-colonels, 243 majors, 603 captains.

The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 45, capable of bearing arms, ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The organised militia numbers 9,059 officers and 118,172 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is upwards of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In 1880 the males of all classes between 18 and 44 years of age numbered 10,231,239, of whom 7,000,000 were native-born whites and 1,242,354 coloured.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into nine departments, and these are grouped into three military divisions, namely, Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, Texas, and the Missouri; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East and the South. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

2. Navy.

The naval forces of the United States have been gradually decreasing since the termination of the Civil War, and although successive Secretaries of the Navy have represented strongly the weakness of the fleet, nothing was done towards its actual reconstruction until August 1883. At that date 3 new protected cruisers and a despatch-boat were authorised to be built by contract at a total cost of nearly half a million sterling. In his Report dated December 1, 1884, the Secretary of the Navy stated that the available cruising war-vessels included only one first-rate, eleven second-rates, and nineteen third-rates. Of these no less than four vessels were considered not worth repair, and six others were expected to become ineffective within six years. The remaining 18 wooden vessels had an estimated durability of ten to fifteen years, and the Secretary stated that at the end of that period, of ships now on service only 3 small iron vessels would remain on the effective list. During the years 1883-4 no less than 38 monitors and unarmoured ships, and 8 tugs had been struck off the list as being beyond repair, a considerable number of these having been left on the stocks since the end of the Civil War and never launched. Besides the effective cruising ships above referred to there also remain afloat a number of the monitors of the *Canonicus* and *Passaic* classes, which did good service during the Civil War. These vessels are not sea-going. The *Miantonomah* and *Monadnock*, *Terror* and *Amphitrite*, are four iron-built double-turreted monitors of 3,815 tons displace-

ment and 1,600 horse-power, having an estimated speed of 12 knots. They are to have 7-inch side armour, and to be armed with 4 10-inch or 11-inch rifled guns. These four vessels have been undergoing the process of 're-building' during the last six or seven years, and they are still incomplete. The armour for the *Miantonomah* has been ordered in Sheffield, and she is much more advanced than the other three ships. Three other vessels appearing on the list are of the Colossus class, which have been on the stocks nearly twenty years, and are not likely to be completed. The *Dictator* is the largest monitor completed; she is of 4,500 tons displacement, and carries 2 15-inch smooth-bore guns in her turret; her armour is 6 inches thick on the sides and 15 linches (laminated) on the turret. The *Puritan* is another monitor, re-designed and partly built, but left standing on the stocks for several years past. It is recognised by the highest American authorities that monitors are only useful for coast and harbour defence, and that there is absolutely no seagoing vessel amongst them.

The largest of the new cruisers recently begun is of 4,500 tons displacement, 5,000 horse-power, and has an estimated measured mile speed of 16 knots. She is to be armed with 4 8-inch breech-loaders and 8 6-inch. A protective steel deck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, is to be built over machinery, boilers, and magazines. The design is obviously based on the *Leander* class of the British navy, but the vessel is of greater length and displacement than the *Leander*. It is proposed to build the vessel of steel.

Two other cruisers, also steel built, are in progress; the displacement of one, the *Atalanta*, is 3,000 tons, indicated horse-power 3,500, speed 14 to 15 knots, and armament 4 8-inch and 6 6-inch breechloading guns; the displacement of the other is 1,500 tons. In them, also, there is a protective deck of steel $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

These vessels will constitute a most valuable addition to the fleet when they are completed; but the conditions of their design are so novel, and the construction of their guns and mountings is so different from anything yet done in America, that a considerable time is likely to elapse before they are ready for service. Altogether there were in the service in 1884 92 vessels of all kinds, of which only 31 were considered available—1 first-rate, 11 second-rate, and the rest third-rate; the first-rate and 5 second-rate were considered not worth repairing.

The gradual extinction of the Navy has at length reduced its force so seriously that public opinion has been roused, and it is extremely probable that other new ships of the cruiser type with modern guns will be ordered. Considerable attention is also being devoted to the manufacture of rifled ordnance.

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations—namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charlestown, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island are used only for temporary repairs.

The navy of the United States was commanded, in January 1884, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 7 rear-admirals, 21 commodores, 45 captains, 87 commanders, and 78 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 366 lieutenants, 97 ensigns, 103 junior ensigns, and 309 cadets. The Navy Appropriation Act for 1884 provided for 7,500 enlisted men and 750 boys, besides a marine corps of 2,028 officers and men. The United States has a naval academy at Annapolis.

Area and Population.

The land surface of the United States was reported at the census of 1880 to embrace 3,095,245 square miles.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken ten times—viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, in 1870, and in 1880.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the ten enumerations from 1790 to 1880 :—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881
1820	7,862,166	233,634	1,538,022	9,633,822
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,364,367
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,469,386
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	49,983,763

These figures do not include Chinese (105,613), and Indians (339,098), whose numbers bring the whole population at last census up to 50,526,222, excluding the Indian territory and uncivilised Indians.

The subjoined table gives, in alphabetical order, the area and population of each of the States and of the 8 Territories of the Union, and the district of Columbia, of the Territory of Alaska, of the Indian Territory, both not yet organised, and the unsettled Indians at the census of June 1870, together with that at the census of 1880. At the date of the census of 1870 there were only 37 States, but Colorado was subsequently admitted, and its area and population are, therefore, here included among the States composing the Union.

States and Territories	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880	Pop. per sq. mile, 1880
STATES :—				
Alabama . . .	51,540	996,992	1,262,505	24·5
Arkansas . . .	53,045	484,471	802,525	15·1
California . . .	155,980	560,247	864,694	5·5
Colorado . . .	103,645	39,864	194,327	1·9
Connecticut . . .	4,845	537,454	622,700	128·5
Delaware . . .	1,960	125,015	146,608	74·8
Florida . . .	54,240	187,748	269,493	5·0
Georgia . . .	58,980	1,184,109	1,542,180	26·1
Illinois . . .	56,000	2,539,891	3,077,871	55·0
Indiana . . .	35,910	1,680,637	1,978,301	55·1
Iowa . . .	55,475	1,194,020	1,624,615	29·3
Kansas . . .	81,700	364,399	996,096	12·2
Kentucky . . .	40,000	1,321,011	1,648,690	41·2
Louisiana . . .	45,420	726,915	939,946	20·7
Maine . . .	29,890	626,915	648,936	21·7
Maryland . . .	9,860	780,894	934,943	94·8
Massachusetts . . .	8,040	1,457,351	1,783,085	221·8
Michigan . . .	57,430	1,184,059	1,636,937	28·5
Minnesota . . .	79,205	439,706	780,773	9·8
Mississippi . . .	46,340	827,922	1,131,597	24·4
Missouri . . .	68,735	1,721,295	2,168,380	31·5
Nebraska . . .	76,185	122,993	452,402	5·9
Nevada . . .	109,740	42,491	62,266	0·6
New Hampshire . . .	9,005	318,300	346,991	38·5
New Jersey . . .	7,455	906,096	1,131,116	151·7
New York . . .	47,620	4,382,759	5,082,871	106·7
North Carolina . . .	48,580	1,071,361	1,399,750	28·8
Ohio . . .	40,760	2,665,260	3,198,062	78·5
Oregon . . .	94,560	90,923	174,768	1·8
Pennsylvania . . .	44,985	3,521,951	4,282,891	95·2
Rhode Island . . .	1,085	217,353	276,531	254·9
South Carolina . . .	30,170	705,606	995,577	33·0
Tennessee . . .	41,750	1,258,520	1,542,359	36·9

States and Territories	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880	Pop. per sq. mile, 1880
STATES—cont.:				
Texas . . .	262,290	818,579	1,591,749	6·1
Vermont . . .	9,135	330,551	332,286	36·4
Virginia . . .	40,125	1,225,163	1,512,565	37·7
West Virginia . . .	24,645	442,014	618,457	25·1
Wisconsin . . .	54,450	1,054,670	1,315,497	24·2
Total, States .	2,040,780	38,155,505	49,371,340	24·2
TERRITORIES:—				
Arizona . . .	112,920	9,658	40,440	0·4
Columbia District	60	131,700	177,624	2960·4
Dakota . . .	147,700	14,181	135,177	0·9
Idaho . . .	84,290	14,999	32,610	0·4
Montana . . .	145,310	20,595	39,159	0·3
New Mexico . . .	122,460	91,874	119,565	1·0
Utah . . .	82,190	86,786	143,963	1·7
Washington . . .	66,880	23,955	75,116	1·1
Wyoming . . .	97,575	9,118	20,789	0·2
Total, Territories	859,385	402,866	784,443	0·9
Total States and Territories .	2,900,165	38,558,371	50,155,783	17·29
Alaska . . .	531,409	70,641	33,426	·06
Indian Territory .	69,830	—	79,024	1·07
Other Agency				
Indians . . .	—	—	164,503	—
Outside Indians .	—	—	64,321	—
Total, United States . . .	3,501,404	38,629,012	50,497,057	14·5

The average density of the population of the States and Territories in 1870 was 13·30 per square mile, and in 1880 it was 17·29. The total increase in ten years in the States and Territories has been 11,597,412, or at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during the decennial period. The apparent enormous increase of the coloured population (which is not added to by immigration), at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, by excess of births alone is partly accounted for by the defective enumeration of 1870.

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1880 comprised 25,518,820 males and 24,636,963 females. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 74,509 males and 69,454 females at the census of 1880.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which, as then constituted, was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20

States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States. The seventh census of 1850 added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing States. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, while the ninth census included 37 States and 10 Territories; the tenth, 38 States and 9 Territories.

There were, in 1880, in the United States, 339,098 Indians (including Alaska). Of these, there were 243,527 in the Indian Territory or attached to the Indian Agency, and 66,407 of outside or tax-paying Indians. There are about 8,655 Indians in Alaska, most of the remaining population being Eskimo.

In 1882 the United States spent nearly 10 million dollars on the Indians, and in 1883, 7,362,590 dollars. There are 66 agencies throughout the States.

There is no systematic registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States, so that it is not possible to ascertain the growth of population by the excess of births alone. The death rate is comparatively low; in 1880 the total number of deaths was 756,893, or 15·1 per 1,000.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during the last four decades by reproduction and by immigration:—

Years	Population	Decade total increase	Decade increase by immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immi- gration	By Repro- duction
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	599,125	32·67	4·65	28·02
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,653,275	35·87	9·68	26·19
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,639,556	35·58	11·38	24·20
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,281,142	22·63	7·25	15·38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30·07	7·29	22·78

The estimated population on July 1, 1884, was 55,554,000.

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in the census year was (1880) 67,067, in addition to whom 21,598 outdoor paupers were reported, but the

latter figure is probably far below the truth. In 1880 there were 59,255 criminals in the prisons, only 5,069 of whom were women.

Of the population of the States and Territories in 1880, 43,475,840 were natives, and 6,679,943 foreign-born. Including the latter there were 12,978,394 residents of foreign-born parentage. Of this total 4,529,523 had Irish fathers, and 4,444,421 Irish mothers; 4,883,842 German fathers, and 4,557,629 German mothers; 2,039,808 with fathers, and 1,790,200 with mothers, natives of Great Britain.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population:—

England	662,676	Switzerland	88,621
Ireland	1,854,571	Denmark	64,196
Scotland	170,136	Holland	58,090
Wales	83,302	Belgium	15,535
Unspecified	1,484	Luxembourg	12,836
		France	106,971
Great Britain	2,772,169	Mexico	68,399
Germany	1,966,742	Italy	44,230
British America	717,157	Spain and Portugal	13,259
Norway and Sweden	376,066	Russia	84,279
Austria-Hungary	125,550	China	104,468

It will thus be seen that the foreign-born population formed 9·5 per cent. of the total population, and of that 41·2 per cent. are natives of Great Britain, and of these two-thirds come from Ireland. Of the total foreign-born population 71 per cent. came from Great Britain and Germany, and only a small percentage came from countries not prevaillingly Teutonic. Besides the countries above mentioned, at least seventeen others are represented among the foreign-born population of the United States. Of New York city one-third of the population is foreign-born.

Of a total population of 36,761,607 over ten years of age, 17,392,099 were engaged in the various professional and industrial occupations, and of these 2,647,157 were females. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7,075,983	504,510	7,670,493
Professional and personal services	2,712,943	1,361,295	4,074,238
Trade and transportation	1,750,892	59,364	1,810,256
Manufactures, mechanical, and mining industries	3,205,124	631,988	3,837,112

Of those engaged in agriculture, 4,225,945 were returned as farmers and planters, and 3,323,876 as agricultural labourers. Of

the 'professional and personal' class, 1,859,223 were labourers, and 1,075,655 domestic servants; 67,081 government officials, 85,671 physicians and surgeons, 64,698 clergymen, and 64,137 lawyers. Of those engaged in trade and transportation, about 280,000 were 'traders and dealers.' Of the last class 234,228 are returned as miners, 114,539 as engaged in iron and steel works, 169,771 cotton mill operatives; saw-mill operatives, 77,050; silk-mill operatives, 18,071; woollen-mill operatives, 88,010.

There were in 1870 twenty-five and in 1880 thirty-four towns in the United States with upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of the thirty-four towns in 1870 and also the figures of population for 1880, showing the growth within the decennial period:—

Towns	Population		Towns	Population	
	1870	1880		1870	1880
New York . . .	942,292	1,206,299	Milwaukee . . .	71,440	115,712
Philadelphia . .	674,022	847,170	Providence . . .	68,904	104,857
Brooklyn . . .	396,099	566,663	Albany . . .	69,422	90,758
Chicago . . .	298,977	503,185	Rochester . . .	62,386	89,366
Boston . . .	250,526	362,839	Alleghany . . .	53,180	78,682
St. Louis . . .	310,864	350,518	Indianapolis . .	48,244	75,056
Baltimore . . .	267,354	332,313	Richmond . . .	51,038	64,670
Cincinnati . . .	216,239	255,139	New Haven . . .	50,840	62,882
San Francisco . .	149,473	233,959	Lowell . . .	40,928	59,475
New Orleans . . .	191,418	216,090	Worcester . . .	41,105	58,291
Cleveland . . .	92,829	160,146	Troy . . .	40,465	56,747
Pittsburg . . .	86,076	156,389	Kansas City . . .	32,260	55,785
Buffalo . . .	117,714	155,134	Cambridge . . .	39,634	52,669
Washington . . .	109,199	147,293	Syracuse . . .	43,051	51,792
Newark . . .	105,059	136,508	Columbus . . .	31,274	51,647
Louisville . . .	100,753	123,758	Paterson . . .	33,579	51,031
Jersey City . . .	82,546	120,722	Toledo . . .	31,584	50,173
Detroit . . .	79,577	116,340			

The total urban population in 1880 was 11,318,547.

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 19 States and 8 Territories. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead,

pre-emption and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a dollar-and-a-quarter lands, or to 80 acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the Timber-Culture Acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an 80-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of 160 acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. Up to the middle of 1883, there were 1,814,793,938 acres of public lands in the States and Territories, of which 886,367,361 had been surveyed. Of the total area of the United States, 1,400,000 square miles, or 896,000,000 acres were unoccupied at the census of 1880. Upwards of 85 million acres of land are settled under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts. In 1882-83, there were 8,171,914 acres taken up under the Homestead Act, and 3,110,930 under the Timber-Culture Act. Besides these 5,547,610 acres were sold for cash, and the total number of acres of public lands disposed of during the year was 19,430,032, the money received being 2,342,776 $\frac{1}{2}$. Of the public lands in 1883, 369,529,690 acres were in Alaska, and 100,922,640 in California. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

Immigration.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. It has been estimated that the total number of aliens arriving in the United States from 1789 to 1820 was about 250,000. Between 1820 and 1879,

a total of 9,908,799 immigrants arrived in the States; of these 894,444 were from England, 3,065,761 from Ireland, 159,547 from Scotland, 17,893 from Wales—the total from the British Islands being 4,698,098; from Germany 3,002,027, France 313,716, Sweden and Norway 306,092, Switzerland 83,709, Italy 70,181, Austria-Hungary 65,588, Russia 53,147—the total from Europe being 8,746,921. From British North America the total number is given as 568,941. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1882 (June 30) was 11,597,181. The following statement shows the number of immigrants arrived in the United States from the leading foreign countries during the decade June 30, 1875, to 1884, with the total number of immigrants during that period:—

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Italy	Russia	France	America	Total immigrants
1875	85,861	47,769	14,322	3,631	8,981	8,321	26,642	227,498
1876	48,866	31,937	12,323	3,015	5,699	8,002	24,686	169,986
1877	38,150	29,298	11,274	3,195	7,132	5,856	24,065	141,857
1878	38,082	29,313	12,254	4,344	3,595	4,159	27,204	138,469
1879	49,967	34,602	21,820	5,791	4,942	4,655	33,025	177,826
1880	144,876	84,638	65,657	12,354	7,191	4,313	101,681	457,257
1881	153,718	210,485	81,582	15,401	10,655	5,227	127,535	669,431
1882	179,423	250,630	105,326	32,084	21,590	6,003	100,063	788,992
1883	158,092	194,786	71,994	31,792	9,809	4,821	71,699	603,322
1884	129,294	179,676	52,728	16,510	17,226	3,608	63,310	518,592

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1882 was 266,071, but the total number reported in the Census of 1880 was 105,465. Many are supposed to have returned. By a law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration has been prohibited for ten years. With regard to immigrants from Canada, a report of the Canadian Department of Agriculture (1882) mentions that the number is much exaggerated, and includes a large number of emigrants passing through Canada from European countries, and of ordinary passengers, and that the real number of immigrants is probably not more than one-third of the reputed number. According to the United States authorities 60,584 immigrants came from British North America in 1883-84.

Trade and Navigation.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1875 to 1884:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Domestic Merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1875	533,004,526	106,600,905	499,284,100	99,856,820
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	525,582,247	105,116,449
1877	451,307,549	90,261,510	589,669,490	117,933,898
1878	437,051,533	87,410,306	680,709,268	136,141,853
1879	445,777,775	89,155,555	698,340,700	139,668,158
1880	667,953,302	133,590,660	823,946,353	164,789,270
1881	642,664,628	128,532,925	883,925,947	176,785,189
1882	724,639,574	144,927,913	733,239,732	146,647,946
1883	723,180,914	144,636,182	804,223,632	160,844,726
1884	667,697,693	133,539,538	724,964,852	144,992,970

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States, and the value of that exported, being the product of the States, in each of the ten fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1875 to 1884:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of Specie		Exports of Specie	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1875	20,894,217	4,178,843	83,857,129	16,771,425
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	50,038,691	10,007,738
1877	40,774,414	8,154,883	43,134,738	8,626,947
1878	29,821,313	5,964,263	27,061,885	5,412,377
1879	20,296,000	4,059,200	17,555,035	3,511,007
1880	93,034,310	18,606,862	9,347,893	1,869,578
1881	110,575,497	22,115,095	14,226,944	2,845,388
1882	42,472,390	8,494,478	43,480,271	8,696,054
1883	28,489,391	5,697,878	21,623,181	4,324,636
1884	37,426,262	7,485,252	50,225,635	10,045,127

The following table shows the value of the chief exports of domestic merchandise for the two years ending June 30, 1883, and 1884:—

	1882-3	1883-4
	£	£
Cotton	49,466,000	39,403,040
Cotton manufactures	2,590,229	2,377,042
Wheat	23,975,868	15,005,337
Wheat-flour	10,964,891	10,227,939
Maize	5,551,216	5,529,627
Meat, eggs, butter, and other provisions	21,450,600	22,743,991
Petroleum	8,983,000	9,402,649
Tobacco	4,419,020	4,096,671
Wood and its manufactures	5,358,610	4,855,025
Iron and steel manufactures and bars	4,565,305	4,383,976
Cattle	1,668,286	3,571,099

The following table classifies the exports of home produce for 1882 and 1883 according to their origin:—

Products of	1882		1883	
	Value	Per cent. of total	Value	Per cent. of total
	£		£	
Agriculture . . .	110,443,964	75·31	123,853,890	77·00
Manufactures . . .	20,626,496	14·07	22,376,000	13·91
Mining	11,255,777	7·67	10,288,971	6·40
The forest	1,827,786	1·25	1,995,228	1·24
The fisheries . . .	1,239,551	·85	1,255,275	·78
All others	1,254,372	·85	1,073,361	·67
Total	146,647,946	100·00	160,842,725	100·00

The leading imports into the United States were as follows in 1883 and 1884:—

	1882-3	1883-4
	£	£
Sugar, molasses, &c. . .	19,857,780	21,174,122
Wool and woollen goods . .	11,043,056	8,231,514
Chemicals	9,070,792	7,691,193
Coffee	8,410,102	9,937,341
Iron and steel manufactures .	8,159,402	8,292,919
Flax, hemp, jute, and manu- factures	7,548,723	6,692,679
Cotton goods	7,371,000	5,983,757
Hides, furs, &c.	7,119,957	6,105,806
Silk goods	7,353,000	7,334,729
Silk, raw, and cocoons . .	3,051,937	2,655,096
Tea	3,460,569	2,727,210

Considerable duties are levied on the bulk of these imports into the United States, less than one-third in value being free of duty. In 1882-83 the customs duties amounted to 42,706,848*l.* and in 1883-4 to 39,013,497*l.* The following table shows for 1884 the value of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the United States returns:—

	Exports to	Imports from
	£	£
Great Britain and Ireland .	76,543,431	32,509,921
Germany	11,854,261	13,003,832
France	9,458,130	14,168,482
British North America .	8,502,186	7,791,168
Belgium	4,379,403	2,184,632
Russia	2,259,098	555,931
Netherlands	3,264,592	974,586
Spain	2,378,004	1,241,504
Cuba	2,112,576	11,436,299
Mexico	2,217,920	1,803,297
Italy	1,512,680	3,341,271
Australasia	1,845,091	874,693
Brazil	1,729,052	10,053,177
British West Indies . .	1,710,648	1,958,323
China	925,296	3,123,358
Japan	503,592	2,254,897
British East Indies . .	742,250	3,910,091
Central America . . .	612,959	1,232,245
Denmark	760,981	109,177
Portugal	921,464	252,560

It will thus be seen that about 58 per cent. of the exports of the United States go to Great Britain alone, while about one-fourth the imports come from that country.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279
1876	75,899,008	16,833,517
1877	77,825,973	16,376,814
1878	89,146,170	14,552,076
1879	91,818,295	20,321,990
1880	107,081,260	30,855,871
1881	103,207,829	29,796,298
1882	88,352,613	30,970,147
1883	99,238,960	27,372,968

The value of the total imports from Great Britain into the United States in 1883 was 36,732,506*l*.

The two staple articles of export from the United States to Great

Britain and Ireland are grain—including breadstuffs of all kinds under the name—and raw cotton. The total quantity and value of the corn exports were as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1879	74,570,915	33,091,926
1880	75,526,927	35,596,194
1881	68,285,971	33,688,292
1882	48,841,885	27,279,630
1883	59,145,478	28,837,218

The most valuable of the corn exports is that of wheat and wheat flour, which amounted to 25,000,000*l.* in value in 1882, and 21,630,691*l.* in 1883. The value of the maize exports to Great Britain in 1881 was 7,420,292*l.*, in 1882 1,726,342*l.*, and in 1883 6,860,389*l.*

The exports of raw cotton from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1879	9,664,840	25,949,967
1880	10,931,092	31,784,626
1881	10,812,324	31,209,223
1882	10,310,109	30,408,192
1883	11,066,166	32,087,949

Other considerable exports to Great Britain were, in 1883, bacon and hams, 7,900,521*l.*; cheese, 2,695,704*l.*; lard, 1,993,989*l.*; petroleum, 2,077,935*l.*; oxen and bulls, 3,537,363*l.*; fresh beef, 2,059,007*l.*; tobacco, 1,388,598*l.*

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the exports from the United States to Great Britain, gradually increasing in recent years, have risen to about three times the value of the British imports.

The leading articles of import of British produce into the United States are iron, wrought and unwrought, manufactured cotton goods, and manufactured linen and woollen goods. The following table gives the total value of these articles of British import in the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Iron	Cotton goods	Linen goods	Woollen goods
	£	£	£	£
1879	5,191,998	1,984,118	2,596,330	1,650,040
1880	10,047,088	3,698,268	3,031,241	2,613,886
1881	8,576,528	3,651,045	2,605,177	2,217,240
1882	9,068,456	3,848,378	2,874,203	2,995,303
1883	6,333,065	3,473,651	2,580,676	3,181,012

Other imports are alkali, 1,073,904*l.*, and jute manufactures, 1,195,387*l.* in 1883.

The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1883:—

	Sailing vessels		Steam vessels		Boats and barges		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Atlantic & Gulf Coast	14,500	1,899,436	2,584	730,309	1,233	203,217	18,317	2,832,962
Pacific „	824	186,667	353	134,926	8	5,973	1,185	327,565
Northern Lakes	1,373	310,454	1,149	304,642	881	108,816	3,403	723,912
Western Rivers	—	—	1,163	243,317	149	117,730	1,312	361,048
Total	16,697	2,396,557	5,249	1,413,194	2,271	435,736	24,217	4,235,487

The steam tonnage has been on the increase, and the sailing tonnage on the decrease in recent years. Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate burthen was 1,269,681 tons, showing an increase of 10,000 tons on 1882; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, the total burthen was 2,838,354 tons, or 42,578 tons more than in the preceding year. In 1883, 721 sailing vessels, of 137,046 tons, and 439 steamers, of 107,230 tons, were built in the United States.

In 1883—4, 31,822 vessels of 15,068,828 tons entered, and 31,981 vessels of 15,203,108 tons cleared ports of the United States; of the former, 9,617 vessels of 3,202,393 tons belonged to the United States, and of the latter 9,575 of 3,236,641 tons.

Of the total exports and imports in 1883—84, only 16.42 per cent. was carried in vessels belonging to the United States.

Industry.

At the census of 1880 there were 536,081,835 acres taken up in farms, being less than 30 per cent. of the total area, excluding Alaska and the Indian Territory; in 1870 the farm acreage was 407,735,041. Of this area 284,771,042 acres, or a little more than one-half were returned as improved. The following table shows the number of farms of different sizes in 1870 and 1880:—

Acres				1870	1880
Under 3 acres	.	.	.	6,875	4,352
3 and under	10	.	.	172,021	134,889
10	20	.	.	294,607	254,749
20	50	.	.	847,614	781,474
50	100	.	.	754,221	1,032,910
100	500	.	.	565,054	1,695,983
500	1,000	.	.	15,873	75,972
1,000 and over	.	.	.	3,720	28,578
				2,689,985	4,008,907

It will thus be seen that the smaller farms have decreased in number during the decade, and that while those between 50 and 100 have only increased 30 per cent., those between 100 and 500 have trebled, those between 500 and 1,000 have quintupled, while those above 1,000 acres are eight times more in number than in 1870. In 1883 over 18 million acres were in the hands of eight proprietors, while the great railway companies own 200 million acres. The total value of farms in 1880 was 2,039,419,355*l.*, and in 1870, 1,852,560,772*l.*, but in the latter year gold was at a premium of 25 per cent. The total value of farm implements in 1880 was 81,304,011*l.*, and the total value of all agricultural produce was 442,680,513*l.* The following are the returns of the cereal crops for 1878–82.

Years	Acres	Bushels	Value
			£
1878	100,956,260	2,302,254,950	182,795,184
1879	102,260,950	2,437,482,300	249,025,544
1880	120,926,286	2,718,193,501	272,299,540
1881	123,388,070	2,066,029,570	294,191,240
1882	126,568,535	2,699,394,496	293,786,780

In 1882 maize occupied 65,659,546 acres, producing 1,617,025,100 bushels, valued at 156,771,435*l.* Wheat occupied 37,067,194 acres, producing 504,185,470 bushels, valued at 88,920,425*l.* In 1884 the maize crop reached 800,000,000 bushels, and the wheat 500,000,000 bushels. About 6 per cent. of the former and 40 per cent. of the latter are exported. The other cereals are rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, 20·5 of the rye being exported. The area under tobacco in 1877 was 745,000 acres, and the crop 580,000,000 lbs., valued at 8,125,000*l.*; in 1884 the area was 700,000 acres—crop 600,000,000 lbs., valued at 9,000,000*l.*; of

this about 45·5 per cent. is exported. In 1882 the total area under cotton was 16, 276,691 acres, estimated to yield 3,052,837,946 lbs. of lint.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock at the two census years 1870 and 1880 and in 1884 :—

	1870	1880	1884
Horses.	7,145,370	10,357,488	11,169,683
Mules and asses	1,125,415	1,812,808	1,914,126
Cattle of all kinds . . .	23,820,608	35,925,511	42,547,307
Sheep	28,477,951	35,192,074	50,626,626
Swine	25,134,569	47,651,700	44,200,893

The total value of the live stock in 1870 was 244,044,233*l.*; in 1880, 300,092,922*l.*, and in 1882 it was 447,639,593*l.* While the production of butter as a farm product increased from 514,092,683 lbs. in 1870 to 777,250,287 lbs. in 1880, that of cheese decreased from 103,663,927 lbs. in 1860 to 53,492,153 lbs. in 1870, and 27,272,489 lbs. in 1880. There were besides, however, 171,750,495 lbs. of cheese produced as a manufacture in 1880, and 16,471,163 lbs. of butter.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
Ended June 30	£	£	£
1878	10,241,272	9,056,277	19,297,549
1879	7,779,971	8,162,426	15,942,398
1880	7,200,000	7,540,000	14,740,000
Ended Dec. 31			
1880 (6 months)	3,600,000	4,200,000	7,800,000
1881	6,940,000	8,600,000	15,540,000
1882	6,500,000	9,360,000	15,860,000
1883	6,000,000	9,240,000	15,240,000

The precious metals were raised in 1883 mainly in California for gold; and Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Montana for silver.

The total value of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices from 1795 to 1882 is estimated at 241,703,119*l.*, and silver at 57,922,669*l.* The following are the statistics of the non-precious mineral production (excluding clays, stones, &c.) of the United States for 1880 :—

	Quantity	Value
	Tons £	£
Coal	71,426,436	19,143,370
Iron ore	7,974,706	4,631,391
	lbs.	
Metallic copper	54,172,017	1,891,666
„ lead	162,938,105	1,587,028
„ zinc	62,681,459	848,001
Minor minerals	—	677,488
Total value mineral products .	—	28,778,964

The number of hands employed in 1880 was 220,475, and the capital invested amounted to 72,981,864*l.* The coal area in the United States covers 195,403 square miles, of which 36,800 square miles are in Georgia, 26,887 in Missouri, 22,256 in Kansas, 18,000 in Iowa, and 12,772 in Pennsylvania. This last is the most productive field, employing about 50,000 men, mostly natives of England, Wales, and Ireland. In 1881 the total coal produce amounted to 77,326,934 tons, of which 28,500,000 tons anthracite, and 20,000,000 tons bituminous came from Pennsylvania. In 1883 (calendar year), the total produce was 96,159,716 tons. In 1882, 9 million tons iron ore were produced, valued at 6,264,000*l.*; 91,646,232 lbs. copper, valued at 3,207,618*l.*; lead, 132,890 tons, valued at 2,524,910*l.*; zinc, 33,765 tons, valued at 729,324*l.* Petroleum is now an important mining industry in the United States, the total production in the oil-fields of Pennsylvania and New York in 1882 being 30,053,500 barrels of 42 gallons each, valued on the spot at 4,740,939*l.*; in 1883 only 24,000,000 barrels were produced. The total value of the minerals and metals (including petroleum) produced in the United States in 1882 is estimated at 90,782,480*l.*

The following table shows the progress of manufacturing industries in the United States between 1870 and 1880, excluding petroleum refining and gas manufacture:—

Years	No. of establishments	Capital	Hands employed	Value of materials	Value of products
		£		£	£
1870	252,148	338,913,403	2,053,996	398,148,358	677,172,070
1880	253,852	558,054,521	2,732,595	679,364,710	1,073,915,838

It will be seen that while the number of establishments has not materially increased, there has been a very large increase in all

the other items, showing the concentration of manufactures in large establishments, and the increased use of machinery. More than one-half of the establishments and of the capital are in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

The manufacture of cotton in the United States has been rapidly growing in recent years. At the census of 1880 there were found to be 756 manufactories for materials solely of cotton, with a capital of 41,656,069*l.*; the number of spindles was 10,653,435 (12,000,000 in 1882); of looms, 225,759; hands employed, 174,659; cotton consumed, 1,570,344 bales (750,343,981 lbs.), valued at 17,389,145*l.*, producing materials valued at 38,418,000*l.* The total cotton production of the States in the same year was 5,737,257 bales of 454 lbs. each.

Another industry of great importance is that connected with iron and steel. In the various branches of this industry there were 1,005 establishments in 1880, with a capital of 66,194,376*l.*, and employing 140,978 hands; these produced 7,265,140 tons of materials in the year, the value of all the materials used being 38,254,230*l.*, and the total value of the products 59,311,537*l.* Of blast furnaces alone there were 490, using 7,256,684 tons of ore, the total value of the materials used being 11,723,948*l.*; the pig-iron produced weighed 3,781,021 tons, and the value of all the products amounted to 17,863,114*l.* There were besides 324 iron rolling mills, with a capital of 17,956,640*l.*, employing 80,130 hands, using material to the value of 17,655,446*l.*, producing 2,353,248 tons of finished materials, valued at 27,359,714*l.* There were also 36 Bessemer and open-hearth steel works, producing 983,039 tons of material valued at 11,161,042*l.* The production of pig-iron in 1881 was 4,144,254 gross tons; in 1882, 4,623,323 tons; and in 1883, 4,595,510 tons; the quantity imported in the latter year was 433,602 tons. In 1883 the Bessemer steel produced amounted to 1,654,627 tons, and all kinds of steel 1,874,359 tons.

In connection with the great forests of the country, the preparation of lumber or timber is important. There were 25,708 establishments for this purpose in 1880, with a capital of 36,237,224*l.*, employing 146,880 hands, using materials valued at 29,231,077*l.*, the value of the produce being 46,653,745*l.*

It was found at the census of 1880 that the fisheries of the United States employed 131,426 persons, that the capital invested was 7,591,700*l.*, and the value of the products (including seal and whale fisheries) was 8,600,000*l.*; the number of vessels engaged was 6,605, of 208,297 tons. The value of the fisheries for the year 1882 was returned as 14,352,200*l.*

Railways, Telegraphs, &c.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; to 53,399 miles in 1870; to 84,393 miles in 1880; to 91,147 miles in 1881; and to 121,532 miles in the beginning of 1884. The following table gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the five groups of states and territories in the years 1883-84:—

	Miles, 1883	Miles, 1884
New England . . .	6,158	6,231
Middle States . . .	17,930	18,808
Southern States . . .	17,605	18,846
Western States . . .	67,732	71,504
Pacific States . . .	5,414	6,143
Total	114,830	121,532

The total capital invested in railways in 1884 was 1,499,094,262*l.*, the gross yearly earnings 164,754,584*l.*; working expenses, 97,372,208*l.*; net earnings, 67,382,376*l.*

The telegraphs of the United States are almost entirely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had in 1883 144,294 miles of line, 432,726 miles of wire, and 12,917 offices; the number of messages sent in 1883 was 40,581,177, the receipts 3,890,980*l.*, expenses 2,358,910*l.*, and profits 1,532,070*l.* Including minor companies, there were altogether 160,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1883. In 1881 there were 28,336 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, and 69,000 in 1882; 138,500 telephones in 1881, and 245,000 in 1882; 393 telephone exchanges in 1881, and 700 in 1882. Including this company it is estimated that in the beginning of 1883 there were 100,000 miles of wire for telephone use, and that the annual number of telephone messages averaged 120,000,000.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal year 1881-2 was as follows:—Letters carried, 1,089,739,895; postcards, 276,446,716; newspapers, 695,175,624; magazines, 53,472,276; books, circulars, and miscellaneous printed matter, 300,854,480; and articles of merchandise, 22,644,456. There are (1883) 47,863 offices. These figures do not include international business, but only packages or letters posted and delivered in the United States.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—James Russell Lowell; formerly Envoy and Minister of the United States in Spain; nominated January 19, 1880; accredited March 11, 1880.

Secretaries.—William J. Hoppin; Henry White.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Lionel Sackville S. West, K.C.B., born in 1827; Chargé d'Affaires in Sardinia, 1858-63; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1872-78, and to Spain, 1878-81; appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, December 1881.

Secretaries.—D. E. Saurin; H. Howard, C.B.; W. O. Charlton; H. A. Helyar.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are:—

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents. Approximate value, 4s. Par value, 49·32*d.* or £1 = 4·866 dollars.

There were for fifteen years, from 1863 to 1878, two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, of the average value of 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, the value of which was fluctuating, according to the rates of exchange. By the provisions of the 'Resumption Act' passed by Congress, coming into operation on January 1, 1879, the complete resumption of specie payments was established, but it took place several months before this date, by the action of commercial causes. Thus there exists no longer any difference in value between coined money and paper currency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

Wine gallon = 0·83333 gallon.

Ale gallon . = 1·01695 „

Bushel . = 0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The Representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write; there is one Senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. A new division into 18 departments was made in 1884. There are (1884) 46 Representatives and 18 Senators.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General Maximo Santos, elected President of the Republic March 1, 1882, after the resignation of Dr. Francisco Antonio Vidal, President from 1880 to 1882.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments, namely, that of the Interior; Foreign Affairs; Finance; War and Marine; and the department of Worship, Justice and Public Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. In 1882 it was estimated that 40,000 children were at the various public and private schools.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years; there is a property-tax of from 5 to 5½ per cent. The total revenue during

the financial year 1883 was 10,928,639 pesos, or 2,325,242*l.*, and that of the first half of 1884, 6,783,939 pesos or 1,443,391*l.* In the budget for 1883 the expenditure was estimated at 9,925,956 pesos or 2,196,980*l.* The budget for 1880–81 set down the revenue at 7,890,000 pesos, and the expenses at 7,857,275 pesos, but the actual expenditure exceeded the revenue by 1,015,428 pesos. The actual accounts of revenue and expenditure of preceding years also showed large deficits. The financial year has recently been altered from the calendar year to the year ending June 30, when the budget for 1884 would be presented. More than one-half of the total annual expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt; the next largest item being for war. By a law, passed in 1875, one-fourth of the customs receipts are to be set aside specially for the service of the debt. In 1873 the total capital of the republic was valued at 75,500,000*l.*; and in 1882 the value of real property and stock alone was estimated at 76,500,000*l.*

The total public debt of Uruguay on Sept. 1, 1883, was 12,908,956*l.* (reckoning 4·70 dollars = 1*l.*), according to an official statement. A scheme for unification was accepted by the bondholders on November 17, 1883, and has been carried out so that the debt, it is officially stated, stands in 1884 as follows:—Unified debt, 11,127,000*l.*; International debt, 879,676*l.*; Debt to Railway Companies, 572,766*l.*; Total, 12,579,442*l.*

The unified debt is made up as follows:—Internal, 6,808,500*l.*; external, 3,467,500*l.*; additional issued, 851,000*l.*; total unified, 11,127,000*l.*

The reason that the total stands at less after unification than before—although an additional amount is included in the unification—is that in June 1883 a convention was made with the internal bondholders whereby they agreed to forego from 30 to 50 per cent. on the nominal amount of their stock, in consideration of the Unified Bonds being quoted in the London market.

The Unified Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and will be subject to a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. accumulative sinking fund from January 1, 1884. Interest and drawn bonds are to be paid on the 1st January, April, July, and October of each year in London, by Messrs. Thomson, Bonar & Co. in sterling, and in Montevideo at the fixed rate of 4·70 dollars to the pound. During 1884, 13,900*l.* of the unified debt has been redeemed.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 3,494 men, including 5 regiments of cavalry, 2 of artillery, and 3 battalions of riflemen. There is besides an armed police force of 3,200 men, and a national guard of 20,000 men. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a partial census taken in 1880, of 438,245, comprising 226,580 males and 211,665 females. In 1882 the population was estimated at 505,207. A new census was taken in 1884, which was officially expected to show that the total population was between 700,000 and 800,000. Of the total population 68·33 per cent. are natives, mostly of mixed race; of the foreign population 8·66 per cent. are Spaniards; 8·31 Italians; 4·62 Brazilians; 3·56 Argentines; 3·29 French; and 0·63 English. The Spaniards and French are mostly Basques. In the department of Montevideo the density is 265 per square mile; but in other departments it varies from 12 to 1. The average density is 53·7 per square mile. The country is divided into 18 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, in the year 1879, a population of 115,500, with suburbs, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There were in 1882, 3,304 marriages, 21,719 births, 9,640 deaths, leaving a surplus of 12,079. There is a considerable flow of immigration, numbering 21,148 individuals in 1870; 5,298 in 1875; 10,710 in 1879; 9,208 in 1880; 8,336 in 1881; 10,116 in 1882; 11,086 in 1883. The number of emigrants in 1883 was 6,089; of the immigrants in 1882, 4,045 were Italian, 2,489 Spanish, 970 French, 531 English, 453 German.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries. was as follows in 1880-83:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1880	3,665,645	3,950,440
1881	3,583,776	4,045,902
1882	3,634,960	4,392,586
1883	4,326,895	5,366,311

Great Britain stands highest in imports and exports, followed closely by France; next follow Brazil, the United States, Spain, Germany, and Italy.

The principal articles of export are cattle, 1,733,000 pesos in 1883; salted, dried and preserved meat, 4,628,000 pesos; and hides, 7,236,000 pesos. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1879	371,990	922,625
1880	694,593	1,381,338
1881	405,497	1,392,664
1882	836,819	1,455,122
1883	638,878	—

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides, of the value of 318,864*l.*; tallow, 110,557*l.*; preserved meat, 66,144*l.*; sheep skins, 21,303*l.*; bones, 22,769*l.* in 1883. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, woollens, and coal—the first of the value of 498,792*l.*, and the second of the value of 157,717*l.*, and coal, 97,845*l.* in the year 1883.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. The pastoral establishments in 1882 were officially estimated to occupy 35 million acres, on which were 6,711,778 head of cattle, 1,500,000 hares, and 20,000,000 sheep; valued at over 10,000,000*l.* sterling. In 1881, 576,170 head of cattle were slaughtered for their hides, tallow, &c., for manufacturing extract of meat and being preserved in tins; besides this a vast number of sheep are slaughtered annually, and from 60,000 to 80,000 mares for their hides and tallow. The value of these is estimated at from 2½ to 3 millions sterling annually. Agriculture is also carried on to some extent, occupying 500,000 acres in 1882; wheat and maize being the chief products; the value of the agricultural produce in 1882 was estimated at 1,270,000*l.* There are several agricultural colonies in the country, composed mainly of Swiss and Spaniards.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1883 1,170 foreign vessels, of 1,075,634 tons, and cleared 1,051 vessels of 1,026,781 tons; of the vessels which entered 360 of 457,794 tons were British. In the river and coasting trade there entered 2,856 vessels of 850,247 tons, and cleared 2,930 vessels of 888,468 tons.

There were railways of a total length of 271 English miles open for traffic in September 1884. The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1883 were of a total length of 1,405 English miles, including 295 miles of coast cables.

The Post-office carried 1,456,811 letters, 15,128 postcards, 2,094,711 samples and papers in the year 1882. The receipts of the Post-office in recent years were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Colonel Amaro Carve, appointed Chargé d'Affaires, September 25, 1883; Minister, October 6, 1884.

Secretary.—Meliton Gonzales.

Consul-General.—William Cranwell, appointed June 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Minister and Consul-General.—William Gifford Palgrave, appointed January 25, 1884.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . . . Approximate value, 4s. 3d.;
£1 = 4.70 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	240 „ „
„ <i>Square league</i>	=	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ English square miles.

The metric system has been officially adopted, but is not in general use.

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VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on the 28th March 1864 and April 1881, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of sixteen members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress every two years; the Council choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (three senators for each of the eight States and the Federal District), and the House of Representatives (one to every 35,000 of population). The Senators are elected by the legislature of each State, and the Representatives by 'popular, direct, and public election.' The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. Both the Senate and the Representatives are elected for four years. At present (1884) there are 24 Senators and 52 Representatives.

President of the Republic.—General Joaquin Crespo, elected President April 1884.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Federalists and Confederatists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations.

In 1870, education was made compulsory in Venezuela, at which time only 10 per cent. of the population could read and write. There are (1884) two universities, 19 federal colleges (with 2 528 students),

five normal schools (208 students), 14 private colleges (699 pupils), seven national schools for girls (432 pupils), and 1,787 schools (1,232 federal), with 94,561 pupils. There are, besides, a polytechnic and a technical school. In 1883 the sum of 100,000*l.* was spent by Government on public instruction.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central Government is that of customs duties, which produced 783,252*l.* in the year ending June 30, 1883. About 60 per cent. of the expenditure is for general accumulation and the remainder for the service of the debt and public works. The total revenue in the same year amounted to 1,195,025*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,064,081*l.* In 1882-3, the total income was 1,159,500*l.*, and the expenditure officially stated to be 1,000,979*l.* The principal branch of expenditure is for 'general administration.' The incomes of the various states and territories are estimated at a total of 540,000*l.*

The public debt is officially stated to consist of an internal debt, which, in 1883, was 1,446,491*l.*, consolidated at 5 per cent. interest, and an internal 'consolidable' debt without interest; also a foreign debt, which, with the unpaid interest of several years, had grown to 10,869,563*l.* in 1878, when the Government resumed the payment of interest. New consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* on January 1, 1881, in substitution of all pre-existing internal and external bonds; 2,750,000*l.* to represent the external bonds, bearing 3 per cent. for two years and after that 4 per cent. At the end of 1884 the outstanding external debt amounted to 2,721,616*l.*

The standing army of the republic is composed of 8 battalions of infantry, 1 company of cavalry, and 1 of artillery; in all 2,545 officers and men. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia, which in times of civil war has been increased to 60,000 men. The number of citizens able for military service according to law was 350,000 in 1884.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 439,120 English square miles, and to contain a population of 2,075,245 souls. Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one states and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large states, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to

the old states, besides the Federal district, two national settlements and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the new states and territories according to an official estimate published in 1884 :—

States, &c.	Area, sq. miles	Population 1884
Federal District	45	70,198
Guzman Blanco	72,499	503,756
Carabobo	2,984	163,401
Bermudez	32,243	55,677
Zamora	25,212	240,635
Lara	9,296	238,157
Los Andes	14,719	301,420
Falcon	36,212	188,903
Bolivar	88,701	267,251
Territories:—		
Goajira	3,608	34,696
Alto Orinoco	119,780	18,478
Amazónas	90,928	18,240
Colon	166	137
Yuruari	81,123	18,799
Caura	22,564	—
Armisticio	7,046	—
Delta	25,347	—
Settlements:—		
Guzman Blanco	214	1,595
Bolivar	■	645
Total	632,695	2,121,988

The population of the territory of Caura is included in that of the state of Bolivar, and of Armisticio and Delta in Bolivar, Zamora, and Los Andes. According to the census of 1881 the population was 2,075,245, 1,005,518 males, 1,069,727 females. This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873 of 291,051. The number of foreign residents in 1881 was 34,916, about one-third Spanish, 4,041 English, 3,237 Italians, 3,206 Dutch, 2,186 French, 1,171 German, 8,729 Colombians.

The report of the British Minister for 1881 states that in the gold districts of Orinoco are whole villages of British subjects from Trinidad and Jamaica, amounting to upwards of 6,000 persons. The population of Carácas, the capital, in 1881 was 55,638, Valencia, 36,145, Barquisimelo, 28,918.

The foreign commerce of Venezuela quadrupled within the last few years, through the development of the country's vast agricultural and mineral resources. A report of the British Minister at

Caracas states that the Venezuelan gold-fields are the richest, though at present not the most productive, in the world.

During the year 1883 the total imports were of the value of 3,450,626*l.*, and the total exports of the value of 3,944,045*l.* The imports came to the extent of nearly one-fourth from Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly from the United States, France, and Germany. The exports were sent chiefly to Germany, the United States, and France. The staple article of export from Venezuela consists in coffee, the value of which in 1883 was 1,986,086*l.* Coffee culture is, however, declining, partly from want of efficient means of conveyance to the coast. The import duties of 1882–83 amounted to 783,252*l.*

The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1879	114,804	462,037
1880	198,304	428,142
1881	209,604	482,493
1882	263,029	470,305
1883	327,071	639,041

The chief article of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1883 was copper ore, of the value of 214,191*l.* In 1880 the cocoa exported to Great Britain was valued at 20,739*l.*, in 1881 at 10,674*l.*, in 1882 at 4,315*l.*, and in 1883 at 847*l.*; coffee in 1880 was 15,553*l.*, in 1882 375*l.*, and in 1883 1,768*l.*; dye-woods exported in 1883 were valued at 23,476*l.*, and dye stuffs 19,770*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 458,872*l.*, and the latter of 28,671*l.*, in the year 1883; besides woollens 23,158*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 21,488*l.*; machinery, 236,200*l.*

Agriculture is the most important branch of public industry; in 1884, 375,820 people were occupied in it, and the annual value was estimated at 11,200,000*l.* The most important product is coffee, the value of which in 1884 is given as 2,251,000*l.*; sugar, 1,537,200*l.*; corn, 1,200,000*l.*; cocoa, 599,600*l.* In 1884 there were 852,500 acres of land under cultivation. In 1883 there were 2,926,733 cattle, 3,490,563 goats and sheep, 291,603 horses, 906,467 mules and asses, and 976,500 swine. The total annual value of the products of breeding was estimated at 7,704,425*l.* in 1884; 200,000 persons are engaged in breeding.

In 1883 the commerce was carried on in 2,460 vessels, of which 240 were North American, 224 British, 204 French, 262 Spanish, and 1,250 (mostly small sailing vessels) Venezuelan. In 1883 Venezuela had 2,492 vessels of 24,924 tons, 20 of 2,139 tons being steamers.

Both iron and copper are abundant in various parts of the republic, but are comparatively neglected for want of means to work them. Gold is also worked, and considerable quantities of coal are also said to exist, but at present unworked. The total value of the mineral products in 1884 has been estimated at 890,410*l.*; gold 648,676*l.*, and the rest mostly copper.

There are (1884) 102 miles of railway in operation and 270 under construction. There were 1,145 miles of telegraphs in 1884, and 40 offices. There are 160 post-offices. In 1883 there were conveyed 2,673,404 letters and parcels. In 1880 Venezuela joined the General Postal Union.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—General Guzman Blanco.

Secretary.—Dr. Rafael Seijas.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Frederick Robert St. John, appointed December 24, 1884.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Venezuela, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Venezolano</i> , of 100 <i>Centavas</i>	.	.	approximate value, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Bolivar</i>	.	.	„ „ 1 <i>fr.</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	= 25·35 „

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

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II.
AFRICA.



II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when various reforms were introduced. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, and the country is regarded more as a detached part of France, than as a colony. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomad tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three departments, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve arrondissements.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Louis Tirman, Conseiller d'état, and formerly Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône. Appointed November 26, 1881.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. There is also another Colonial Council, consisting of Government functionaries and a certain number of delegates from the Councils-General, whose advice should be taken on all financial questions, but in practice it is of little account. The Colonists send two deputies and one senator for each department to the French Chambers.

The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. The receipts of the government are derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French

budget. In 1883, the revenue of Algeria was 34,650,100 francs, and the total expenditure 38,267,244 francs. In the budget of 1885 the expenses of Algeria were set down at 43,871,161 francs. The receipts for 1884 amounted to 32,144,285 francs.

The French troops in Algeria consist of one corps d'armée, the 19th, numbering 57,956 (including gendarmerie) men in 1884-5. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions. The native troops consist of three regiments of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs algériens,' and three of 'Spahis.' There are four regiments of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique' and of Zouaves, consisting entirely of French officers and soldiers. There is also a Foreign Legion, the soldiers of which belong to various nationalities, the officers and non-commissioned officers of which are for the most part French.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into a 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement,' the first in three departments, and the latter in three divisions. According to official returns, the area of the organised part of the colony embraces 318,334 square kilomètres, or 122,876 English square miles, with a population, exclusive of wandering Arab tribes, of 3,310,412 souls, at the census of 1881. The following table gives the area of each of the three civil departments and the three military divisions of Algeria, according to the returns of 1881:—

'Territoires'	Area : Square kilomètres	Population
Algiers: Civil Department	23,550	1,072,762
„ Military Division	81,617	178,910
Oran: Civil Department	24,643	674,830
„ Military Division	61,460	92,492
Constantine: Civil Department	26,043	1,075,355
„ Military Division	101,021	216,063
Total Civil Territory	74,236	2,822,947
„ Military „	244,098	487,465
Total Algeria	318,334	3,310,412

To this must be added what is designated the Algerian Sahara extending to about 39° S. latitude, of indefinite extent, but estimated at 100,000 square kilometres, or 38,600 square miles, and with a population vaguely estimated at 50,000. The Civil Territory is constantly increased in area by taking in sections of the Military Territory. In 1876 the population of the Civil Territory was 1,315,950 and the Military Territory 1,551,676, while the latter was 144,000 kilometres greater in area. The total increase in five years has been 442,786, or at the rate of 15 per cent. in five years. Of the population in 1881, 1,772,406 were males and 1,538,006 females. The increase is ascribed partly to immigration, partly to excess of births over deaths, and partly to more accurate enumeration of the native population. In 1882 the births were 14,018 and deaths 11,740, showing an excess of 2,278 of births over deaths. The excess of immigration over emigration in 1880 was 17,436. In 1881 there were 35,665 naturalized Jews, 2,850,866 French Mussulman subjects, 114,320 Spaniards, 33,693 Italians, 15,402 Anglo-Maltese, 4,201 Germans, 22,328 other foreigners.

The number of French settlers was given at 127,321 in the returns of 1877, and 233,937 in 1881.

The bulk of the population are engaged in agriculture—2,328,636 in 1881. In 1881 there were 619 students at the higher schools; 16 secondary schools, with 3,561 pupils; 916 infant and primary schools, with 79,201 pupils. Before the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals 14,264 persons were accused in 1881, of whom 10,294 were sentenced to imprisonment and 2,437 to fines.

The population of the city of Algiers was 70,747 in 1881, of Oran 58,530, of Constantine 38,379, Bône 21,974.

In 1882, 40,000,000 acres were colonised by the agricultural population, of which about one-seventeenth was in the hands of Europeans. Of this area 5,460,000 acres were under cereals, chiefly wheat, barley and oats. The wheat produce in 1882 amounted to 11,190,000 cwt., and barley to 15,800,000 cwt. The area under vines is 99,000 acres. Of olives the crop in 1880 weighed 652,000 cwt.; the oil manufactured was 574,000 gallons. About 20,000 acres are under tobacco, the yield in 1881 being 9,490,000 lbs. There are five million acres under forest, but the yearly value of the produce is small, only 27,000*l.* in 1880. In 1882 there were 1,027,913 cattle, 5,142,321 sheep, 3,056,660 goats, the bulk belonging to natives; there has been a decrease in all since 1878. In 1880, 614,146 tons of iron ore were raised, valued at 231,132*l.* The value of iron ore raised in 1881 was 292,587*l.*

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general and special. It is also divided into commerce with France

and commerce with foreign countries, as follows (special commerce) 1883:—

	Imports to Algeria	Exports from Algeria
	Francs	Francs
France	154,478,410	97,581,975
Foreign Countries.	83,720,557	70,412,445
Total	238,198,967 £9,527,958	167,994,420 £6,719,776

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1879	9,659,480	7,111,500
1880	10,963,266	7,406,780
1881	11,982,400	6,032,510
1882	10,231,709	7,091,498
1883	9,527,958	6,719,776

About two-thirds of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Great Britain, Italy, the Barbary States, Turkey, the United States, English Mediterranean stations, Sweden, Norway and Russia. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1879	454,246	225,572
1880	741,453	292,087
1881	750,858	278,964
1882	695,224	317,432
1883	879,793	350,839

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1882 was esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 608,173*l.* (including rags), and barley of the value of 106,727*l.* in 1881 and 11,000*l.* in 1883. Among the other exports of 1883 were iron ore, of the value of 110,423*l.*, copper ore, 17,447*l.*, and zinc ore,

of the value of 29,803*l*. The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 213,216*l*., and the latter of 59,775*l*. in the year 1882.

In 1883, 4,803 vessels, of 1,954,423 tons, entered Algerian ports, and 4,643 of 1,844,062 tons, cleared. On January 1, 1884, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 172 vessels of 4,919 tons.

On January 1, 1884, there were 993 English miles of railway open for traffic in Algeria. The total receipts in 1883 amounted to 17,004,977 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the beginning of 1882, of 3,645 miles of line, and 8,678 miles of wire, with 154 offices. The 'réseau algéro-tunisien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Gold Sequin</i>	.	.	.	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6½ <i>d</i> .
„ <i>Monzonnah</i>	.	.	.	„ „ „ 7½ <i>d</i> .

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onguyah</i>	.	.	=	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	.	.	=	16·66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psa</i> (dry)	.	.	=	48 litres, or about 51½ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The Constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 22 members elected for seven years, presided over *ex officio* by the Chief-Justice; and a House of Assembly of 74 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by occupation of house property of the value of 50*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.* or wages of 25*l.* with board and lodging. The number of registered electors in 1883 was 68,074.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor Law Board, 1846–53; President of Montserrat, 1854–55; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, 1855–59; Governor of Hong Kong, 1859–64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864–71; Governor of New South Wales, 1872–78; Governor of New Zealand, 1879–80. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, December 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, who is Premier, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Appeal Court in Cape Town, composed of the Chief Justice, the judge presidents of the Eastern Districts and High Courts, and two other judges of the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges. The judges of the Supreme Court hold sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts; the judges assigned to the Eastern Districts Court hold sessions in Grahamstown and Circuit Courts in the Eastern Districts; and the judges assigned to the High Courts hold sessions at Kimberley.

There are numerous seats of magistracy and further periodical courts held by magistrates at outlying villages, as well as Courts of Special Justices of the Peace. Under certain conditions appeal may be made to the Queen in Council. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by Colonial statute law.

Religion and Education.

The bulk of the population of the colony, white and coloured, at the last census, belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, the Episcopalian coming next in number, though most other bodies are represented. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (10,195*l.* in 1884-5) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Cape Colony has a university, incorporated 1873, and granted a Royal Charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no specially attached teaching institutions. There are five colleges aided by Government grants under the Higher Education Act, with full staff of professors and lecturers in the departments of classics, mathematics, and physical sciences. Number of students, 246 matriculation; 62 B.A.; 55 for survey and other professional work; total 363. In the 1,031 aided schools in 1883, the enrolment was 78,150, with a daily attendance ranging from 38,495 to 45,518.

Government Expenditure for 1883	.	.	£99,467
Local	"	"	111,447

In these schools it is estimated that about 22,000 are children of aborigines (Kafirs, Fingoes, &c.); 24,000 are of European origin, and the rest of mixed race. Including private schools, 71 per cent. of children of school age are at school. Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1875, 34·13 of males and 33·28 of females could neither read nor write.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived largely from Customs, which produced, on the average of the five years from 1879 to 1883, about a million pounds sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, the latter including expenditure under Act of Parliament, were as follows during each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883 (ending June 30):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275
1876	1,864,928 ¹	1,412,667 ¹
1877	2,932,413	3,503,671
1878	3,233,161	3,627,530
1879	5,661,160	3,994,933
1880	3,541,720	3,742,665
1881	4,835,189	5,472,263
1882	4,893,399	5,520,797
1883	5,443,486	6,341,717

¹ Half year.

The estimated revenue (excluding loans) for 1882-3 was 3,572,110*l.*, and the actual revenue was 3,306,538*l.*; the estimated revenue for 1883-4 was 3,496,790*l.*; and the actual (unaudited) revenue 2,896,273*l.* The estimates for 1884-5 are—revenue, 3,552,160*l.*; expenditure, 3,590,262*l.*

During the last ten years one-half of the expenditure has been for public works, and the revenue from railways alone in 1883 was 941,509*l.*

The colony had a public debt of 19,671,859*l.* on January 1, 1884, and of 15,302,759*l.* in 1883, besides 1,139,150*l.* raised for corporate bodies, but guaranteed in the general revenue. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 1,101,650*l.* in 1869, and to 9,527,459*l.* in 1879. In 1882-3 the interest on the debt amounted to 746,389*l.*, or with loans repaid, 931,304*l.* A small part of the debt is in course of repayment by instalments, extending to the year 1923; the remainder is provided for by a sinking fund. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—upwards of twelve millions sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony in 1882 was returned at 34,106,918*l.*

Army.

For the defence of the colony a military force of three kinds is maintained—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 996 officers and men in

1883; Cape Field Artillery, 91 officers and men; and Cape Infantry, 527 officers and men. Besides, by a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50 is subject to military service beyond, as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 3,005 volunteers in 1883. Expenditure in 1882-83 on colonial defence—votes, 254,038*l.*, actual, 213,996*l.*

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652. When it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts. The most important of these annexations are British Kaffraria (now the districts of King William's Town, East London), in 1866; Stutterham, Kemgha, and the Transkeian Districts, including Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, Galekaland and Bomvaniland, and Griqualand West in 1880. The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope may now (1883) be stated as follows:—

Divisions	Area : English square miles	Population
Cape Colony Proper (1875)	199,950	720,984
Transkeian Districts or Kaffirland Proper (1882)	12,065	260,907
Griqualand West (1877)	17,800	45,277
Total	229,815	1,027,168

The Cape Colony, excluding the Transkei, is divided, politically and administratively, into 66 fiscal divisions and 70 magisterial districts.

The population at date of last census (1875) was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Whites	123,910	112,873	236,783
Malays	5,182	5,635	10,817
Hottentots	50,579	47,982	98,561
Fingo	36,435	37,071	73,506
Kafir and Bechuana	109,817	104,316	214,133
Mixed and other	43,705	43,475	87,184
Total	369,628	351,356	720,984

At the time of the census, of the total population 521,777 were natives of the colony, of whom 203,463 were whites. Of the re-

mainder 73,000 were natives of other parts of South Africa (about 2,400 whites); 22,000 natives of Great Britain, 4,685 Germans, 883 Dutch.

The capital of the colony, Cape Town, had a population of 33,239 in 1875, and with suburbs 45,240; Port Elizabeth had a population of 13,049; Kimberley, 13,590.

The majority of the white natives are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers.

The average density of the population is 3·61 per square mile, varying from 79·39 in the Cape Division to 0·28 in Calvinia on the N.W. frontier. There is no general system of registration of births and deaths in the colony. According to the Church returns there were, in 1883, 2,818 marriages, 14,144 births or baptisms, and 3,349 deaths; but these must be regarded as very incomplete. The amount of immigration into Cape Colony is small; from 1873 to 1881 the total number of immigrants sent by the emigration agent in England was 16,632; the greatest number being in the year 1881—4,143. There were 1,118 persons returned as paupers in 1882.

Other South African possessions of Great Britain, directly under Imperial jurisdiction, are the following: Basutoland, area 10,290 square miles, population 128,000; Bechuanaland, 42,900 square miles (including the new district of Stellaland), a protectorate; Pondoland, population 200,000, a protectorate (1884); Walwitch Bay, on the coast of Namaqualand, with *rayon* of 10 to 16 miles round.

Trade and Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the leading exports from the Cape in 1881, 1882, and 1883, according to the official Cape Returns:—

	1881	1882	1883
	£	£	£
Wool	1,764,440	1,538,991	1,603,140
Ostrich feathers	894,241	1,093,989	931,380
Grease wool	417,497	523,189	380,605
Hides and skins	336,775	403,357	436,050
Copper ore	261,110	394,032	454,113
Hair (Angora)	262,660	253,128	271,804

The value of diamonds exported from the colony in 1883, not entered in above statement, was 2,742,470*l.*, and the total value from 1867 to 1883 was 28,965,247*l.*

The values of the total imports and exports, excluding specie, of the Cape Colony and dependencies, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883, were as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1879	7,083,810	3,805,637
1880	7,662,858	4,342,293
1881	9,227,171	4,220,706
1882	9,372,019	4,514,098
1883	6,470,391	4,408,898

The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly with the United Kingdom. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1879 to 1883, is returned by the Board of Trade as follows:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1879	4,001,863	4,403,296
1880	5,023,493	4,978,074
1881	4,938,365	5,877,988
1882	5,859,691	5,989,601
1883	5,394,642	3,500,586

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In the five years from 1879 to 1883 the exports of wool—sheep's as well as goat's—from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1879	36,726,410	2,267,944
1880	42,226,044	2,761,852
1881	47,165,019	3,028,173
1882	51,651,395	3,160,953
1883	45,191,430	2,783,644

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 355,490*l.* in 1883; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 1,419,785*l.*; and skins and hides, of the value of 668,572*l.* in 1883. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 604,298*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 272,072*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 491,988*l.*, and leather and saddlery, 288,486*l.* in the year 1883.

According to the Cape official returns the value of the exports to Great Britain in 1883 was 3,981,424*l.*, and the imports from Great Britain 4,899,402*l.*

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1883 was 802, of 930,928 tons, and coastwise 1,333, of 2,059,349 tons; the number cleared outwards was 794, of 922,164 tons, and coastwise 1,321, of 2,047,094 tons.

There were, at the end of 1875, in the colony 1,111,713 head of cattle, 10,976,663 sheep, and 3,065,202 goats. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. At the date of the last census the total number of holdings in the colony was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

The amount of land granted up to 1883 was 56,582,710 acres, and sold 26,580,987 acres.

The total area under cultivation in 1875 was 580,000 acres; the chief crops being wheat, oats, maize, rye, and barley. Vines occupied 18,000 acres, and yielded 4,484,665 gallons of wine.

There were lines of Government railway of a total length of 1,213 miles in the colony on January 1, 1884. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems—the Western, from Cape Town; the Midland, starting from Port Elizabeth (these systems now meet), and the Eastern system, from East London.

The capital expended on railways to the end of 1883 has been 10,487,417*l.* The gross earnings in 1883 were 915,274*l.*, and expenses 649,449*l.*, giving a net revenue of 265,725*l.*

The number of postal receptacles in the colony at the end of 1883 was 684; the revenue in 1883 amounting to 111,516*l.*, and the expenditure to 235,200*l.* The total number of letters posted in 1883 was 6,561,279, newspapers 3,984,294.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 4,031 miles of line, with 209 offices, at the end of 1883. The number of messages sent was 679,588 in 1883. The telegraphs were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government. The revenue in 1883 was 51,798*l.*, and expenditure 53,032*l.*

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—Captain Mills, C.M.G., appointed 1882.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2.11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was in 1858 officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Mohamed Tewfik, born Nov. 19, 1852; the son of Ismail I.; succeeded to the throne, on the abdication of his father, June 26, 1879. Married, Jan. 18, 1873, to Princess Eminéh, daughter of El Hâmy Pasha. Offspring of the union are two sons, Abbas, born July 14, 1874, and Mehemet Ali, born in 1876, and two daughters, Kadshat-Hanem, born in 1879, and Nimet-Hanem, born in 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the sixth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his father and predecessor, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khādiv-el-Misr,' or King of Egypt, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were:—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811—48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet	1813	1854	1848—54
Saïd, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854—63
Ismail	1830	—	1863—79

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 90,000*l.*; his father of 40,000*l.*, with 175,000*l.* more for other indirect members of the family.

Constitution, Government, and Army.

The administration of Egypt is now (January 1885), carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive, and under the supervision of England. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion—the object of which was supposed to be the abolition by violent means of the Control, and the removal of foreigners generally from positions of influence held by them in Egypt—England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a Decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed a single European financial adviser, with a consultative voice in the Council of Ministers, and with no power to interfere in matters of internal administration.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of five members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows:—1, President—Foreign Affairs and Justice; 2, Finance; 3, War, Marine, and Interior; 4, Public Works; 5, Education.

On May 1, 1883, an Organic Law was promulgated by the Khedive creating provincial councils, consisting of members chosen on the principle of universal suffrage by indirect election, to vote extraordinary contributions for local purposes and give advice on local matters; and a Legislative Council of 30 members, 16 of whom are to be chosen on the same principle, and 14 appointed by the Khedive. The function of this Council, whose meetings are not public, are to consider petitions addressed to the Khedive, and to give their views on the budget and other matters, these views being accepted or rejected on the advice of the Council of Ministers, who must give reasons for rejection. It is to be summoned on the 1st of February, April, June, August, October, and December, or at other times, if the Khedive desires it. The delegated members are elected for six years. The Organic Law also creates a General Assembly, consisting of the Ministers, the members of the Legislative Council, and 46 delegate notables chosen by indirect election for certain towns and districts for six years. The Assembly must be convoked every two years at least. Its functions are to vote

new taxes, to give its opinion on any new loan, on public works, on land-taxes, on matters submitted by Government, and to give of its own accord its views on all matters, economic, administrative, or financial. The qualification for a provincial or legislative councillor is to be able to read and write, pay 50*l.* land-tax, and be neither a functionary nor a soldier; for a legislative councillor the tax is reduced to 20*l.* for Alexandria and Cairo, and abolished for the rest of the country. The total number of direct electors out of a population of about 6,800,000 is 903,420, of whom 797,571 form village constituencies, and 105,849 belong to the eight largest towns.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 8 governorships of principal towns, and 14 moudirieh, or provinces. The governors and the moudirs possess very extensive powers. The moudirieh are divided into kisms, governed by mamours.

Subsequent to 1882 a body of gendarmerie was formed for the provinces, and a corps of police for the towns of Alexandria and Cairo. On January 1, 1884, a new organisation of police came into force, placing both them and the gaols—hitherto in the hands of the moudirs—under the control of a Director-General attached to the Ministry of the Interior. Also at the end of February 1884 new criminal codes came into operation, taking away all magisterial power from the hands of the moudirs, and placing it in the hands of delegates appointed by a Procureur-General, working under the Minister of Justice. Since that date the authority of the moudirs has been slightly extended, and they are now charged to investigate all complaints, and bring forward the result to the Parquet of the Native Courts. The gendarmerie was reduced at the beginning of 1883 to 5,600 men, but it is proposed to increase it to 7,000 men. Litigation between natives and foreigners is conducted before mixed tribunals, established under the auspices of the European Powers, and possessing very extensive jurisdiction. On January 19, 1884, the Khedive issued a decree prolonging the powers of these mixed courts for a period of five years.

On September 19, 1882, the whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by Khedivial decree. In December of the same year the organisation of a new army was entrusted to Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, who was given the title of Sirdar. He was assisted by about 20 English officers supplied by the English War Office. The new army consists of two brigades of infantry, each of four battalions; one cavalry regiment, of four squadrons; and four batteries of field artillery, two of six and two of four guns. The total strength, officers and men, is about 5,800. It was proposed to organise a battery of coast artillery and a company of engineers, but this has not yet (January, 1885) been done. In the course of

1883 a camel corps was added, and in 1884 the formation of two new battalions was undertaken, one of Turks and one of Negroes.

Since the rebellion in 1882 an English Army of Occupation has remained in Egypt. Its strength on September 30, 1883, was 6,226, and on the same date in 1884, 10,877, exclusive of the special expeditionary force.

After the war of 1882 a series of reforms were inaugurated under English supervision, and they have resulted in the partial abolition of the courbash, the establishment of new Native tribunals, the reform of the prison system, and an improvement in the administration of Public Works.

Revenue and Expenditure.

On the 5th of April, 1880, the Khedive issued a decree appointing an International Commission of liquidation to examine the financial situation of Egypt, and to draft a law regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. That Commission, in concert with the Egyptian Government, estimated the annual income of the country as follows:—

	1880-81.	1882 and after
Revenues Assigned to the Debt ¹	£E. 3,463,734	£E. 3,513,734
" " to the Government	4,897,888	4,897,888
	8,361,622	8,411,622

Their estimate of the liabilities of Egypt was:—

Government:	£E.	£E.
Tribute	681,486	
Moukabalah annuity	150,000	
Interest to England on Suez Canal Shares	193,858	
Daira Khassa	34,000	
Administrative Expenses	3,641,544	
Unforeseen expenditure	197,000	
		4,897,888
Debt:		
Privileged Stock	1,167,718	
Unified	2,263,686	
		3,421,404
		8,319,292

The Commissioners assigned (1) to the service of the Privileged Debt the Railway and Telegraph income and the Port dues of

¹ £E. equals £1 0s. 6d.

The amount of Debt redeemed in these three years was:—

	Privileged. £stg.	Unified. £stg.
1881	58,000	753,000
1882	63,000	297,000
1883	65,000	733,000
	<hr/> 186,000	<hr/> 1,783,000

making a total of £stg. 1,969,000, and reducing the capital thus:—

	1880. £stg.	1883. £stg.
Privileged	22,587,000	22,401,000
Unified	57,776,000	55,993,000
	<hr/> 80,363,000	<hr/> 78,394,000

NON-ASSIGNED BUDGET.

1881.			
Receipts.	£E.	Expenditure.	£E.
Cash balance on Jan. 1st,		Expenditure (ordinary) .	4,257,737
1881	546,735	„ (extraordinary) .	357,252
Revenue in 1881 . . .	4,454,070	Balance on Dec. 31st,	
		1881	385,816
	<hr/> 5,000,805		<hr/> 385,816
			<hr/> 5,000,805
1882.			
Cash balance on Jan. 1st,		Expenditure	5,245,835
1882	385,816	Balance on Dec. 31st,	
Revenue in 1882 . . .	4,396,794	1882	396,447
Advances	859,672		
	<hr/> 5,642,282		<hr/> 396,447
			<hr/> 5,642,282
1883.			
Cash balance on Jan. 1st,		Expenditure	5,689,632
1883	396,447	Debt discharged	299,989
Revenue in 1883 . . .	4,420,266	Balance on Dec. 31st,	
Advances	1,439,494	1883	266,586
	<hr/> 6,256,207		<hr/> 266,586
			<hr/> 6,256,207

It will be seen that the net result of the three years is a deficit of about two millions on the Budget assigned to the Government, and a surplus of over a million and a quarter on the Revenues assigned to the Debt. The estimates for 1884 show a deficit on the Govern-

ment Budget of £E.505,000; so that it was anticipated that the floating debt on December 31st, 1884, would be:—

Ordinary Deficit	£E.2,238,000
Alexandria Indemnities	4,130,000
Evacuation of Soudan	1,000,000
Commutation of Pensions	150,000
Army of Occupation	293,000
	<hr/> 7,811,000

With a view to extinguishing this floating debt and making the Budgets of future years balance, the English Government proposed to a Conference of the Powers held in London in June and July, 1884, to guarantee a pre-preference loan of 8,000,000*l.* to the Egyptian Government, with interest and Sinking Fund at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It further proposed the abolition of existing Sinking Fund and a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the interest of the Preference and the Unified, and also on the payment to England on account of the Suez Canal Shares. The Conference separated without coming to a decision. The Earl of Northbrook was sent as High Commissioner to Egypt, in September, 1884, to examine both the finances and the general state of the country, and to report to the English Government. At present (January, 1885) no definite results have followed his report.

The following are the estimates of the receipts and the expenditure of the country for 1884 and 1885:—

RECEIPTS.

	1884.	1885.
	£E.	£E.
Land Tax	5,172,699	5,172,699
Tax on Date Trees	89,099	89,099
Other direct Taxes	304,405	304,405
Indirect Taxes	1,968,542	2,061,300
Railways, Port of Alexandria, and Telegraphs	1,311,000	1,389,000
Mail-boats	102,900	98,000
Revenues of other Departments	91,150	101,000
Rent of Government Property	76,900	78,000
Miscellaneous	45,308	56,000
Retained for Pensions	52,731	60,000
New Taxes	100,000	44,489
Total	9,314,734	9,453,992
Less short receipts	200,000	569,298
	<hr/> 9,114,734	<hr/> 8,884,694

EXPENDITURE.

	1884.	1885.
	£E.	£E.
Tribute	678,397	678,397
Civil List and Allowances	297,500	297,500
Cabinet of H.H. the Khedive	53,312	60,000
Soudan	110,000	100,000
Pensions	356,835	419,600
Administrative expenses	3,240,614	3,028,409
	4,736,658	4,583,306
Service of Debt	3,720,129	
	8,456,787	

In addition to the Preference and United Debts, already mentioned, there are loans guaranteed by the Domains (7,702,340*l.*) and Daira (8,795,440*l.*) lands, the deficiency in the interest of which has to be made good by the Government. The total charges upon the Egyptian Revenue on the 31st of December, 1883, on account of Debt of all descriptions, was :—

	<i>Estg.</i>
Privileged Debt : interest at 5 per cent. and sinking fund	1,188,240
Unified Debt : interest at 4 per cent.	2,239,730
Suez Canal : 5 per cent. interest until 1894	198,828
Moukabala : annuity till 1930	153,486
Daira Khassa : annual payment to Daira Sanieh Loan Commissioners	34,872
Domains Loan : estimated deficit on interest (5 per cent.), and sinking fund ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)	138,462
Daira Sanieh : estimated deficit on interest (4 per cent.)	66,666
Total	4,020,284

Area and Population.

Prior to 1884 the sovereign of Egypt claimed rule over territories extending almost to the Equator. Within the last three years the inhabitants of the Soudan and the other provinces south of Dongola have rebelled against the authority of the Egyptian Government. As a result (January 1885) these districts have been abandoned, and Wady Halfa, about 800 miles up the Nile from Cairo, has been (provisionally) agreed upon as the boundary of Egypt to the south. But until the conclusion of the present (January 1885) military operations, the final boundaries of the Khedive's dominions cannot be regarded as fixed. The region outside Egypt Proper, including Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, the Soudan, and the Equatorial Provinces, have an estimated area of 1,026,280 square miles and a population of 11,000,000.

Egypt Proper is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-

Bahri' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said' or Upper Egypt—and these two divisions together are estimated to comprise 394,240 English square miles. The last census was taken on May 3, 1882, the districts comprised in its operations being the Delta and the Nile Valley from the Mediterranean to Wady Halfa, the Isthmus of Suez, the territory of El-Arish in Asia, and the Red Sea coast from Suez to Kosseir. The following table shows the result in detail. Foreigners are separated from natives, and the latter are divided into two classes—those who have fixed residences and those who belong to nomad tribes :—

		Egyptians		Foreigners	Total
		Sedentary	Nomad		
Lower Egypt.	<i>Governorats :</i>				
	Cairo	352,416	772	21,650	374,838
	Alexandria	181,200	503	49,693	231,396
	Damietta	43,501	1	114	43,616
	Rosetta	19,267	—	111	19,378
	<i>Moudiriehs :</i>				
	Behera	364,050	33,102	1,704	398,856
	Charkieh	435,380	27,471	1,804	464,655
	Dakahlieh	578,144	6,213	1,676	586,033
	Gharbieh	908,041	18,900	2,547	929,488
Isthmus	Kalionbieh	254,198	16,596	597	271,391
	Menoufieh	642,609	2,512	892	646,013
		3,778,806	106,070	80,788	3,965,664
	<i>Governorats :</i>				
	Port Said	14,060	226	7,010	21,296
	Suez	9,977	8	1,190	11,175
		24,037	234	8,200	32,471
	El-Arish	2,629	1,291	3	3,923
	<i>Kosseir</i>	2,190	240	—	2,430
	<i>Moudiriehs :</i>				
Upper Egypt.	Assiout	549,776	11,906	455	562,137
	Beni Souef	193,305	26,119	149	219,573
	Fayoum	200,967	27,328	414	228,709
	Guizah	274,406	8,483	194	283,083
	Minieh	294,655	19,824	339	314,818
	Esneh	221,813	16,096	52	237,961
	Guerga	515,972	5,311	130	521,413
	Kena	383,819	22,877	162	406,858
		2,636,903	138,184	1,895	2,776,982
	Oasis	27,341	—	—	27,341
Total		6,469,716	245,779	90,886	6,806,381

If we arrange the above figures by administrative divisions we have the following result:—

	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total
	Sedentary	Nomad		
Governorats . . .	625,240	3,041	79,771	708,052
Moudiriehs . . .	5,817,135	242,738	11,115	6,070,988
Oasis . . .	27,341	—	—	27,341
Total . . .	6,469,716	245,779	90,886	6,806,381

Of the above total 3,396,308 are males, and 3,410,073 are females. The families number 1,178,564, and the houses 1,084,384. Of the total fixed population, 4,278,451 are adults, and 2,276,123 infants. The agricultural population forms nearly 61 per cent. of the total, and the foreigners about 1·34 per cent. Taken by nationalities, the number of foreigners in Egypt is:—Greeks, 37,301; Italians, 18,665; French, 15,716; Austrians, 8,022; English, 6,118; Germans, 948; other foreign nations, 4,116; total, 90,886. Of this total nearly 90 per cent. reside in Lower Egypt.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1800 (French estimate)	2,000,000
1846 (Census)	4,463,244
1855 (Colucci Pacha)	4,402,013
1865 (Colucci Pacha)	4,841,677
1872 (De Regny)	5,203,405
1875 (Dr. Rossi Bey)	5,251,757
1882 (Census)	6,806,381

A comparison of the two official returns, 1846 and 1882, shows an average annual increase in the population of about 1·25 per cent.

As regards the area of Egypt Proper the following tabulated statement, which is approximately correct, shows the amount of land in the moudiriehs of the two great divisions of the country, sandy hills and uninhabitable parts being excluded:—

	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt
	Feddans	Feddans
Kharadji	1,756,354	1,687,074
Ouchouri	907,009	455,219
Government land	27,093	49,888
Uncultivated land	911,439	183,357
Total	3,601,895	2,375,538

A feddan is nearly equal to an English acre. Kharadji and Ouchouri are fiscal divisions of the land. According to the budget of 1884 the average tax on the latter kind of land is $51\frac{1}{2}$ piastres (10s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$) per feddan, whilst Kharadji has to bear an average tax of $128\frac{1}{4}$ piastres (1l. 6s. $4d.$) per feddan. The two figures given above for the land of Upper and Lower Egypt make a total of 5,977,433 feddans. To which has to be added :—

	Feddans		Feddans
Land growing date trees	21,000	Towns	42,500
Surface of Nile from		Fortifications, &c.	1,400
Wady Halfa to the		Marshes	485,250
sea	359,800	Sandy hills	168,000
Surface of Government		Lakes	600,000
Canals	93,100	Miscellaneous	2,000
Railways	17,290		
Dykes and roads	15,000	Total	7,782,773

The principal towns, with their populations in 1882, are : Cairo, 368,108 ; Alexandria, 208,755 ; Damietta, 34,046 ; Tantah, 33,725 ; Mansourah, 26,784 ; Zagazig, 19,046 ; Rosetta, 16,671 ; Port Said, 16,560 ; Suez, 10,913.

Trade and Industry.

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, are given at the following figures for the past five years :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Totals
	£E.	£E	£E.
1879	6,428,121	14,234,033	20,662,154
1880	8,324,548	13,891,487	22,216,035
1881	8,692,507	13,178,271	21,870,778
1882	6,869,853	10,993,570	17,863,423
1883	8,596,976	12,309,885	20,906,861
Average . . .	7,782,401	12,921,499	20,703,850

The movement of specie during the same period has been :—

Years	Import	Export	Net Import
	£	£	£
1879	5,615,900	801,200	4,814,700
1880	4,791,700	405,600	4,386,100
1881	1,650,061	1,295,206	354,855
1882	2,185,677	882,263	1,303,414
1883	1,756,213	402,108	1,354,105

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with different foreign countries in 1882 and 1883:—

	Exports to		Imports from	
	1882	1883	1882	1883
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
Great Britain	7,143,760	8,625,939	2,912,898	3,882,473
Russia	955,524	409,699	210,624	157,527
France & Algeria	940,775	1,054,055	888,119	1,197,390
Italy	729,357	817,290	222,449	279,478
Austria	425,709	608,692	666,723	970,902
Turkey	530,518	472,980	1,419,714	1,376,573
Greece	75,149	73,086	19,584	23,624
America	30,212	29,836	113,202	97,930
India, China and Japan	562	2,436	303,730	443,897
Other countries	162,004	215,872	112,810	167,182
	10,993,570	12,309,885	6,869,853	8,596,976

Taking the total exports and imports it will be seen that in 1883 the percentage of Egyptian commercial intercourse with various countries was: England, 60·0; France and Algeria, 10·8; Turkey, 8·8; Austria-Hungary, 7·5; Italy, 5·2; Russia, 2·7; India, China, &c., 2·1; America, 0·6; Greece, 0·5; other countries, 1·8.

The value of the leading exports and imports of Egypt during 1883 is shown in the following table:—

Exports		Imports	
	£E.		£E.
Cotton	7,465,781	Cotton Goods	1,885,380
Cotton Seed	1,696,534	Coal	915,023
Beans	902,623	Clothing, &c.	1,212,780
Wheat	545,070	Indigo	334,889
Sugar	394,318	Timber	274,759
Ivory	129,260	Wines and Spirits . . .	259,728
Skins	124,407	Coffee	217,907
Rice	121,357	Tobacco	173,768
Gum	120,640	Refined Sugar	170,454
Maize	41,961	Machinery	142,065
Ostrich Feathers . . .	70,014	Wheat	51,142

The undermentioned analysis will give a clear idea of the nature as well as the extent of the commercial relations of Egypt with foreign countries:—

IMPORTS.

Article	Percentage to Total Import	Percentage for each Country
Cotton Goods . . .	21·9	England, 95·62
Coal.	10·6	England, 99·84
Lace & Haberdashery	5·6	France, 44·17; Austria, 26·07; England, 16·54; Italy, 6·38
Indigo	3·9	India, 99·70
Timber	3·2	Austria, 35·82; Turkey, 25·42
Wines and Spirits .	3·0	France, 42·32; Turkey, 14·23; England, 17·70; Italy 11·42
Coffee	2·5	Turkey, 58·21; India, 15·21; France, 15·16
Woollen Goods. . .	2·4	Austria, 55·57; France, 28·67; England, 12·69
Threads and Yarns .	2·2	England, 99·70
Clothing	2·1	Austria, 83·35; France, 6·83; Turkey, 6·31
Tobacco	2·0	Turkey, 89·77
Refined Sugar . . .	2·0	Austria, 49·93; France, 46·72
Silk	1·7	Turkey, 51·76; Italy 15·45; India, 13·98
Machinery	1·7	England, 64·96; France, 31·65
Silk and Velvet Goods	1·6	France, 50·31; Turkey, 35·12
Fruit	1·6	Turkey, 70·89
Boots	1·6	Turkey, 33·47; Austria, 27·22; France, 22·55
Soap	1·5	Turkey, 98·02
Tin Ware, &c. . . .	1·4	England, 75·50
Petroleum	1·1	America, 98·83
Ironmongery	1·1	France, 52·19; England, 36·77
Animals	·6	Turkey, 61·06; Russia, 26·17
Grain	·6	Turkey, 86·29

EXPORTS.

Article	Percentage to Total Export	Percentage for each Country
Cotton	60·6	England, 69·28; France, 8·52
Cotton Seed	13·8	England, 89·60; France, 10·40
Beans	7·3	England, 90·70
Wheat	4·4	England, 86·03
Sugar	3·2	Italy, 52·49; England, 32·56; France, 6·78
Ivory	1·0	England, 92·71
Skins	1·0	Turkey, 50·42; Greece, 41·29
Rice	1·0	Turkey, 94·64
Gum	1·0	England, 57·89; France, 20·88; Austria, 18·10
Maize	·3	England, 43·90

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1879	8,890,052	2,143,681
1880	9,190,589	3,060,640
1881	9,317,916	3,168,488
1882	7,796,092	2,450,504
1883	10,008,659	3,367,300

The exports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain in 1882 were 1,334,090 cwt., valued at 5,034,785*l.*; and in 1883, 1,523,975 cwt., valued at 5,976,674*l.*

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the year 1883 was grain and flour, of the value of 1,577,970*l.*, comprising wheat, valued at 520,364*l.*; beans, 1,001,053*l.*; barley, 29,126*l.*; and flour and maize, 27,427*l.*

The staple article of import from the United Kingdom into Egypt consists of cotton goods, of the value of 4,290,953*l.* in 1872, of 1,751,989*l.* in 1881, and of 1,300,614*l.* in 1882, and 1,861,601*l.* in 1883. Also coal, of the value of 507,679*l.*, machinery 121,412*l.*, and iron 130,436*l.* in 1883.

Railways and Telegraphs.

On Jan. 1, 1884, Egypt had a railway system of a total single-line length of 1,276 miles. The train mileage for the year 1883 was 2,548,535, and the cost of maintenance per train mile was about 11*d.* The average proportion of the working expenses to receipts from 1880 to 1883 was 36½ per cent.

The telegraphs belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1884, of a total length of 2,767 miles, the length of wire being 5,283 miles. This includes a line of 75 miles constructed during 1884 in the province of Fayoum. The Eastern Telegraph Company have a line to Cairo 455 miles in length.

The Egyptian Post Office carried 5,841,000 inland and 3,746,000 foreign letters during the year 1883, being an average increase of 19 per cent. on 1882. The number of post offices at the end of 1884 was 172.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal is 100 miles long, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The state of the capital account was as follows in 1883 :—

	£
396,845 shares of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l</i>	7,936,900
297,885 obligations of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l</i> . each, issued at 12 <i>l</i> ., bearing interest at 5 per cent., on par, and redeemable at par.	5,957,700
76,007 delegations of 500 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent.	1,520,140
96,719 thirty-year bonds of 125 francs, at 8 francs per annum interest	483,595
23,841 bonds of 500 francs at 3 per cent. (less unpaid)	462,607
399,518 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 3 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par, which commenced November 1882	1,358,361

Besides 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1883 the founders' share of surplus profits was 143,454*l*.

Of the above 396,845 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l*. But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and the Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows :—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 " " to the founders' shares.
3. 2 " " to form an invalid fund for the employés of the company.
4. 71 " " as dividend on the 400,000 shares.
5. 2 " " to the Managing Directors.

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal and the gross receipts of the Company have been as follows in 1873 and in 1880-83 :—

Years	Vessels	Vessels	Receipts
	Number	Tonnage	£
1873	1,171	2,085,270	915,892
1880	2,026	4,344,519	1,671,636
1881	2,727	5,794,401	2,187,040
1882	3,198	7,122,125	2,536,343
1883	3,307	8,106,601	2,645,506

The net profits in 1883 were 1,434,540*l.*, and the total dividend paid to the shareholders, after placing 5 per cent. to the sinking fund, according to the statutes, amounted to 17·33 per cent. for the year 1883.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of the leading nationalities that passed through the Canal in 1883 :—

	No.	Tonnage		No.	Tonnage
Great Britain	2,537	6,136,847	Spain . .	51	148,156
France . .	272	782,133	Russia . .	18	44,294
Holland . .	124	309,583	Norway . .	18	32,552
Germany . .	123	213,666	Belgium . .	12	23,450
Italy . .	63	195,101	Egypt . .	3	4,736
Austria . .	67	136,586	Turkey . .	9	9,722

British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., appointed May 1883.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt are :—

MONEY.

40 paras = 1 Piastre . . . = 2½*d.*, average rate of exchange.
 97½ piastres . . . = £1 sterling.
 100 piastres = £1 Egyptian . . = £1 0*s.* 6*d.*

The currency of Egypt being insufficient for its vast commerce, coins of nearly all the nations of Europe, as well as of the United States, have become legal tender. Those most in use are French twenty-franc gold pieces and British sovereigns.¹

¹ A reformation of the Egyptian currency is in contemplation (January 1885).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Killow</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ardeb</i>	= 226 lbs.
„ <i>Oke, of 400 drams</i>	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Gasab, of 4 dirahs</i>	= 3 yards.
„ <i>Feddān al risach</i>	= 3,208 square yards, or nearly an acre.

By a decree of the former Khedive dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, but compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*.

President of Liberia.—Hilary R. W. Johnson, elected May 1883; assumed office January 7, 1884, in succession to Alfred F. Russell, appointed November 1882.

The President is assisted in his executive function by five ministers—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was virtually an attempt, made by American philanthropists, to show the capacity of the Negro race for self-government; but prevailing disorder, with absence of all progress and civilisation, mark the character of the Negro republic in its more recent history.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

Liberia has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,300 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 3,000.

The public revenue is officially stated to amount annually to 100,000 dollars, in paper currency, equal to about 20,000*l*., and the expenditure to 90,000 dollars, or 18,000*l*. For 1883 the revenue was officially returned at 34,802*l*., and expenditure at 31,493*l*.; and for 1884, revenue 38,000*l*., expenditure 32,500*l*. The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l*., at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England, but no interest has been paid on it since 1874, the

Government of the republic being actually bankrupt. Principal and interest amount to 163,000*l.* in 1883.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Western Africa
	£	£
1879	1,386,217	656,902
1880	1,705,527	752,601
1881	1,449,116	824,337
1882	1,582,933	879,525
1883	1,617,318	1,247,853

The chief articles of export from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1883 were palm oil, of the value of 910,741*l.*; nuts, 298,488*l.*; caoutchouc, 249,919*l.*; ivory, 117,541*l.* The British imports into Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 600,103*l.* in 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Edward B. Gudgeon.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor of the West African Settlement.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. Gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, 314·76 English troy grains, each of 16 *Akis*.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

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MADAGASCAR.

Reigning Sovereign and Government.

Queen Ranavalona, or **Ranavalona III.**, born about 1861; appointed successor by the late Queen Ranavalona II., succeeded to the throne on her death, July 13, 1883, shortly after married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivono, and was crowned November 22.

Madagascar began to be of commercial importance to Europe about the year 1810, when Radama I. succeeded in reducing the island to the sway of the dynasty of the Hovas, the most advanced though not most numerous of the various Malagasy races. His widow, Queen Ranavalona I., succeeded in 1829, and until her death in 1861 intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radama II., and he by his wife Rasohery, on whose death, in 1868, Ranavalona II. obtained the throne. The present queen is great-granddaughter of Rahety, sister of King Andrianampoinimerina (1787-1810). At various periods, 1820, 1861, 1865, and 1868, treaties have been concluded with Great Britain, the United States, and France. Under one of these, said to have been made in 1841 with a Sakalava chief, France claims a protective right over the north of the island from 16 deg. S. lat., which she endeavoured to assert by force in 1883, until which time the French practically acknowledged the Hovas as dominant over the whole island. At present (January 1885) no settlement of the dispute has been arrived at.

The Government is an absolute monarchy, modified and tempered by customs and usages having the force of law; and during the last quarter of a century the power of the Sovereign has been gradually limited and controlled. The Sovereign is advised by her Prime Minister, who is the real source of all political power; he is assisted by a number of ministers who act as heads of departments—education, justice, the interior, foreign affairs, &c. These swear fidelity to the Prime Minister as well as to the Sovereign. The succession to the Crown is hereditary in the royal house, but not necessarily in direct succession; the reigning sovereign may designate his successor.

A large portion of the Hovas and of the people in the east and central districts have been Christianised, and Christianity is acknowledged and protected as the State religion. There are about 350,000 Protestants and about 35,000 Roman Catholics. Three-fourths of the people are still Pagans. Schools have been established, and education is compulsory wherever the influence of the central government is effective. In Imerina, the chief province, are (1883) 1,167 schools, with 2,893 teachers and 150,906 pupils; of these two-thirds belong to the London Missionary Society and the

Friends' Mission; 191 schools with 14,960 pupils to the 'Roman Catholics, and the rest to the Church of England and the Norwegian Missions. Besides these there are many schools at a distance from the capital, with about 100,000 pupils.

Of the revenue and expenditure of the Government there are no statistics; the chief source of revenue is the customs, and a small poll tax is paid; but the personal service which every Malagasy has to render is the mainstay of the Government. Payment is generally taken in kind, though by new treaty arrangements the customs dues can be paid in money. The only fixed payments are those made to the Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Army. The standing army is estimated to consist of 20,000 men, two-thirds of whom are armed with modern rifles and the remainder with old Snider muskets. During the French invasion the number of men mobilized exceeded 50,000.

Population and Trade.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 228,500 square miles, and the population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, at 3,500,000; other estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. There is a considerable variety of tribes, the most powerful, intelligent, and enterprising being that of the Hovas, of Malay origin, whose Malay language is spread over the island and who have been dominant for the last fifty years. The only unsubdued territories are in the south and south-west, which are inhabited by wild independent tribes. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The capital, Antanánarivo, in the interior, is estimated to have a population of 100,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 6,000. Mojanga, the chief port on the north-west coast, has about 14,000 inhabitants. Slavery exists in a patriarchal form.

Of minerals, silver, copper, iron, coal, and salt have been found. Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; rice, sugar, cotton, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and subtropical products are plentiful. Silk and woollen weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from palm fibre, and of metal-work.

The chief exports are cattle, india-rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, rice, and seeds. The chief imports are cotton goods, rum, and metal goods. The trade is chiefly with Mauritius, Réunion, Great Britain, and France; there has also been recently considerable trade with the United States. An official estimate values the total exports and imports at 800,000*l*. In 1883 the value of the exports to Great Britain was 87,865*l*. (4,300*l*. in

1878), and imports from Great Britain 38,480*l.* (21,611*l.* in 1878 and 49,610*l.* in 1880). Of the exports the principal were caoutchouc 65,286*l.*, and hides 8,773*l.*; of the imports, cottons 31,303*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, 1,111*l.* In the last six months of 1882 the imports from the United States at Tamatave were valued by the United States Consul at 41,482*l.*, and exports to the United States at 51,497*l.*

The total number of vessels (including 8 men-of-war) which entered at Tamatave in the last six months of 1882 was 116, of 19,951 tons; of these 59 vessels were British and 40 French; 46 were coasters.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, but the Italian 5-lire piece is also accepted. For smaller sums the coin is cut up into fractional parts and weighed as required.

Consular Representatives.

1. OF MADAGASCAR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Samuel Procter.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave.—John Hicks Graves. *Vice-Consul at Antananarivo.*—W. Clayton Pickersgill.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

THE government of the British colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, the island of Rodrigues, of Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops, the Colonial Treasurer, and Auditor-General, are ex-officio members. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nine official and nine non-official members. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General. The constitution was altered in 1884, by the introduction of an elective element into the Legislature. Under a moderate franchise six members are now elected, one for each of the following districts: Port Louis, Moka and Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port, Flacq, Savanne and Rivière Noire, Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. The principle of local government has been so far conceded, that where six non-officials vote together on any question of finance or local concern the official vote is not to be counted.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., born 1834; M.P. for King's County, Ireland, 1859–65; Governor of Labuan, 1868–71; Governor of the West African Settlement, 1872–73; Governor of the Bahamas, 1873–75; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1875–76; Governor of Hong Kong, 1876–82. Appointed Governor of Mauritius, December 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 1,350*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	720,130	727,063
1875	692,894	775,836
1876	732,106	719,539
1877	748,059	703,608
1878	789,544	734,579
1879	763,769	746,199
1880	782,108	757,396
1881	781,391	760,017
1882	955,163	828,010
1883	889,265	837,934

The principal source of revenue is from the customs. The total debenture debt of the colony amounted to 759,600*l.* in 1883.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 708 English square miles.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession of by the French. The British Government captured it in 1810, and its possession was ratified by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. The French laws, customs, and religion were guaranteed.

The dependent islands of Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles, under the administration of the Governor of Mauritius, are from 300 to 900 miles distant from Mauritius. They are small, with a population of 16,000.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius, according to the census taken in 1881 :—

	Population 1881		
	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . . .	207,437	151,982	359,419
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere . . .	403	35	438
Crews of mercantile shipping . . .	500	3	503
Total of population . . .	208,340	152,020	360,360

Of the total population 247,625 are Indian, the remainder being mostly of the French race, including 20,000 whites. The permanent settled population of the European race is greater than in any other-tropical colony. As regards religion, there are thirteen Roman Catholics to one Protestant, but the Indians are mostly Hindoos. On January 1st, 1884, the total population was 361,094, 114,416 general, and 246,678 Indians. At the census of 1871 the total population, including military and shipping, was 317,369, the resident population being 316,042.

The capital of the colony. Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 70,000 in 1881.

Primary education is conducted partly in government, and partly in State-aided schools. The total government expenditure on education in 1882, including the Royal College, was 31,091*l.* In

1882 the average number of pupils on the roll in primary schools was 11,887, and the average attendance 7,322.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony was as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1879	2,385,870	3,256,464
1880	2,169,672	3,634,788
1881	2,476,266	3,555,260
1882	2,769,795	3,930,455
1883	3,829,531	2,766,286

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar (3,457,251*l.* in 1883), and besides, coffee, cocoa-nut oil, rum, vanilla, aloe fibre, and molasses. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa, Australia, and India.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Produce into Mauritius
	£	£
1879	641,836	341,257
1880	284,485	358,160
1881	449,487	438,682
1882	445,672	492,326
1883	414,953	506,423

The staple article of export from Mauritius to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 310,051*l.* in 1883. The other exports comprise drugs, of the value of 15,983*l.*, and cocoa nut oil, of the value of 10,448*l.* in 1883. The British imports in 1883 consisted principally of cotton goods, valued 116,269*l.*, machinery 47,857*l.*, iron valued 74,246*l.*, and manure, 72,617*l.*

The number of vessels entered at Port Louis in 1882 was 614 of 274,702 tons, and cleared 611 of 275,869 tons.

The colony has two lines of railways with two branches, of a total length of 94 miles.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the India rupee, with its subdivisions (see p. 802). All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 (see p. 802), came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan 'Sidi-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His three predecessors were:—

Sultans	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Muley-Soliman . . .	1794-1822.	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed .	1859-1873.
Muley-Abderrahman . .	1822-1859.		

The crown is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Taflet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if not exercising this privilege, the custom of succession is that obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 483), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the eldest member of the reigning family.

Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, was formerly an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has six ministers, from whom he receives advice and by whom he carries on the executive. They are the Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. The Sultan's revenue is estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum.

The Sultan's army, which is quartered at the capital where he may happen to reside, is composed of about 10,000 Askar or disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry; a few batteries of field guns commanded by three French officers, and 2,000 irregular cavalry. In addition to these forces there are in the Empire about 8,000 militia cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Every year several of the governors of provinces are ordered to assemble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular

cavalry and infantry which could be collected in time of war would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Bokhari.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and is generally estimated at 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlf's, in the '*Geographische Mittheilungen*' (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000 (probably less than 60,000, according to Dr. Rohlf's), and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 1,500. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable, and is largely with Great Britain (65·5 per cent. imports, 58 per cent. exports) and France (32·36 per cent. imports, and 35·39 exports), including coin, in 1882. The total value of the exports from Morocco in 1882 was 1,758,633*l.* (including 484,578*l.* in coin), and imports 774,034*l.* (including 84,672*l.* in coin); of this only 10,212*l.* went to, and 828*l.* came from Spain; the trade passes mainly through the port of Tangier. There are, besides Tangier, seven other ports open to foreign commerce. The chief imports are cotton, 680,226*l.*, sugar, 278,048*l.*, rice, flour, &c., 292,418*l.*, in 1882; and exports, wool, 223,370*l.*, shoes, 105,484*l.*, almonds 78,800*l.*, cattle 78,776*l.*, in 1882.

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco
	£	£
1879	154,270	245,037
1880	350,564	246,584
1881	246,051	270,292
1882	277,465	210,685
1883	275,054	258,479

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1883 were almonds, of the value of 51,459*l.*, wool, of the value of 98,429*l.*, and gum 54,865*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 234,152*l.* in 1883. In 1882, 1,050 vessels of 314,794 tons entered the ports of Morocco, of which 489, of 132,262 tons, were British, and cleared 1,047 of 315,559 tons.

In 1883 the Sultan granted the claim of Spain to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, near the mouth of the Yfnu river, south of Mogador; but the Spanish Government has not taken advantage of the cession up to the present date (December 1884).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., appointed Minister Resident, 1860; Minister Plenipotentiary, 1872; *Envoy Extraordinary*, February 27, 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Blankeel</i> or <i>Muzoona</i> = 6 <i>Floos</i>	Approximate English value =	$\frac{11}{100}d.$
The <i>Ounce</i> or <i>Okia</i> = 4 <i>Blankeels</i>	" " " =	$\frac{44}{100}d.$
The <i>Mitkal</i> = 10 <i>Ounces</i>	" " " =	$4\frac{40}{100}d.$

Spanish and French money are current in Morocco.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Kintar*, by which is sold the produce of weight of the country, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 168*lb.* English.

The *Kintar*, by which is sold the articles of weight of importation, is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112*lb.* English.

The *Drah*, 8 *Tomins*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The actual *Tangin*, almost 8 *Tomins*, equal to $1\frac{17}{60}$ English bushels.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*, that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47*lb.* English, and is equal to about $5\frac{29}{100}$ British imperial gallons.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1879 by a Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879, the Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief Justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council, under an Act which received the Royal Assent in 1883, consists of thirty members, seven of whom are nominated by the Crown, and the others elected by the counties and boroughs, electors being qualified by the possession of property of the value of 50*l.*, or rents from property of the annual value of 10*l.*

Governor of Natal.—Sir Henry Ernest *Bulwer*, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Natal from 1875 to 1880. Appointed Governor of Natal, January 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 230, and of volunteers 430.

There are Government high schools in Pietermaritzburg and Durban; there are also several Government primary schools, and a large number of denominational aided schools, under Government inspection, besides twelve Indian schools.

Revenue and Population.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the five years from 1879 to 1883 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879	473,478	491,883
1880	582,715	477,100
1881	518,924	492,338
1882	766,169	738,186
1883	963,218	760,234

In the budget for 1884 the revenue is estimated at 820,164*l.*, and expenditure 852,698*l.* Among the items of revenue are customs, 190,000*l.*, native hut tax, 68,097*l.*, land sales, 27,000*l.*, excise, 20,000*l.* Under the head of expenditure are debt, 81,769*l.*, public works, 52,661*l.*, post office, 43,054*l.*, defence, 58,992*l.*, immigrants, 23,188*l.*, education, 22,160*l.*

The public debt consists of six loans, mostly at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. The total debt of the colony was 2,554,000*l.* at the end of 1883.

The colony has an estimated area of about 21,150 English square miles, with a seaboard of 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown; there are fourteen districts.

The population in 1881 was 416,219, comprising 28,463 whites, 329,253 natives, and 20,196 coolies. In 1883 the total population was 418,731. In 1880 the number of immigrants sent out from England was 889; in 1881, 942; in 1882, 1,484; and in 1883, 595. The principal towns are Durban, 16,630 inhabitants in 1884; and Pietermaritzburg, 14,231.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Natal is largely with Great Britain. The total imports in 1883 were valued at 1,751,107*l.*, and exports 831,747*l.* The principal imports were apparel and haberdashery, 293,577*l.*; iron and iron goods, 122,249*l.*; cottons, 91,761*l.*; woollens, 62,376*l.*; flour, 112,441*l.* Exports—hides, 53,012*l.*; ostrich feathers, 14,526*l.*; unrefined sugar, 122,084*l.* (126,732 cwt.); wool 519,161*l.* The subjoined table gives the value of the trade with Great Britain from 1879 to 1883:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1879	608,516	1,449,741
1880	615,029	1,651,706
1881	474,934	1,194,992
1882	415,204	1,505,953
1883	501,267	1,056,198

The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 568,111*l.* in 1878, and to 399,741*l.* in 1883; hides, 36,801*l.* in 1883, and raw sugar, 40,688*l.* in 1881, and 17,984*l.* in 1883. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports.

The chief articles of British import into Natal in 1883 were

apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 197,279*l.*, leather and saddlery 88,349*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 162,185*l.*

In 1883, 328 vessels of 232,097 tons entered, and 326 vessels, of 231,892 tons, cleared.

There are 105 miles of railway constructed at a cost of 1,200,000*l.*, and a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and a subvention of 40,000*l.* per annum. Another 120 miles is being constructed at a cost of 1,100,000*l.*, in the direction of the Orange Free State. In the budget for 1885 the railway revenue is estimated at 235,000*l.*, and expenses 289,964*l.*

Considerable coal-fields are known to exist in the north of the colony.

Of the total area of the colony 2,000,000 acres have been set apart for Kaffir occupation, 8,000,000 acres have been acquired by grant or purchased by Europeans, and 2,000,000 acres remain (1883) unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1880, 80,991 acres were under crops by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar, though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1882 there were 160,453 horned cattle, 78,848 angora goats, 428,535 sheep, 18,395 horses.

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ORANGE FREE STATE.

(ORANJE-VRIJSTAAT.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic, known as the Orange Free State, founded originally by Boers, who quitted Cape Colony in 1836 and following years, is separated from the Cape Colony by the Orange River, has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and Transvaal and Griqualand West on the west. Its independence was declared on February 23, 1854, and a Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854, and revised February 9, 1866, and May 8, 1879. The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, the Volksraad, of 55 members in 1883, elected by universal suffrage of the burghers (adult white males) for four years from every district, town and ward, or field-cornetcy in the country districts. Every two years one-half of the members vacate their seats, and an election takes place. The members of the Volksraad receive pay at the rate of 2*l.* per day. The executive is vested in a President chosen for five years by universal suffrage, who is assisted by an Executive Council appointed by the Volksraad. The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary, the Landrost of the capital, and three unofficial members appointed one every year for three years. There is a Landrost or Governor appointed to each of the districts of the Republic by the President, the appointment requiring the confirmation of the Volksraad. The Roman-Dutch law prevails; there is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court, which meets twice a year in each district.

President of the Republic.—Honourable Sir John Henry Brand, LL.D., Honorary G.C.M.G., elected December, 1883, for the fifth period of five years.

There is no standing army, except a small body of artillery at Bloemfontein; every able-bodied man is bound to serve in case of necessity. At the census of 1880 there were 13,941 burghers or white males between eighteen and sixty years.

The prevailing religious denomination is that of the Dutch Reformed Church; in 1880, 51,716 of the population belonged to it; the Church of England is represented by a bishop and a complete ecclesiastical and educational organisation. Several other bodies have mission stations and churches. There is a high school at the capital, at which English and Dutch are taught, and throughout the Republic there are district and parish schools and itinerant teachers.

The State contributes a considerable sum yearly for education, 200,000*l.* being invested for this purpose. At the census of 1880, only 1,080 or 2·6 of the white population above seven years of age could not read nor write, while 3,864 could only read.

Revenue and Population.

The principal sources of revenue are a quit-rents, poll-tax, tax on property transfers, stamps, and trade licences. The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the five years 1879–80 to 1883–4 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879–80	135,138	131,947
1880–81	165,985	160,833
1881–82	195,741	187,706
1882–83	175,354	200,492
1883–84	264,438	268,671

The estimated revenue for 1884–5 was 246,694*l.*, and expenditure 231,234*l.* The credit balances have been applied for the construction of works of a reproductive nature.

The Republic has no debt, and possesses considerable public property in land, buildings, various funds, and in its share in the National Bank, amounting in 1884 to 700,000*l.*

The area of the Free State is estimated at 70,000 square miles; it is divided into 16 districts. At a census taken in 1880 the white population was found to be 61,022—31,906 males and 28,116 females. Of the population 42,439 were born in the Free State and 14,949 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 72,496 natives in the State—38,244 males and 34,252 females, making a total population of 133,518. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,567 inhabitants in 1880. Of the white population 11,111 were returned in 1880 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 68,881 ‘coloured servants.’

Trade and Industry.

As the exports and imports pass through the Cape and Natal ports, and are included in the returns for these colonies, it is impossible to give any statement of the value of the commerce. The principal export is wool, as also hides and ostrich feathers, and considerable quantities of British produce are imported. The State is mainly a grazing country, the scarcity of water rendering much of it unfit for agriculture. The number of farms in 1881 was 6,000, with a total of 23,592,400 acres, of which 114,916 were cultivated.

There were in the same year 131,594 horses, 464,575 breeding cattle, 5,056,301 merino sheep, 673,924 goats, and 2,253 ostriches. Ostrich rearing is being developed.

Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found in the Orange State, and there are rich coal-mines.

The capital, Bloemfontein, is connected with Natal by telegraph; 559 miles of telegraph have been constructed, and 284 miles are in course of construction (1884).

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SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Constitution and Government.

THE South African Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that Colony on its annexation to the British Crown. The Vaal river bounds the territory on most of its southern frontier. On the north it is bounded by the Limpopo river, on the east by the Portuguese possessions, Swazi, and Zululand, on the west by Bechuanaland, the country of the Bangwaketsi and other tribes. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the British Government, and the constitution of the State is based on the 'Thirty-Three Articles,' passed May 22, 1849, and the 'Grondwet,' or Fundamental Law of February 19, 1858. The Constitution has since been frequently amended down to October 1881. The legislative power of the State is vested in a Volksraad of 44 members, elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The franchise qualification is residence for five years, the oath of allegiance, and payment of 25*l*. The executive is vested in a president, elected for five years by all enfranchised burghers, assisted by a council consisting of two official members (the State-Secretary and the Vice-President) and two non-official members elected by the Volksraad. On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British Government, and an administrator with an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly appointed. In December 1880 the Boers took up arms against the British Government, and as a result a treaty of peace was signed March 21, 1881, and a Commission appointed to define the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal. According to the agreement thus made (ratified by the Volksraad October 26, 1881), self-government was restored to the Transvaal so far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to Her Majesty as Suzerain. A British Resident was appointed, with functions analogous to a Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires. A convention with the Government of Great Britain was signed in London, February 27, 1884, ratified by the Volksraad, August 8, by which the State is to be known as the South African Republic, and the British suzerainty considerably restricted.

President.—S. J. Paul Krüger, elected April 1883.

The Republic has no standing army, all able-bodied citizens being called out in case of war.

The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religious body, but various English churches are represented. There are schools in the large towns and throughout the districts, at which English and Dutch are taught, and for the scattered populations there are itinerant teachers. Government gives assistance to the public schools, but much is also done by private enterprise.

Revenue and Population.

The revenue of the Republic was 105,130*l.* in 1878, and expenditure, 152,000*l.* In 1882 the former was 263,523*l.*, and the latter 253,069*l.* The estimated revenue for 1883 was 209,156*l.* and expenditure 217,115*l.* The diminished revenue and increased expenditure is accounted for by a war with a native chief in which the Republic was engaged in 1883. The estimated revenue for 1884 was 266,802*l.* and expenditure 264,469*l.* The revenue is derived from land sales, quit rents, customs, hut-tax, stamps, transport dues, and licenses.

The Republic had a debt of about 563,068*l.* in 1882, including the sum of 382,000*l.*, the expenses incurred by the British Government since annexation, and for which, according to the agreement of 1881, it is liable. By the convention of February 27, 1884, this was reduced to 250,000*l.* The public debt in 1884 is officially stated to amount to 380,750*l.* The debt is secured partly on the fixed property of the State, and is partly a charge on the public revenue. The State lands were valued in 1884 at 400,000*l.* The debt due to Great Britain bears interest at three and a half per cent., and is to be extinguished by a Sinking Fund in 25 years.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 114,360 square miles, divided into 13 districts, and its white population in 1884 at 50,000, of whom 40,000 are Dutch; the native population is estimated at 700,000. These figures, however, cannot be regarded as trustworthy. The boundaries of the State are precisely defined in the convention of February 27, 1884. The chief town of the colony is Pretoria. On the western boundary are two new settlements, Stellaland and Goshen.

Trade and Industry.

The principal exports are wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold and other minerals, and the total is officially estimated at 600,000*l.* The imports, on which dues were charged for 1883 amounted to 369,354*l.*, and it is estimated that as much more was smuggled into the country.

The Transvaal is specially favourable for agriculture as well as

stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. It is estimated (1884) that 50,000 acres are under cultivation. Wheat of a superior kind is the chief crop, though sugar, coffee, and cotton are also grown; cattle, sheep, and ostriches are reared.

The country is possessed of considerable mineral wealth, which has not yet been worked to any extent. Gold is known to exist, it is supposed in considerable quantity; in 1879, 78,290oz., valued at 300,611*l.*, were passed through the custom-house of Cape Town and Durban. Excellent coal is found in the east of the country, which is being worked to a small extent, while iron is also known to abound; lead, silver, and tin have also been found.

The southern boundary of the Transvaal is about 200 miles from Durban, 430 from Port Elizabeth, and 700 from Cape Town; while its eastern boundary is not 40 miles from Delagoa Bay. Negotiations were in progress in 1884 for the construction of a line of railway from Lourenzo Marques to the Transvaal frontier, from which the Transvaal Government proposed to continue the line to Pretoria, with branch lines to important centres, but no arrangement has yet been made. Before the recent war the Transvaal was joined to Natal by telegraph, but at present it only extends from Pretoria to Standerton, 120 miles; the country has been connected with the Orange Free State by telegraph.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, and the currency is English money only.

British Resident.—R. Rutherford.

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIJA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidy Ahsin, born October 5, 1817. Succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Tourki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who, by force of arms, made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. As such they assumed the title of 'Bey,' or Regent. This suzerainty remained in force, with short interruptions, till the reign of the last Bey, who succeeded in obtaining an Imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of the tribute paid by his predecessors, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881) confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of the French. The French Resident is called Minister Resident, and with two secretaries practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special 'Bureau des Affaires Tunisiennes.' In August 1882, the appointment of a staff of French judges was announced. From January 1884 they superseded the Consular Courts, and to this arrangement the Great Powers have given their adhesion.

The events of 1881-2 so unsettled Tunisian finance that no figures given as to the revenue and expenditure of the Regency can be regarded as trustworthy. The French Chargé d'Affaires issued in December 1882 a statement carefully scheduled like a French budget, and showing an apparent surplus of income over expenditure. The following figures are taken from the Official Statement: Revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1882, 502,510*l.*; expenditure, 390,400*l.* The expenditure for 1883 was officially stated to be 454,960*l.*, and the estimated expenditure for 1884 408,480*l.* The estimated revenue for 1885 is 593,550*l.* and expenditure 591,591*l.*; the latter includes the sum of 263,619*l.* for the service of the debt. An extraordinary credit of a million sterling was granted by the French Chambers for the expenses connected with the occupation of Tunis in 1883.

The public liabilities were mainly contracted between the years

1856 and 1868, and at the latter date amounted, exclusive of a floating debt, to 182,000,000 francs, or 7,280,000*l.*, a portion of it contracted in Tunis, but the greater part in foreign countries, mainly France. No interest being paid to the creditors, the French and other Governments made reclamations, in pursuance of which the Bey consented to establish an International Finance Commission, to provide for the settlement and gradual extinction of the public debt; with this arrangement the French, since the annexation, have not interfered. Called into existence in 1869, the Commission worked up to 1884 with satisfactory results to both Tunis and its creditors.

Under the arrangements made by the International Finance Commission, the total public debt of Tunis stood fixed in 1884 at 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l.*, the whole bearing interest at five per cent., besides a floating debt of 822,468*l.* By a decree of the President of the French Republic of May 28, 1884, and a similar decree of the Bey of Tunis of May 27, a loan was guaranteed by the French Government by which the Tunisian debt has been consolidated into a sum of 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l.*, and the floating debt 17,550,000 francs, or 702,000*l.*, or a total of 5,702,000*l.* The loan was emitted as a perpetual 4 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l.*, divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. These were to be sold by preference to the holders of 5 per cent. Tunisian obligations at the price of 462 francs. The International Commission has been succeeded by a staff of French civilian controllers.

The general administration of the country costs far more than it did before the French occupation, when the total was set down at 60,053*l.* The cost of maintaining the French army corps of occupation is entered in a Budget Extraordinaire as amounting to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l.* The corps of occupation, according to the budget statement for 1885, consists of 16,000 men. The cost of maintaining this force is to be borne partly by the war and colonial budgets of the Republic, and in part by the Regency, but in what proportions the expenditure is to be divided has not yet been stated. For religious purposes the whole of the Regency is included within the Archbishopric of Algiers.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The kingdom or 'Regency' of Tunis, formerly one of the so-called Barbary States, comprises the tract of country included in the ancient Roman provinces of Zeugitana and Byzacium. It takes its present name from its modern capital Tunis, the Roman Tunes, the *λευκή Τύνη* of Diodorus of Sicily. The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-

Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli; and reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 42,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. It is stated in the 'Almanacco Tunissino' for 1877, that the total population is calculated to number 2,100,000, comprising 2,028,000 Mahometans, 45,000 Jews, 25,100 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, and 100 Protestants. But according to other and more trustworthy reports, there are, at the utmost, 1,500,000 inhabitants. According to all accounts, the population, which numbered 17 millions in the tenth century, and 5 millions in the middle of the eighteenth century, is gradually decreasing. The majority of the population is mainly formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated 10 miles south-east of the site of ancient Carthage, built on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. The city walls measure five miles in circumference, and the inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews; there are 20,000 Christians.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. The total foreign trade averages 2,400,000*l.* per annum, comprising 1,100,000*l.* imports, and 1,300,000*l.* exports. The exports in 1883 amounted to 846,774*l.*, the imports being 1,153,843*l.* The principal articles exported are wheat, esparto grass, olive oil, wool, skins, dates, and barley. The principal imports are cotton, silk and woollen goods, liquors, sugar, and flour. The foreign trade is carried on mainly with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

In the returns of the Board of Trade the commerce of Great Britain with Tunis is thrown together with that of Tripoli, and is as follows for the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Tunis and Tripoli to the United Kingdom	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripoli
	£	£
1879	408,833	57,393
1880	500,108	88,443
1881	530,063	95,029
1882	430,324	184,311
1883	572,587	171,457

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripoli to Great Britain in the year 1883 was esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 409,592*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 147,945*l.*

A report from the British Consul-General states that these estimates of the Board of Trade are much understated; the imports from Great Britain and her colonies amount to about two-thirds of the whole imports of the country. The exports from Tunis to Great Britain in 1882, according to the Consul-General, amounted to 1,119,396*l.*, and the imports from Great Britain to 796,337*l.* The trade in esparto grass will probably increase considerably under the operations of an Anglo-French company, who have obtained large concessions in the south of the country.

In 1883 3,768 vessels of 1,524,429 tons entered Tunisian ports, of which 1,222 of 1,018,535 tons were French.

Tunis has several lines of railway, running from the capital to Goletta, and other places in the environs, with a line to the Algerian frontier; in all 200 miles in 1883.

There were 2,500 miles of telegraphs in operation at the end of 1883.

British Political Agent and Consul-General.—Thomas F. Reade.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs*. average value 6*d.*
The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109.15 pounds.
„ *Kaffis*, of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs* = 16 bushels.

The *pic*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0.7359 of a yard for cloth; 0.51729 of a yard for linen; 0.68975 of a yard for silk.

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ZANZIBAR.

Government, Revenue, and Population.

Sultan, or more correctly, **Seyyid**, *Bargash bin Saïd*, G.C.M.G., son of the late Seyyid Sáeed, ruler of Muscat and Zanzibar, succeeded his elder brother, Majid, who died October 7, 1870.

The Sultan has (1885) five brothers, of whom the eldest is Sultan of Muscat. He has one son, born in 1877. There is no definite law of succession to the throne.

The island of Zanzibar was conquered in 1784 by the Imam of Muscat from the Arab princes who held sway over it, but the Sultan is now independent. It has an area of 625 square miles, but the Sultan's authority extends along the coasts of the mainland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. lat. to Delgado Bay in 10° 42' S. lat. The population of the Zanzibar dominions consists of Somalis and Gallas in the north, and of negroes of many tribes further south. The Sultan's dominions cannot be defined inland, his influence extending but a little way from the coast, except along a few travel routes. The population of the island is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. Of British born subjects in 1884 there were 90, and the total British protected subjects exceeds 6,000. There are also 35 French, 12 German, and 9 American subjects, besides 700 Goanese. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at 90,000, and Bagamayo, on the opposite mainland, 10,000. There are besides on the coast of the mainland many large and important towns, three of them ports of call for British mail steamers and the headquarters of British Vice-Consuls.

The revenue of the Sultan is mainly derived from Customs' dues and taxes on produce, besides a considerable private income, the total annual amount being about 220,000*l*.

Mahometanism is the religion of the country, the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shafi school, while the Sultan and his relatives are schismatics of the Ibadhi sect. There are Christian Missions (Church of England, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic) on the island and far into the mainland.

There is a regular army of about 1,200 men, and an irregular mob of natives from Arabia, chiefly employed on the coast.

Commerce.

The value of the imports in 1880 is stated in a consular report to have been 709,900*l*., and exports, 870,350*l*. The chief imports

are cloths, of various kinds, mostly cotton, with rice and cereals, guns, and kerosene oil; the exports are ivory (16,000*l.*), cloves (17,000*l.*), india-rubber (201,000*l.*) gum in 1879. In 1882 the imports were estimated at 800,000*l.*, the exports at 1,000,000*l.* The largest trade is with Great Britain, Germany, America, France, India, and Arabia. In 1882 85 vessels of 89,733 tons entered the port, of which 41, of 57,540 were British; in 1881 the number entered was 114, of 116,665 tons, including 30 war vessels.

There is no special coinage. The British Indian rupee is the coin now universally current, though in all business transactions the Maria Theresa dollar (about 4*s.* 2*d.*), is the standard of value. The rupee has a standard value of 47 cents.

British Agent and Consul-General.—Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G.
Consul.—Frederic Holmwood.

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III. ASIA.

BURMA.

Reigning King and Government.

Theebaw, born 1858, succeeded to the throne in October 1878, on the death of his father Mengdung Meng, who had himself usurped the throne of his brother Pugân Meng in 1853. The succession goes by nomination among the blood-royal, and therefore Theebaw attempted to assassinate all his brothers on his accession. Two, however, escaped, the Nyoungyan and Nyoungoke princes both living in India; the former the more capable. There are other two claimants living in India, the Mingoön prince and the Mingoön Mintha prince. Theebaw has several daughters, but is reported to have no sons living.

The founder of the present Burmese dynasty was Alompra, who died in 1760, and united the previous separate and hostile kingdoms of Ava and Pegu. Under Bodau Phra (1779–1819) Arakan, Martaban, and Tenasserim were added to the kingdom. As a result of the war with Great Britain, 1824–5, a considerable part of the Burmese territory was annexed by that power, and still more after the war of 1852, so that Independent Burma is now quite shut off from the seaboard, with which, however, there is excellent communication by the Irrawaddy.

The Government of Burma is a despotism, dependent entirely on the will of the sovereign. There are, however, a Public and a Privy Council. The former, the Hlot-dau, consists of four ministers, or Woongyes, with the king or crown-prince as president. This body forms a legislative assembly, executive council, and court of justice and appeal. There are, also, four under-ministers, and a host of secretaries and minor officials, who conduct the administration at the capital in the name of the king but under the orders of the Hlot-dau. The Privy Council, or Byadeit, consists of four Atwen-Woons, and is supposed to advise the king privately and personally, and discuss all questions before submitting them to the Hlot-dau. The members of these two bodies are composed of officials appointed by the king, and dependent for their existence

on his favour. The country is divided into provinces, townships, districts, and villages, each of which has its special governor; corruption, extortion, and oppression prevailing everywhere. There is no hereditary aristocracy.

There is an army levied in the districts by the local officials, who exempt all able to purchase immunity.

A form of Buddhism is the prevailing religion, and there are some Mahometans. Education, so far as reading and writing are concerned, is very general; it is entirely in the hands of the priests.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the sovereign is raised by a multitude of taxes, mostly obtained by extortion; while there are besides frequent extraordinary extortions. There is a house and poll tax, said to be assessed by a Domesday Book compiled in 1783; there are also taxes on agriculture, on fruit trees, sugar palm, tobacco land, teak forests, salt, fisheries, &c. The king's revenue is stated to amount to 800,000*l.*, besides what he receives in labour.

Burma has a length of 540 miles, a breadth of 420, and an area of 190,500 square miles. The population probably does not exceed three millions, even if the half-independent Shans on the north and east borders be included, and some estimates reduce the total to 1,675,000, including 600,000 Shans. Burma Proper does not exceed 50,000 square miles in area with a population estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. The Burmese proper are of the Mongolic stock, and use a language of the Tibeto-Chinese type. The free labouring population consists of the small proprietors and common labourers; there is a large class of slaves and outcasts; and all are practically the slaves of the king. The present capital is Mandalay, with a population estimated at about 70,000. Bhamo is an important town near the Chinese frontier.

Manufactures are on a small scale and mostly for home consumption; they are chiefly of cotton, silk, and iron. Though not so fertile as British Burma, the forests produce a great variety of valuable timber-trees; while rice, maize, wheat, pulse, indigo, cotton, and tobacco are grown to some extent, and a great variety of fruit trees. Iron is found in considerable quantities, and coal in small quantities; while tin, copper, plumbago, gold, silver, nitre, bismuth, jade, and other minerals exist, but these resources are worked to a very slight extent. Petroleum is, however, worked considerably, though the wells are a strict monopoly.

As Burma has no coast its foreign trade is very limited. It imports rice, cotton and woollen goods, silk, salt, metals, pickled and dried fish, and foreign commodities from British Burma, Bengal, the Asiatic Archipelago, and Europe. Its chief exports are

petroleum, nitre, lacquer-ware, hides, cutch, sesamum seed and oil, cotton, raw sugar, grain, jade, and tamarinds. Formerly there was a large trade with China, but recently this has greatly fallen off. The exports from Upper Burma to British Burma were valued at 2,000,880*l.* in 1879, 1,303,375*l.* in 1882, and 1,670,000*l.* in 1883; the exports from British Burma to Upper Burma were valued at 1,775,491*l.* in 1879, at 1,485,886*l.* in 1882, and 1,580,000*l.* in 1883. By a treaty of 1867 British steamers are permitted to navigate the Irrawaddy, and the river trade is mostly in British hands.

Burma has a currency modelled on that of British India. For small weights seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* are used, varying from one to two grains; 2 seeds = 1 rhine-kye, 4 rhine-kye = a great pal, 4 great pal = 1 mut, 4 mut = 1 kyap, 130 kyap = 1 piktha or viss = 3·6516 lbs. Avoirdupois.

A British Resident was maintained at Mandalay until 1882, when he was withdrawn.

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CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members, representative of different races and classes in the community.

Governor of Ceylon.—Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., born 1830, a younger son of the Earl of Aberdeen; Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, 1861–66; Governor of Trinidad, 1866–70; Governor of Mauritius, 1870–74; Governor of Fiji, 1875–80; Governor of New Zealand, 1880–82. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, November 1883.

The Governor has a salary of 8,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 2,400*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years 1874 to 1883, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,642,609	1,545,063
1879	1,474,867	1,468,783
1880	1,295,355	1,337,275
1881	1,283,108	1,268,743
1882	1,140,147	1,171,374
1883	1,162,179	1,145,834

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 300,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly, returning 150,000*l.*; sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 200,000*l.*, stamps, 120,000*l.*, and railway receipts

300,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 370,000*l.*, and the contribution to military expenditure amounts to 124,000*l.* annually. For public works, about 200,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 50,000*l.* for education.

The revenue for 1884 is estimated at 1,163,718*l.*

The public debt of the Colony amounted in 1884 to 2,124,108*l.*, incurred for the construction of railways and a breakwater for Colombo harbour; 122 miles of railway, costing 2,500,000*l.*, are the free property of the Colony.

Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width, 140½ miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 25,364 English square miles.

The following table gives the area and population of the seven provinces of Ceylon, according to the last census, taken Feb. 17, 1881:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population, 1881		
		Males	Females	Total
Central . . .	6,029	361,523	277,838	639,361
North Central . .	4,047	35,580	30,566	60,146
Western . . .	3,456	475,397	421,932	897,329
North-Western .	3,024	158,026	135,301	293,327
Southern . . .	1,980	220,885	212,635	433,520
Eastern . . .	3,657	66,577	60,978	127,555
Northern . . .	3,171	151,565	150,935	302,500
	25,364	1,469,553	1,290,185	2,759,738
Military . . .	. . .	1,440	218	1,658
Total (including military).	25,364	1,470,993	1,290,403	2,761,396

In 1871 the total population amounted to about 2,406,695, showing an increase of 354,701 in ten years.

The estimated population, June 30, 1884, was 2,822,009.

Of the total population enumerated, at the census of 1881, there

were 4,836 Europeans; 17,866 Eurasians and Burghers; 1,846,614 Singhalese; 687,248 Tamils; 184,542 Moormen; 8,895 Malays; 2,228 Veddahs; 7,489 others. Of the Europeans, 4,074 are British. The census returns stated 644,284 persons, or about one-fourth of the population, to be engaged in agriculture. The principal religious creeds were returned as follows:—Buddhists, 1,698,070; Hindoos, 493,630; Mohammedans, 197,775; Christians, 147,977.

On January 1, 1884, there were 1,703 government and aided schools, with a nominal attendance of 102,109 pupils, or 1 in 28 of the population.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the five years, 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1879	5,029,435	4,960,938
1880	5,013,480	4,742,614
1881	4,417,658	3,392,684
1882	4,370,965	3,411,134
1883	4,528,667	3,330,900

Hitherto coffee has been the staple export from Ceylon, but disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce. The quantity exported fell from 824,509 cwt. in 1879, to 305,417 cwt. in 1883. The value of the total export in this year was only 1,267,631*l.*, the lowest since 1853. Tea, cinchona, and cocoa cultivation has been growing in recent years; 86,000*l.* worth of tea was exported in 1883; cinchona bark 421,000*l.*; cocoa-nut oil, 406,000*l.*

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon is mainly with the United Kingdom and India. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1879	3,568,965	780,918
1880	3,386,369	987,222
1881	2,136,350	806,948
1882	2,408,038	728,614
1883	2,172,736	725,047

The principal article of export from Ceylon to the United King-

dom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,508,893*l.* in 1878; of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879; of 2,571,546*l.* in 1880; of 1,524,746*l.* in 1881; of 1,632,628*l.* in 1882; and of 1,007,240*l.* in 1883. Besides coffee, other exports are cinchona, 25,187*l.* in 1878, 91,293*l.* in 1881, 256,601*l.* in 1882, and 474,690*l.* in 1883; cocoa-nut oil, 215,130*l.* in 1881, 94,135*l.* in 1882, 199,107*l.* in 1883; cinnamon, 106,230*l.* in 1881, 87,788*l.* in 1882, 90,455*l.* in 1883; plumbago, 43,492*l.* in 1881, 90,030*l.* in 1882, and 76,224*l.* in 1883; tea, 120*l.* in 1878, 11,587*l.* in 1881, 35,866*l.* in 1882, 134,304*l.* in 1883; cordage and twine, 68,868*l.* in 1882, 60,128*l.* in 1883. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 256,257*l.* in 1882, iron, wrought and unwrought, 54,836*l.*, coals 105,294*l.*, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Ceylon had 164 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1884, and 16 miles in course of construction.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. For value see page 802.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsai'tien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875.

The present sovereign, surnamed Kwangsü, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ts'ing, which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of T'ungchi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government and Public Revenue.

The laws of the empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated '*Ta-hio-sz*,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the *Liu-pu*, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers;

2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six Government boards.

The amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to the most authentic of these, the total receipts of the government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, licences, and customs duties upon exports and imports, as collected at the Treaty ports by the foreign inspectorate. The land-tax in the north does not exceed 3*s.* per acre yearly, and the highest rate in the south is 13*s.* The receipts from the customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 14,085,672 haikwan taels, or 4,000,000*l.* in 1882, and 13,286,757 haikwan taels, or 3,723,060*l.*, in 1883. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878. Two silver loans have since been contracted, and a loan of 1,500,000*l.* in 1884, the total external debt in 1884 being given at 3,573,200*l.* The internal debt amounts to about 8,570,000*l.*

Religion and Education.

The State religion of China has no outward ceremonial, except a few symbolical rites observed at New Year; it consists mainly in the study and contemplation of the moral precepts of Confucius and Lao-tse. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhists. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents,

with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea; other Christian sects have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant converts being estimated at 20,000.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Education of a certain type is all but universal, and there are few adults who cannot read and write. There is a special literary or lettered class who alone know the Mandarin literature, to the study of which they devote their lives. Yearly examinations are held for literary degrees and honours, which are necessary as a passport to the public service. Recently, Western literature, and especially works of science, have been introduced in translations, and there is a foreign college at Peking, which embraces both a literary and scientific curriculum. There are numerous Roman Catholic and Protestant missions.

Army and Navy.

According to Chinese official statistics the army is composed as follows:—

1. *The Eight Banners*, including Manchus, Mongols, and the Chinese who joined the invaders under the Emperor Shunchili in A.D. 1644—total 323,800. Of these 100,000 are supposed to be reviewed by the Emperor at Peking once a year. The number of guards in the Forbidden City, each of whom holds military rank, is given as 717.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, having 6,459 officers and 650,000 privates. The pay of the infantry is from 5 to 10 shillings a month, and the cavalry receive about 11., out of which they must feed their horse, and replace him if the one originally supplied by the government is not forthcoming.

It is impossible to obtain any very reliable information about the Chinese Army, but it is stated that great improvements have taken place since the last occasion upon which Chinese troops were opposed to Europeans. Large quantities of foreign-made arms have been purchased, and the arsenals in China, under foreign supervision, are said to be daily turning out both arms and ammunition. Captain Norman, in his book, 'Tonquin,' divides the army as follows:—

I. *The Active Army*, comprising,

1. The Army of Manchuria;
2. The Army of the Centre; and,
3. The Army of Turkestan.

II. *The Territorial Army*.

He gives the number of the Army of Manchuria as 70,000 men, divided into two army corps, the head-quarters of the one being at Tsitsihar the capital, and of the other at Moukden. Many of these troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and possess a liberal supply of Krupp 8 centimètre field cannon. The Army of the Centre, having its head quarters at Kalgan, an important town to the N.W. of Peking, is numbered at 50,000 men in time of peace. This number, however, can be doubled in case of war. The men are a hardy race, and are armed with Remington rifles. The army of 'Turkestan' is employed in keeping order in the extreme western territories, and could not, in all probability, be moved eastwards in the event of war with a European foe. The Territorial army, or 'Braves,' is a kind of local Militia, capable of being raised to a strength of probably 600,000 men. The numbers are kept down in time of peace to 200,000. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on undersized but sturdy ponies. The small size of their horses, and their wretched equipment, render them no match for European cavalry. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in a few of the great cities on the coast, and along the frontier.

China has lately acquired a considerable Navy; the ships are many of them of an advanced type. The northern squadron, defending the capital, is the most powerful, and has been efficiently drilled and organised by an English naval officer.

In 1884 the Chinese Navy possessed 2 powerful armoured ships of modern type, built in Germany, and detained there at the close of the year in consequence of the doubtful relations with France. These are sister ships, named the *Teng-Yuen* and *Chen Yuen*. They are of 7,400 tons displacement, 6,200 horse-power, and of 15 knots speed. Their armour (steel-faced) is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and they each carry four 12-inch Krupp breech-loading guns in two towers, protected by 12-inch armour. The disposition of the towers resembles that of the turrets on the *Inflexible*.

A third protected cruiser, also built in Germany, was launched at the end of 1883. She is of 2,300 tons displacement, has a protective deck over machinery and magazines, and carries two 8-inch Krupp guns in a barbette, protected by 10-inch armour. During 1884 two armoured cruisers, the *Nan Thin* and a sister ship, built at Kiel, have been despatched to China. They are of steel, of about 2,200 tons displacement, and each carry two 8-inch Armstrong guns, besides a number of 40-pounders and machine guns. Two swift cruisers (unarmoured), built by Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. in 1881, are also attached to the North China Squadron. Their hulls are of steel, they steam 16 knots, carry two 26-ton Armstrong guns, and four 40-pounders, and are only of 1,400 tons displacement. To the same squadron belong 10 or 12 gunboats, built by the Elswick

firm, each carrying a single heavy gun—26-ton or 38-ton. This type of gunboat was originated by Mr. G. Rendel, and there are very many examples in the Royal Navy, but with smaller guns than are carried by the Chinese vessels.

The squadrons of Loo-Choo, Shanghai, and Canton include between 40 and 50 unarmoured cruisers, corvettes, sloops, and gunboats. There is a cruiser of 2,150 tons, and 2,400 horse-power. Some of these vessels are of considerable size and power. The cruiser *Yang-on*, of 1,600 tons displacement, and 1,250 horse-power, and five other vessels, were destroyed by the French at Foochow in 1884. Still larger vessels are reported to belong to the Shanghai division, and are of Chinese construction. Several torpedo-boats of high speed and capable of using Whitehead torpedoes have also been acquired recently.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; good authorities would reduce it to 250 millions, which the Statistician to the Chinese Customs Department considers is probably nearer the truth than any of the higher estimates. A census for fiscal purposes reported to have been taken in 1882 is stated by the United States' Minister to give a population of 255,000,000. The following tables give a statement of the area and population according to Behm and Wagner's '*Bevölkerung der Erde*,' 1882.

	Area	Population
	Engl. sq. miles	
China Proper	1,537,590	350,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	362,310	12,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Thibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan . . .	431,800	580,000
Total	4,419,150	371,180,000

The territories of Corea and Annam are sometimes added to this total. The ordinary native name of the country is Tsyo Syeun, or Keirin. The monarchy is hereditary and of an absolute type, modelled on that of China, as is also the penal code; there is a hereditary aristocracy. There is no standing army, but all the men are liable to military service. The State religion resembles that of China; Bud-

dhism and the Laotse doctrines prevail among the people, while Confucianism is common among the upper classes. The language seems intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, but the Chinese system of writing is used. The area is estimated at 82,000 square miles, and the population from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000; an official enumeration is stated on Japanese authority to give the population at 16,227,885 in 1881; while recent statistics give 2,356,267 families, and 10,518,937 inhabitants—5,312,523 males, and 5,206,414 females. The capital, Seoul, has about 250,000 inhabitants.

Corea has from the earliest period in recorded history been treated as a vassal of China, but has always had its own king and government, the Chinese never interfering with the purely internal affairs of the peninsula. A Corean mission proceeds annually to Peking, bearing tribute, which consists mainly of presents for the Emperor and the palace officials. During the past two years European Powers and the United States have, without objections from China, concluded treaties with Corea as with an independent nation. Owing to recent political disturbances, a large Chinese force is encamped in the neighbourhood of Seoul, the capital, for the purpose of preserving order; but it does not otherwise interfere with the administration, which is composed wholly of natives. By an agreement with Corea in 1884, Japan maintains a force of 1,500 men at the capital.

A customs service, conducted by foreigners, somewhat similar to that of China, and under the superintendence of the Chinese customs department, has been established. The Japanese have for many years had trading stations in Corea, and consular agents at certain ports, and have even claimed suzerain rights over the country. According to Japanese returns the total import trade of Corea in 1881 amounted to 388,947*l.*, of which 40,413*l.* came from Japan, and the remainder from other countries. Of the total imports the bulk consisted of cotton goods, mostly of English origin, valued at 304,770*l.* In the first half of 1882 the imports were valued at 148,512*l.*, among which was 7,536*l.* of copper coin. In 1879 the imports amounted to 113,780*l.*, and in 1880 to 195,600*l.* In 1881 the export trade was valued at 376,530*l.*, in 1880 at 274,730*l.*, and in 1879 at 135,410*l.*; the leading exports are ginseng, hides and rice, beans and peas, and silk. Much of the country is mountainous, and the proportion of cultivated land is not large; the principal crops are rice, millet, beans and jute.

For ANNAM, *see* FRANCE.

According to the most trustworthy estimates, partly based on official returns, the area and population of each of the eighteen provinces are as follows:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Pichili . . .	67,270	28,000,000	416
Shantung . . .	53,760	29,000,000	540
Shansi . . .	65,950	14,000,000	212
Honan . . .	67,000	23,000,000	328
Kiangsu . . .	40,130	37,800,000	941
Nganhwei . . .	48,460	34,200,000	705
Kiangsi . . .	68,570	23,000,000	364
Chêhkiang . . .	35,660	8,100,000	227
Fukien with Formosa	53,480	14,800,000	276
Hupei . . .	70,450	27,400,000	380
Hunan . . .	83,000	18,700,000	225
Shensi . . .	81,190	10,200,000	125
Kansu . . .	262,520	9,285,377	135
Szechuen . . .	166,800	35,000,000	210
Kwangtung with Hai- nan . . .	104,190	19,200,000	184
Kwangsi . . .	78,250	7,300,000	93
Kweichow . . .	64,550	5,300,000	82
Yünnan . . .	122,420	5,600,009	45
Total .	1,533,650	349,885,386	227

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 5,297 at the end of 1883. Among them were 2,463 natives of Great Britain and Ireland; 433 of the United States; 532 of Germany; and 332 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The total net imports into China amounted in 1883 to 73,567,702 haikwan taels, or 20,614,283*l.*; and the total exports in 1883 amounted to 70,197,693 haikwan taels, or 19,669,979*l.* In the ten years from 1874 to 1883 the imports increased 12 per cent., and the exports decreased 3 per cent. In 1883 somewhat less than one-fourth of the imports came directly from, and one-third of the exports went directly to Great Britain. About two-fifths of the imports came from Hong Kong, and about one-fourth of the exports went to that port, which acts as an emporium for Great Britain, Australia, America and India. About a fourth of the imports came from India, which, with the British colonies, takes a large share of the exports. Next to Great Britain and her colonies comes the Continent of Europe, except Russia, with 665,246*l.* of imports, and

2,190,521*l.* exports; the United States with 758,915*l.* of imports, and 2,060,081*l.* of exports in 1883; Russia, with 46,593*l.* imports and 1,626,734*l.* exports; Japan, with 1,047,448*l.* imports, and 395,314*l.* exports. The chief imports are opium, 7,102,052*l.* in 1883; cotton goods, 6,177,693*l.*, besides about 588,522*l.* for raw cotton; woollen goods, 1,090,868*l.*; metals, chiefly iron, lead and tin, 1,308,802*l.*; coals, 331,868*l.* The chief exports are tea, 9,015,427*l.* in 1883, and silk, chiefly raw, 6,707,598*l.* China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British vessels, as well as Chinese junks.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-two ports of the Empire. The following is a list of these twenty-two ports, known as Treaty ports, with the name of the provinces in which they are situated, and the date at which they were opened to trade:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Opened to Trade
Newchwang.	Shêngking .	60,000	May 1864
Tientsin . .	Chihli . .	950,000	May 1861
Chefoo . .	Shantung . .	32,000	March 1862
Ichang . .	Hupeh . .	34,000	April 1877
Hankow . .	" . .	700,000	January 1862
Kiukiang . .	Kiangsi . .	53,000	January 1862
Wuhu . .	Anhwei . .	60,000	April 1877
Nanking . .	Kiangsu . .	150,000	—
Chinkiang . .	" . .	135,000	April 1861
Shanghai . .	" . .	350,000	April 1854
Ningpo . .	Chêhkiang . .	260,000	May 1861
Wênchow . .	" . .	83,000	April 1877
Foochow . .	Fukien . .	630,000	July 1861
Tamsui . .	" . .	95,000	September 1863
Kelung . .	" . .	70,000	September 1863
Taiwan . .	" . .	135,000	September 1863
Takow . .	" . .	100,000	March 1864
Amoy . .	" . .	95,600	April 1862
Swatow . .	Kwangtung . .	30,000	January 1860
Canton . .	" . .	1,600,000	October 1859
Kiungchow . .	" . .	30,000	April 1876
Pakhoi . .	" . .	25,000	April 1877

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a Treaty made with France in 1858, in which England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1884.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1874	11,145,909	4,751,103
1875	13,607,582	4,928,500
1876	14,921,182	4,611,180
1877	13,420,910	4,404,686
1878	13,600,936	3,738,125
1879	11,049,300	4,649,978
1880	11,826,102	5,064,308
1881	10,701,645	5,964,790
1882	9,936,092	4,613,017
1883	10,137,739	4,224,854

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1874 to 1883, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1874	127,345,285	8,678,418
1875	158,060,126	10,642,052
1876	142,963,455	9,288,444
1877	143,243,058	8,959,361
1878	154,372,138	9,344,229
1879	128,542,216	7,379,190
1880	146,081,679	7,701,804
1881	151,749,592	7,499,487
1882	142,706,457	6,773,409
1883	146,249,136	6,874,556

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 2,650,085*l.* in 1880, to 1,926,495*l.* in 1881, to 1,783,884*l.* in 1882, and to 1,665,062*l.* in 1883.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 2,685,650*l.*, and the latter of 624,300*l.*, in the year 1883, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 773.)

The Chinese foreign trade is under the entire management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (English), under whom is a large staff of foreign subordinates; the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

During the year 1883, 23,863 vessels, of 17,589,914 tons, entered

and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 14,205, of 11,003,296 tons, were British; 6,265, of 4,941,728 tons, Chinese; 1,610, of 774,017 tons, German; 256, of 194,861 tons, Japanese; 593 of 150,703 tons, American; 177, of 181,056 tons, French.

According to the best authorities, there are immense coal-fields in the empire, but almost unworked, the total amount of coal raised at present being under three millions tons per annum. All the 18 provinces contain coal; and, although the extent of the coal-fields and the age and quality of the coal vary, yet China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world, and the coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; in 1883 they were reported to be turning out 600 tons per day. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the establishment of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made by the construction of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, forty miles in length. One-half of this line, from Shanghai to Kangwan, was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. The Imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended; in December 1884 there were 3,089 miles of line and 5,482 miles of wire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, which connects the capital with the following places:—Shanghai, Yangchow, Soochow, all the seven Treaty Ports on the Yangtze, Canton, Fatsan, Woochow, Lungchow. Shanghai is also in communication with Foochow, Amoy, Kashing, Shaoshing, Ningpo, &c. Lines are being constructed between Foochow and Canton, and between Taku and Port Arthur.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis Tsêng, accredited March 20, 1879.

English Secretary.—Dr. Halliday Macartney, C.M.G.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. Appointed July 1, 1883.

Secretaries.—Nicholas Roderick O'Connor; C. T. Maude.

Chinese Secretary—E. Colborne Baber.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Haikwan Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = Average rate of exchange, 5s. 10d. (5s. 7½d. in 1883), or 3½ *Haikwan Tael* to a pound sterling.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Léang</i> , or <i>Tael</i> . . .	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i> . . .	=	133½ lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i> . . .	=	1½ „ „ „
„ <i>Chih</i> . . .	=	14½ inches.
„ <i>Chang</i> . . .	=	11½ feet.
„ <i>Lys</i> , or <i>Li</i> . . .	=	194 to a degree, or about ½ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14½ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(NEDERLANDSCH OOST-INDIË.)

Constitution and Government.

WITH regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided in (1) Java and Madura, and (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, and the small Sunda islands.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-two provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate officials called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890. In the Outposts the 'culture system' has never been introduced. They are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' and 'Contrôleur.'

The superior administration of Dutch India, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive.

Governor-General.—O. Van Rees, appointed January 21, 1884.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The total revenue according to the budget estimates for 1885 is 141,879,307 guilders, and the expenditure 143,136,408 guilders, showing a deficit of 1,257,101 guilders. There have been very few deficits during the past twelve years, the surplus on the contrary being generally very considerable.

The sources of revenue were stated as follows in the budget for the year 1885:—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (31,946,261 guilders), cinchona (376,200 guilders), tin (4,356,551 guilders), railways (1,215,000 guilders), various (740,090 guilders), total	38,634,102
Receipts in India from sales of opium (15,618,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties (10,250,000), land revenue (18,750,000 guilders), sales of coffee in Java, &c (7,768,800 guilders), sales of salt (7,167,000 guilders), from all other sources (43,691,405 guilders)	103,245,205
Total revenue	141,879,307

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Army and Navy.

In 1883, the strength of the army, as well for Java as for the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies, was 30,421, comprising 15,032 Europeans and 15,389 natives. The European troops consist of natives of various countries, recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is

allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, however, in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of four companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the two centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank, and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belongs to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The royal navy consisted, in the end of 1883, of 28 vessels, manned by 2,528 Europeans and 1,114 natives, the colonial navy of 71 vessels, manned by 96 Europeans and 1,291 natives.

Area and Population.

The total area of Dutch India is estimated at 655,000 English square miles, with a population of 27,883,895 at the end of 1882.

For details as to population, *see* NETHERLANDS, p. 363.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 50,848 English square miles, with a population of 20,259,450 at the end of 1882, or 398 per square mile. The population more than quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a tempo-

rary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands. The following table gives the numbers of the population at various periods, and annually, on the 31st of December, from 1816 to 1880, according to official returns:—

Years Dec. 31	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1875	28,229	195,384	22,866	18,088,212	18,334,691
1876	28,121	193,594	13,206	18,285,487	18,520,408
1877	28,672	198,233	13,340	18,559,553	18,799,798
1878	29,998	200,303	12,954	18,824,574	19,067,829
1879	30,713	306,051	13,106	19,048,281	19,298,151
1880	33,708	206,931	13,053	19,540,813	19,794,505
1881	33,740	206,961	13,328	19,834,584	20,088,613
1882	35,535	211,257	13,382	19,999,276	20,259,450

Slavery was abolished by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.*, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners enforced one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for Government were abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the

mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Netherlands India. The Governor-General is, however, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Trade and Commerce.

The greater part of the trade of Dutch India is with the Netherlands, and the commercial intercourse with other countries is comparatively small. On the average of the three years 1880 to 1882, the total imports amounted in value to 150,000,000 guilders, or 12,500,000*l.*, and the total exports to 180,000,000 guilders, or 15,000,000*l.* About two-thirds of the imports came from the Netherlands, and not far from three-fourths of the exports were shipped to the mother country. The principal foreign countries trading with Dutch India are Great Britain, France, the United States, and Germany.

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1879	1,784,140	1,553,431
1880	2,236,545	1,624,352
1881	2,662,872	1,570,704
1882	3,739,534	1,823,155
1883	4,090,593	2,133,407

The chief and almost sole article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar in an unrefined state. In the year 1879 the exports of sugar were of the value of 1,766,285*l.*; in 1880 of 2,226,225*l.*; in 1881 of 2,550,989*l.*; in 1882 of 3,579,119*l.*; and in 1883 of 3,879,923*l.* The staple article of British home produce imported is manufactured cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,574,848*l.*, in the year 1883.

The whole of the exports to the Netherlands, on account of the Government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maat-

schappij. This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l.* The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the '*Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij*,' on an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent for buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and for exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.

In 1882, 1,841 vessels of 1,581,874 tons entered, and 1,698 of 1,522,412 tons cleared, the various ports of Java.

At the end of 1882, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 707 kilometres, or 442 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 203 kilometres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the island, to Jokjokarta. There are also local lines 25 miles in length.

A bill for the construction of a network of railways in Java, at the cost of the Government, was adopted in the session of 1875 by the States-General of the Netherlands, and the immediate execution of them was ordered by royal decree of July 4, 1878. These state railways were designed partly for military purposes, and their management was vested in a special staff, under the Governor-General. The part in operation had at the end of 1883 a length of 268 miles.

There were 3,682 miles of telegraph lines in the Dutch Indies in 1882, with 84 offices; the number of messages was 412,837. There are 221 post-offices, the number of letters carried in 1882 being 4,729,655, and newspapers, samples, &c., for the interior 2,031,302.

British Consular Representative.

Consul at Batavia.—Alexander P. Cameron.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Guilder, or Florin = 100 *Centen* = 1*s.* 8*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdam Pond</i>	.	=	1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.	
„ <i>Pikol</i>	.	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	=	1½ „
„ <i>Fjengkal</i>	.	.	=	4 yards.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is a factory for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first class importance.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, the Attorney-General; the Treasurer; the Surveyor-General; and the Registrar-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, the Registrar-General, and five unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.; born 1821; graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, 1844; admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 1844; Secretary of Government in the Ionian Islands, 1854–9; first Governor of Queensland, 1859–68; Governor of New Zealand, 1868–73; Governor of Victoria, 1873–79; Governor of Mauritius, 1879–83; assumed the Governorship of Hong Kong, March 30, 1883.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years						Revenue	Expenditure
						£	£
1879	.	.	.	.	.	200,822	193,066
1880	.	.	.	.	.	222,906	197,502
1881	.	.	.	.	.	275,928	204,496
1882	.	.	.	.	.	251,982	228,084
1883	.	.	.	.	.	268,635	279,645

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625*l.* in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of above 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for nearly four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour, one of the finest in the world, and covering almost ten square miles. It is constantly filled with men-of-war, and merchant-ships from all the principal nations.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken in 1881:—

	Male	Female	Total
White	6,356	1,634	7,990
Coloured	109,013	43,399	152,412
Total	115,369	45,033	160,402

The total population in 1871 was 123,898; thus the increase in ten years was 36,504. The total white population in 1871 was 5,939, showing an increase during the ten years of 1,951. Of the coloured population in 1881, 1,451 were Indians, and 130,168 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin,

and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany and the United States, France, Spain, Denmark, and Italy, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police. According to official reports the deaths have been more than treble the births during the five years 1879-83; in 1883 there were 1,509 births and 4,819 deaths.

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the five years from 1879 to 1883 there passed through the colony annually an average of 58,000 Chinese emigrants, the majority going to the Straits Settlements. In 1883 the number of Chinese emigrants was 57,438, and the number returned 74,722.

There were 87 Government schools in 1883, with 5,597 pupils.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table for each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1879	1,327,085	2,947,984
1880	1,253,541	3,778,201
1881	1,015,716	3,614,597
1882	1,429,749	3,032,320
1883	1,171,986	2,891,477

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1883 was tea, of the value of 558,680*l*. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured

textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China—1,831,617*l.* in 1883.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1874 to 1883, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the ten years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1874	4,751,103	3,650,963	8,402,066
1875	4,928,500	3,599,811	8,528,311
1876	4,611,180	3,080,376	7,691,556
1877	4,404,686	3,507,977	7,912,663
1878	3,738,125	2,870,796	6,608,921
1879	4,649,978	2,947,984	7,597,962
1880	5,064,308	3,778,201	8,842,509
1881	5,964,790	3,614,597	9,579,387
1882	4,613,017	3,032,320	7,645,237
1883	4,224,854	2,891,477	7,116,331

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent considerable fluctuations in the ten years from 1874 to 1883, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a decrease in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and an increase in those arriving by way of Hong Kong.

In 1882, 28,668 vessels of 4,976,233 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong; of these 25,231 of 1,805,390 tons were Chinese junks. The tonnage entered in 1883 was 5,301,667 tons. The number of native vessels in Hong Kong—independent of several thousand smaller boats that visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000.

There is a police force in the Colony numbering 665 men, of whom 114 are English, 194 Sikhs, and the remainder Chinese.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican Dollar	=	100 Cents	=	Average rate of exchange,	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
“ Chinese Tael	=	10 Mace	=		
100 Candareens	=	1,000 Cash	=	“ “ “	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Victoriæ, cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoriæ, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoriæ, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoriæ, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—Right Hon. Frederick Temple-Blackwood, *Earl of Dufferin*, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., born June 21, 1826; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864-66; and for War, 1866-67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868-72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, 1872-78; Ambassador to Russia, 1879-81; to Turkey, 1881-84. Appointed Governor-General of India as successor to the Marquis of Ripon, Oct. 28, 1884.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a year, exclusive of allowances, which are estimated at 12,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India with the dates of their appointments :—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Auckland	1835
Sir J. M'Pherson	1785	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Earl Dalhousie	1847
Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley)	1798	Lord Canning	1855
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord Elgin	1862
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Sir John Lawrence	1863
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl of Mayo	1868
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord Northbrook	1872
Earl Amherst	1823	Lord Lytton	1876
Lord W. Bentinck	1828	Marquis of Ripon	1880
		Earl of Dufferin	1884

The average term of office of the Governors-General, during the period from 1772 to 1884, was five years.

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. Vacancies in the Council are now filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the Secretary, and all despatches from the Governor-General of India and the Governors of Madras and Bombay must be addressed to the Secretary. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The Secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president.

The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of six ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' and of the governors of Madras and Bombay, is made by the Crown. The members of the Council, together with from six to twelve 'additional members for making laws and regulations,' form a Legislative Council; these additional members are appointed by the Viceroy. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public. The lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners of the other ten provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

The governors of Madras and Bombay have each two Councils of their own; the lieutenant-governor of Bengal has a Legislative Council only; the other governors of provinces have no Councils and no legislative powers. Although the Viceroy is supreme, the governors of the various provinces enjoy a large measure of administrative independence. Each province is divided into districts (corresponding to the English 'county' or French 'department'), which form the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province, or to an intermediate commissioner. Subordinate to him are deputy-collectors and assistant-magistrates. In some cases this executive officer is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate.

India is administratively divided into British territory and native or feudatory states; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the central Government exercises over the native states varies in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, with the help and under the advice of a resident, whom the Viceroy stations at their court, the control exercised being rather diplomatic than administrative, which is expressed by the term 'political.' The authority of the princes is limited by treaties or engagements acknowledging their subordinate dependence upon the British Government. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each

other or to external states; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European is permitted to reside at their court without permission; and the supreme power can exercise the right of dethronement in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs exercise sovereign authority within their own territories. Some of them pay tribute and some pay none.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1874 to 1883.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	£	£	£	£
1874	56,412,370	45,714,933	12,505,105	58,220,038
1875	58,011,148	44,786,367	12,905,584	57,691,951
1876	58,911,754	44,406,183	12,836,626	57,242,809
1877	58,584,870	47,299,885	13,467,763	60,767,648
1878	61,873,651	51,368,388	14,048,350	65,416,738
1879	65,065,316	49,179,774	13,851,296	63,031,070
1880	68,372,846	55,008,131	14,547,664	69,555,795
1881	73,634,773	63,258,603	14,420,525	77,679,128
1882	75,144,601	58,154,128	14,407,746	72,561,874
1883	70,125,231	55,286,632	14,131,966	69,418,598

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the two financial years ending March 31, 1882 and 1883, 'India' including Territories and Departments under the Government of India, together with the military receipts and charges for the whole of India, except those relating to the armies of Madras and Bombay:—

REVENUE		
Presidencies and Provinces	1882	1883
	£	£
India	13,923,694	13,089,114
Bengal	19,299,176	17,740,501
Assam	794,545	836,771
North-West Provinces and Oudh	9,075,727	8,873,058
Punjab	4,590,952	4,465,118
Central Provinces	1,431,680	1,479,180
British Burma	2,676,000	2,702,086
Madras	9,531,164	9,462,756
Bombay	11,142,605	10,644,657
Revenue in India	72,474,543	69,293,241
Revenue in Great Britain	2,670,058	831,990
Total revenue	75,144,601	70,125,231

EXPENDITURE		
	£	£
India	20,419,752	19,988,721
Bengal,	8,278,672	7,787,875
Assam	573,368	584,921
North-West Provinces and Oudh	4,362,274	3,962,536
Punjab	4,102,315	3,307,909
Central Provinces	1,009,881	997,922
British Burma	1,564,550	1,493,702
Madras	7,750,174	7,233,315
Bombay	10,093,142	9,929,731
Expenditure in India	58,154,128	55,286,632
Expenditure in Great Britain	14,407,746	14,131,966
Total expenditure	72,561,874	69,418,598

Thus it will be seen that there was an excess of revenue over expenditure of 706,633*l.* in the financial year 1882-83. Included in the expenditure was a sum of 11,741,747*l.* for productive public works. The actual expenditure for 1882 was 71,042,000*l.*, and for 1883, 70,621,000*l.*, the balances being allotted to the provincial governments. In the expenditure for 1880-81 is a sum of 11,368,000*l.* for war charges in Afghanistan, of which 8,070,000*l.* was borne by India; in 1881-2 it was 1,644,927*l.*, and in 1882-3 17,869*l.* In 1882-3 there was a charge of 1,283,953*l.* for military operations in Egypt, to which the British Government contributed 500,000*l.*

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1883-84 (revised estimate) and 1884-85 (budget estimate):—

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1883-84	1884-85		1883-84	1884-85
	£	£		£	£
Land revenue .	21,869,500	21,888,200	Interest on		
Opium . .	9,483,200	8,594,200	debt and		
Salt . .	6,267,200	6,328,900	deposits . }	4,249,700	4,162,200
Stamps . .	3,495,400	3,533,000	Refunds, com-		
Excise . .	3,774,800	3,796,900	positions &c. }	1,630,600	1,460,500
Provincial rates	2,734,900	2,740,300	Charges of		
Customs . .	1,246,000	1,289,500	collection . }	6,849,100	7,556,100
Assessed taxes	516,900	518,100	Post Office, }		
Forest . .	1,009,900	1,053,400	Telegraph }	2,020,400	2,158,400
Registration .	262,100	265,600	and Mint . }		
Tribute . .	721,200	695,900	Civil depart-		
Post Office, }			ments }	11,307,000	11,426,100
Telegraph, }			Miscellaneous .	3,960,200	3,973,800
and Mint . }	1,623,100	1,734,700	Famine relief		
Civil depart-			and insur-	1,500,000	1,750,000
ments . }	1,437,000	1,455,600	ance . }		
Miscellaneous .	1,414,300	1,256,100	Productive		
Productive			Works }	12,059,700	12,542,800
Works }	12,969,800	13,631,100	Non-productive		
Non-productive			Works . }	6,841,400	6,089,000
Works . }	826,200	917,700	Army . .	17,126,600	16,098,600
Army services .	918,400	861,200	Exchange .	3,860,000	3,538,100
				71,404,700	70,755,600
			Deduct provin-		
			cial balances }	1,106,200	514,500
Total revenue .	70,569,900	70,560,400	Total expen-	70,298,500	70,241,100
			diture . }		

According to these estimates there is an expected surplus of revenue over expenditure of 271,400*l.* for the financial year 1883-4, and of 319,300*l.* for the year 1884-5. In addition to the above expenditure there was for 1883-84 a capital expenditure on productive public works of 4,031,800*l.*, and for 1884-85 of 4,764,400*l.*

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium; and salt, in the ten financial years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
1874	21,060,274	8,324,879	6,152,997
1875	21,332,176	8,556,629	6,229,396
1876	21,540,480	8,471,425	6,245,555
1877	19,891,491	9,122,460	6,305,869
1878	20,047,514	9,182,722	6,461,225
1879	22,323,868	9,399,401	6,941,120
1880	21,861,150	10,319,162	7,266,413
1881	21,112,995	10,480,051	7,115,988
1882	21,948,022	9,862,444	7,375,620
1883	21,876,067	9,499,594	6,177,781

The most important source of public income to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of indirect taxation, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms about one-third of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, may be regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided between the ostensible proprietors and the State. From time immemorial the people of India have been accustomed to yield a portion of their crops to their immediate ruler. The Mogul emperors founded a system of land administration, under which this share of the crops became a fixed tribute, payable to the central authority; in Muhammedan times governors were practically identical with tax-collectors, and the whole machinery of administration was organised with this sole object. Under English rule this machinery has been modified in various ways in the different provinces.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis (1793), which converted revenue-collectors into zemindars (landlords), who were responsible for the tribute or tax. The actual cultivators have thus become mere tenants. In Madras, what is known as the ryotwari system prevails, according to which the State recognises no one but the occupier of cultivated land, and assesses him, or rather his fields, upon certain recognised principles. Such an assessment is called a 'settlement,' and involves first a survey of the entire area of cultivated land, then an estimate of the produce, and of the value of that produce with reference to all the circumstances, and finally an apportionment of the share which should equitably belong to the State. Bombay enjoys a settlement tenure

similar to that of Madras, though not so universally spread. The settlement holds good for thirty years only, at the end of which term it is liable to be revised. In the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, the village is the unit, and not the holding or field. The assessment is levied upon the owners of the village, who may be either landlords in the English sense, or peasant proprietors with separate rights, or a village community. The settlement here records the most minute details of all rights over the village lands. This settlement is also good for thirty years. In Oudh, after the Mutiny, the talukdars, or local potentates, were for the most part guaranteed in the possession of large estates, with even greater power than the zemindars of Bengal. In Assam a system akin to the ryotwari, but simpler, prevails. In British Burma also, where, as in Assam, cultivation is still backward, the system is simple and the taxation light.

In the thirty years' revision, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is as low as at present in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is generally prohibited, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60*l.* per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The

poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1872 to 1881 the sum of nine millions sterling.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, equal to the aggregate annual revenue from salt and opium. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l.* in the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l.* It was 15,308,460*l.* in 1875-76; 16,639,761*l.* in 1877-78; 17,092,488*l.* in 1878-79; 21,712,862*l.* (including 4,816,623*l.* for military operations in Afghanistan) in 1879-80; 28,086,495*l.* (including 11,368,000*l.* for Afghanistan) in 1880-1; 18,861,142*l.* (including 1,644,927*l.* for Afghanistan) in 1881-2; 17,440,250*l.* (including 17,869*l.* for Afghanistan, and 1,283,953*l.* for Egypt) in 1882-3; 17,126,600*l.* in 1883-4 (including 50,200*l.* for Egypt).

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,814*l.* on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,053*l.* From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868 the total had been reduced to 95,054,858*l.*

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt of British India, both that interest and not interest bearing, and distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten financial years from 1874 to 1883:—

Years ended March 31	In India		In Great Britain		Total Debt in England and in India
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	
	£	£	£	£	£
1874	66,273,250	144,041	41,095,700	21,917	107,534,908
1875	69,757,679	92,230	48,576,116	20,917	118,446,992
1876	72,705,641	67,340	49,776,116	20,917	122,570,014
1877	71,865,936	57,190	55,376,116	20,917	127,320,159
1878	74,906,450	48,070	59,656,116	20,917	134,631,553
1879	77,176,739	1,662,187	59,008,200	20,917	137,868,043
1880	82,729,163	143,346	68,834,639	20,917	151,728,065
1881	85,877,190	82,556	71,334,670	94,463	157,388,879
1882	87,930,921	722,243	68,026,512	115,435	156,795,111
1883	90,601,715	87,051	68,527,044	58,650	159,274,460

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 96,194,642*l.* on the 31st March, 1869, and had increased to 159,274,460*l.* on the 31st March, 1883. The total interest on debt and deposits, excluding that charged to productive public works, amounted to 4,468,132*l.* in the financial year 1882-83.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the ten financial years from 1874 to 1883, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1874	15,498	2,370,006	14,461	2,399,965
1875	14,034	4,896,884	111,024	5,021,942
1876	17,150	2,550,218	105,660	2,673,028
1877	—	6,271,122	123,429	6,394,551
1878	15,636	16,180,326	148,591	16,344,553
1879	85	7,210,770	66,648	7,277,503
1880	14,730	10,256,967	70,790	10,334,487
1881	13,355	4,249,676	18,560	4,281,591
1882	33,970	2,186,275	8,396	2,229,241
1883	17,494	6,508,458	107,679	6,633,631

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupees, or 1,000*l.*; for 1,000 rupees, or 100*l.*; for 500 rupees, or 50*l.*; for 100 rupees, or 10*l.*; for 50 rupees, or 5*l.*; for 20 rupees, or 2*l.*; for 10 rupees, or 1*l.*, and for five rupees, or 10*s.* There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Cocanada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akolah.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total amount of notes in circulation was 4,926,000*l.*

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation—calculated at 2*s.* the rupee—on March 31 in each year, from 1874 to 1883:—

	£		£
1874 . . .	11,145,191	1879 . . .	13,190,508
1875 . . .	10,670,407	1880 . . .	12,798,303
1876 . . .	11,352,662	1881 . . .	13,662,935
1877 . . .	11,641,654	1882 . . .	13,504,624
1878 . . .	13,250,247	1883 . . .	15,180,711

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the established strength of the European and native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—on the 31st of March, 1883:—

Corps	Total		
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	501	10,828	11,329
Cavalry	225	4,086	4,311
Royal Engineers	284	—	284
Infantry	1,504	44,262	45,766
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	35	86	121
Staff Corps	993	—	993
General List, Cavalry	52	—	52
General List, Infantry	161	—	161
Unattached Officers	4	—	4
General Officers unemployed	50	—	50
Total European Army	3,809	59,262	63,071
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery	19	1,842	1,861
Body Guard	8	194	202
Cavalry	304	18,071	18,375
Sappers and Miners	232	3,019	3,251
Infantry	1,068	102,648	103,716
Total Native Army	1,631	125,774	127,405
Total, European and Native Army	5,440	185,036	190,476

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1884,

the strength of the British Army in India for the year 1884-85 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-com-missioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal Artillery . .	453	669	10,140	11,262
Cavalry of the line . .	198	360	3,726	4,284
Royal Engineers . .	436	3	—	439
Infantry of the line . .	1,400	2,301	41,805	45,506
Total . .	2,487	3,333	55,671	61,491

Returns published in 1884 show that the various Hindu feudatory or independent states of India have armies numbering 275,075 men and 3,372 guns; the Mahomedan states 74,760 men, 865 guns; total, 349,835 men, 4,237 guns, belonging to the various native armies. The Cashmere army alone numbers 27,000 men; Nepaul, 100,000; Hyderabad, 44,000; Oodeypore, 20,000; Gwalior, 11,000; Baroda, 15,500; Indore, 8,000; Jeypore, 18,000; Jodhpore, 8,500; Bhurtpore, 11,500. Each army is composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Area and Population.

The first general enumeration of the population of British India was taken in 1868 and following years, but it cannot be regarded as complete and accurate. According to this enumeration, the total population numbered 185,537,859, living on an area of 868,244 English square miles. At the first synchronous enumeration, taken on February 17, 1881, the population was found to be 198,755,993, an apparent increase of 13,252,994, and showing a density of 229 per square mile. This increase is to some extent due to more accurate methods of enumeration. The following table shows the population of each of the divisions of India under direct British administration for the previous enumeration, with the area and the results of the census of 1881:—

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	No. of Districts	Area in Square Miles	No. of Towns and Villages	Population Previous Enumeration	Population 1881
Gov.-Gen. of India:—					
Ajmere	2	2,711	739	396,331	460,722
Berar	6	17,711	5,585	2,227,654	2,672,673
Coorg	1	1,583	503	168,312	178,302
Andaman Islands .	1	880	51	13,908	14,628
Total . .	10	22,885	6,878	2,806,205	3,326,325

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	No. of Districts	Area in Square Miles	No. of Towns and Villages	Population Previous Enumeration	Population 1881
Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal:—					
Burdwan	5	13,855	30,054	7,604,661	7,393,954
Presidency	7	12,029	19,251	7,739,741	8,204,912
Rajshahye	7	17,428	28,854	7,380,777	7,733,775
Dacca	4	15,000	28,022	7,591,768	8,700,939
Chittagong	4	12,118	11,113	3,446,038	3,574,048
Bengal Proper	28	70,430	117,294	33,762,985	35,607,628
Behar:—					
Patna	7	23,647	44,591	13,120,817	15,063,944
Bhaugulpore	5	20,492	32,816	7,289,784	8,063,160
Total Behar	12	44,139	77,407	20,410,601	23,127,104
Orissa	5	9,053	24,894	3,162,490	3,730,735
Chota Nagpore	4	26,966	29,111	3,147,609	4,225,989
Sunderbuns	—	5,976	—	—	—
Total Bengal	49	156,564	248,706	60,483,775	66,691,456
Chief Commissioner Assam:—					
Surma Valley	2	6,725	9,340	1,924,566	2,258,434
Brahmaputra do.	7	21,414	10,232	1,879,650	2,249,185
Total Plains Dist.	9	28,139	19,572	3,804,216	4,507,619
Hill Districts	4	18,202	2,836	320,756	373,807
Total Assam	13	46,341	22,408	4,124,972	4,881,426
Lieut.-Governor N.W. Provinces & Oudh:—					
Meerut	6	11,319	8,274	4,977,919	5,141,204
Agra	6	10,151	8,125	5,039,247	4,834,064
Rohilkund	5	10,885	11,327	5,252,325	5,122,557
Allahabad	5	13,746	11,934	5,468,955	5,754,855
Benares	7	18,338	29,694	8,179,307	9,820,728
Jhansi	3	4,983	2,152	934,934	1,000,457
Kumaun	3	12,438	9,578	929,260	1,046,263
Lucknow	3	4,504	4,694	2,837,580	2,622,681
Sitapur	3	7,555	5,845	2,602,425	2,777,803
Fyzabad	3	7,311	7,362	2,969,029	3,230,393
Rai Bareilly	3	4,881	6,436	2,811,916	2,756,864
Tot. N.W. Pr. & Oudh	49	106,111	105,421	42,002,897	44,107,869

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	No. of Districts	Area in Square Miles	No. of Towns and Villages	Population Previous Enumeration	Population 1881
Lieut.-Gov. Punjab :—					
Delhi	3	5,610	2,724	1,928,596	1,907,984
Hissar	3	8,355	1,752	1,226,594	1,311,067
Umballa	3	3,963	3,348	1,647,960	1,729,043
Jullundhur	3	12,571	3,982	2,475,999	2,421,781
Amritsar	3	5,354	5,623	2,743,659	2,729,109
Lahore	3	8,987	3,871	1,888,945	2,191,517
Rawalpindi	4	15,435	4,594	2,197,041	2,520,508
Mooltan	4	20,295	4,364	1,477,936	1,712,394
Deerajat	3	17,681	1,826	988,897	1,137,572
Peshawur	3	8,381	2,240	1,033,891	1,181,289
Khaiber Pass	—	—	—	—	8,173
Total Punjab	32	106,632	34,324	17,609,518	18,850,437
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces:—					
Nagpur	5	24,040	8,221	2,411,278	2,758,056
Jubbulpore	5	18,688	8,512	1,839,802	2,201,633
Nerbudda	5	17,513	6,155	1,590,907	1,763,105
Chutteesghur	3	24,204	11,724	2,331,837	3,115,997
Total Central Provs. . . .	18	84,445	34,612	8,173,824	9,838,791
Chief Commissioner British Burma :—					
Arrakan	4	14,526	3,530	484,363	587,518
Pegu	4	9,159	4,430	1,662,058	{ 1,162,393 1,161,119
Irrawaddy	4	16,805	4,780		
Tenasserim	7	46,730	3,117	600,727	825,741
Total British Burma	19	87,220	15,857	2,747,148	3,736,771
Governor of Madras	21	139,900	52,051	31,281,177	30,868,504
Governor of Bombay:—					
Northern Division	7	15,897	6,381	4,011,856	4,147,928
Central „	6	37,407	8,890	5,248,977	5,315,123
Southern „	5	22,782	5,909	4,168,471	3,804,344
Sind	5	48,014	3,417	2,203,177	2,413,823
Bombay City & Isld. . . .	—	22	1	653,155	773,196
Total Bombay	23	124,122	24,598	16,285,636	16,454,414
Total Brit. Territory	234	874,220	544,855	185,515,152	198,755,993

The total population of British India in 1881 was thus not far from one-seventh of the population of our globe. Berar is only provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored

to the Native Government in March 1881. Oudh was joined to the North-West Provinces January 1877.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States, covering an extent of 509,284 English square miles, with 55,150,456 inhabitants. They are:—

Native States	Districts	Area	Towns and Villages	Population 1881
Baroda	6	8,570	3,012	2,185,005
Central Indian Agency	82*	75,079	31,506	9,261,907
Hyderabad	19	81,807	20,398	9,845,594
Mysore	8	24,723	17,655	4,186,188
Rajputana Agency . . .	20*	129,750	30,001	10,268,392
Bengal	4*	36,634	16,059	2,845,405
North-West Provinces .	2*	5,125	3,322	741,750
Punjab	36*	35,817	18,546	3,861,683
Central Provinces . . .	15*	28,834	11,242	1,709,720
Madras	3*	9,192	4,971	3,303,563
Bombay	20*	73,753	13,191	6,941,249
Total Native States .	215	509,284	169,903	55,150,456
Grand Total India .	449	1,383,504	714,758	253,906,449

* Separate States.

The average density of the Native States is 108 per square mile; the average of all India 184. The density varies from 441 per square mile in Cochin (Madras Native State), and 403 in N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to 79 in Rajputana, and 43 in Burma.

In a sense, the whole of India is under the Governor-General, as has been pointed out, pp. 753-5. Some of the divisions in the table are not administrative, as Behar under Bengal, while the Plain and Hill Districts under Assam are only geographical divisions. Indian authorities are not agreed among themselves as to the exact distinction between British and feudatory states, and between feudatory and non-feudatory states. Some authorities include Manipore (7,854 square miles, and 150,000 inhabitants) among the feudatory states, and also Cashmere, which stands at the head of the list in the Punjab Administrative Report; it is estimated to have 70,000 square miles, and a population of 1,000,000. The Khaiber Pass is not strictly a part of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor of Oudh is at the same time Chief Commissioner of the N.W. Provinces, the two divisions being in some respects administratively distinct.

Of the population on British territory in 1881, 101,292,049 were males, and 97,498,349 were females, there being thus only 96 females to every hundred males, reversing the conditions found to prevail in Europe and America. Of the population of the Native

States, 28,684,722 were males and 26,465,734 females, being only about 92 females per 100 males.

The total number of emigrants from India in 1883 was 12,811, of whom 9,854 went to British colonies, 2,535 to French colonies, and 422 to Dutch colonies.

In the census results the total population of India is divided into 110 groups on the basis of language, but these include foreigners, such as English and other Europeans, even Scotch and Welsh being classed as separate groups. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and all of them capable of classification into a few groups. The pure Aryan element is almost confined to the caste of the Brahmins, numbering not more than ten millions. The leading languages and dialects, with the numbers who speak them, are as follows:—Hindustani, 82,497,168; Bengali, 38,965,428; Telugu, 17,020,358; Mahratti, 17,044,634; Punjabi, 15,754,793; Tamil, 13,068,279; Guzarati, 9,620,688; Canarese, 8,337,027; Ooriya, 6,819,112; Malayalam, 4,848,400; Sindhi, 3,718,961; Burmese, 2,611,467; Hindi, 1,880,777; Assamese, 1,361,750; Kol, 1,140,489; Sonthali, 1,130,509; Gondi, 1,079,565; Pushtu and Afghani, 915,714; Karen, 553,848.

Of the total population in India under British rule or suzerainty, 69,952,817 (including about 19 million females, or more than one-fourth) are connected with agriculture. Next to this class come 'workers' in all kinds of materials, or small manufacturers and their employers, numbering about 20 millions, of whom nearly one-half are females. Of this last class, the largest section, 2,607,579 males and 2,877,876 females, are connected with work in cotton and flax; 2,082,191 males and 733,089 females are connected with work in dress; 1,445,916 males and 1,719,513 females are classed as workers in vegetable food; 640,521 males and 449,205 females, workers in animal food; 789,699 males and 204,331 females, connected with drinks and stimulants; 667,286 males and 354,721 females, workers in stone and clay; 569,128 males and 259,839 females, workers in earthenware; 459,157 males and 13,799 females, workers in gold, silver, and precious stones; 454,555 males and 18,806 females, workers in iron and steel; 406,357 males and 277,375 females, workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves. Altogether, there are 47 different classes of workers, the numbers evidently including the children. Classed as domestic servants are 2,149,629 males and 651,966 females. Officials of various kinds, 791,379 males; connected with the army, 311,070 males; clergymen, priests, temple officers, 611,164 males; mercantile men, 983,869; general dealers, 886,148 males; carriers on roads, canals, and rivers, 958,000 males; labourers (undefined), 7,248,491 males and 5,244,206 females.

The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of India according to Religion, as shown by the Census of 1881, excluding the Andamans, and with the omissions referred to above.

Presidencies, Provinces and States	Hindus	Mohammedans	Aborigines	Buddhists	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Parsis	Jews	Others	Total
Ajmere . . .	376,029	57,809	—	—	2,225	182	24,308	75	94	—	460,722
Assam . . .	3,062,148	1,317,022	488,251	6,563	7,093	14	158	—	—	177	4,881,426
Bengal . . .	46,452,806	21,704,724	2,055,822	155,809	128,135	549	1,609	156	1,059	36,192	69,536,861
Benar . . .	2,425,654	187,555	37,338	1	1,335	525	20,020	242	3	—	2,672,673
Bombay . . .	17,834,985	3,774,360	931,894	12	115,154	127,130	498,443	73,973	9,023	689	23,395,663
British Burmah	88,177	168,881	—	3,251,584	84,219	—	5	83	204	143,618	3,736,771
Central Provinces . . .	8,703,110	285,087	1,753,917	17	11,973	99	45,911	399	63	747,335	11,548,511
Coorg . . .	162,489	12,541	—	—	8,152	—	99	21	—	—	178,302
Madras . . .	28,497,678	1,933,561	—	1,535	711,080	—	24,973	143	30	1,631	31,170,631
N. W. Provinces, including Oudh	38,555,121	6,162,900	—	103	47,673	8,644	79,957	114	101	6	44,849,619
Punjab . . .	9,252,295	11,662,434	—	3,251	33,699	1,716,114	42,678	465	—	1,184	22,712,120
Bareda . . .	1,852,868	174,980	101,522	—	771	—	46,718	8,118	—	28	2,185,005
Central India . . .	7,800,396	510,718	891,424	—	7,065	1,455	49,824	916	38	71	9,261,907
Cochin . . .	429,324	33,344	—	—	136,361	—	—	—	1,249	—	600,278
Hyderabad . . .	8,893,181	925,929	—	—	13,614	3,661	8,521	638	47	—	9,845,594
Mysore . . .	3,956,336	200,484	—	9	29,219	41	—	47	1	21	4,186,188
Rajputana . . .	8,839,243	861,747	166,343	—	1,294	9	378,672	7	—	21,077	10,268,392
Travancore . . .	1,755,610	146,909	—	—	498,512	—	—	—	97	—	2,401,158
Total . . .	187,937,450	50,120,585	6,426,511	3,418,884	1,862,634	1,853,426	1,221,896	85,397	12,009	952,029	253,891,821

Of the Christians, 893,656 are natives, 62,084 Eurasians, 764,165 'others and unspecified,' 83,330 British, 59,280 other Europeans. Of the total number 963,059 are returned as Roman Catholics, 304,410 Syrian Christians, 215,126 'Protestant,' besides 138,587 Church of England, 20,034 Presbyterian, 90,100 Baptist, the remainder belonging to various Protestant sects.

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 764), amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons, and in 1881 to 89,798. In 1881 there were 77,188 males and 12,610 females.

In 1881 the British-born population was distributed as follows:—

N. W. Provs. and	Central India .	4,674	Rajputana .	168
Oudh	Hyderabad .	2,956	Coorg	134
Punjab	Mysore	2,686	Berar	97
Bombay	Ajmere	872	Cochin	21
Bengal	Assam	687		
Burma	Baroda	267	Total	89,798
Madras				

Of this population the majority, 72,382, were between the ages of 20 and 40. Of the total British-born male population 55,808 were returned as connected with the army, 2,996 with the Civil service, 2,448 sailors of various grades, 2,319 connected with railways, 886 with commerce, 806 with the navy, 461 civil engineers, 541 agriculturists, 280 coffee planters, 178 missionaries, 321 surgeons and physicians.

The number of criminal cases tried in 1882 was 1,223,104; number of persons convicted, 642,233; of whom 479,229 were simply fined. Of the remainder, 417 were sentenced to death; 1,157 to transportation; 154,437 to imprisonment; 16,889 to whipping. This last form of punishment has greatly decreased recently; the number sentenced to whipping in 1877 was 72,815, in the same year the total number of persons convicted was 759,161. The total number of persons in prison at the end of the year 1882 was 93,733; in 1877 it was 133,538. The total number of police of all kinds at the end of 1882 was 145,421, and the total cost on that head was 2,378,143*l*.

There are in India 60 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows, according to the results of the census of 1881.

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs) ¹	871,504	Benares	199,700
Bombay	773,196	Delhi	173,393
Madras	405,848	Patna	170,654
Hyderabad	354,692	Agra	160,203
Lucknow	261,303	Bangalore	155,857

¹ Including Howrah, 105,206.

Towns.	Population	Towns	Population
Amritsar	151,896	Umballa	67,463
Cawnpore	151,444	Moradabad	67,387
Lahore	149,369	Bhurtpore	66,163
Allahabad	148,547	Durbungha	65,955
Jeypore	142,578	Furruckabad	62,437
Rangoon	134,176	Koil	61,730
Poona	129,751	Sholapore	61,281
Ahmedabad	127,621	Saharanpore	59,194
Surat	113,417	Gornuckpore	57,922
Bareilly	109,844	Calicut	57,085
Baroda	101,818	Mirzapore	56,378
Meerut	99,565	Fyzabad	55,570
Nagpore	98,299	Bhopal	55,402
Lashkar	88,066	Monghyr	55,372
Trichinopoly	84,449	Tanjore	54,745
Peshawur	79,982	Negapatam	53,855
Dacca	79,076	Patiala	53,629
Gya	76,415	Bellary	53,460
Jubbulpore	75,705	Moulmein	53,107
Indore	75,401	Rawalpindi	52,975
Rampur	74,250	Jullunder	52,119
Shahjehanpore	74,830	Chupra	51,670
Madura	73,807	Kamptee	50,987
Kurrachee	73,560	Salem	50,667
Mooltan	68,674	Coombaconam	50,098
Bhaugulpore	68,238		

Education.

Education throughout the whole of India has made great progress in recent years. Schools for teaching English have been by degrees established in every district, while public instruction has been created into a department in every province, under a director, with a staff of inspectors. A network of schools has been established over the country, graduated from the indigenous village institutions up to the highest colleges. All receive some measure of pecuniary support granted under the guarantee of regular inspection. Below the universities are colleges of various kinds for higher education, some entirely supported by government, and others, comprising missionary institutions, receiving grants in aid. Under them again are high schools, one at the head-quarters station of every district, and below them the middle schools of the smaller towns and larger villages. Last of all come the primary schools, including special schools for girls, of various grades of efficiency, scattered all over the country. The following are the statistics of the various classes of schools for 1883 :—

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	95	1	8,710	7
Secondary schools :				
High	492	38	68,434	1,165
Middle	3,583	213	163,807	6,835
Primary schools	98,433	3,200	2,346,931	152,712
Special or technical schools	203	21	8,813	714
Other & indigenous schools	2,919	14	31,717	938
	105,725	3,487	2,628,412	162,371
	109,212		2,790,783	

Of the various educational institutions in 1883, 15,845 with 782,068 pupils were governmental, 78,121 with 1,622,393 pupils were aided, and 17,271 with 385,600 pupils were unaided. The total expenditure in 1883 on education in India was 2,105,653*l.*, of which about a third consisted of grants from provincial revenues, a seventh from local rates, and the remainder from endowments, subscriptions, municipal grants, revenues of native states, fees, &c. Nearly one-half was spent on primary schools, one-third on colleges, special and secondary schools, and 21,790*l.* on the three universities. The three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were incorporated by Acts of the Government of India in 1857. In the year ending March 1883 there passed 952 candidates for admission at Calcutta, 1,634 at Madras, and 572 at Bombay. These universities grant degrees in art, law, medicine, and civil engineering.

Those under instruction at the various schools form a very small percentage of the children of school age; in 1881, there were between the ages of 5 and 10 years about 32 million children, and between 10 and 20, 43 million. Of the total population not under instruction, there were returned as unable to read or write, 105,838,357 males and 111,332,927 females. A commission was appointed in 1883 to investigate the whole system of education in India, with a view to placing it on a more satisfactory basis.

Trade and Commerce.

The following tables show the imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion and specie), excluding Government stores in each of the ten fiscal years 1875 to 1884:—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1875	34,645,262	8,141,047	42,786,309
1876	37,112,668	5,300,722	42,413,390
1877	35,367,177	11,436,118	46,803,295
1878	39,326,003	17,355,459	56,681,462
1879	36,566,194	7,056,749	43,622,943
1880	39,742,166	11,655,395	51,397,561
1881	50,308,834	8,988,214	59,297,048
1882	46,992,084	11,322,781	58,314,865
1883	50,003,040	13,453,157	63,456,197
1884	50,723,533	12,877,963	63,601,496

Years ended March 31	Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1875	56,312,261	1,592,721	57,904,982
1876	58,045,405	2,115,144	60,160,549
1877	60,961,632	3,942,580	64,904,212
1878	65,185,713	2,155,136	67,340,849
1879	60,893,611	3,985,545	64,879,156
1880	67,173,158	1,928,828	69,101,986
1881	74,531,282	1,409,403	75,940,685
1882	81,901,960	1,097,387	82,999,347
1883	85,400,864	980,858	84,381,722
1884	88,021,637	979,758	89,001,395

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India :—

Years ended March 31	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burma	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay and Sind
	£	£	£	£
1875	20,257,175	2,215,258	3,812,874	16,501,002
1876	18,847,720	1,685,576	4,454,291	17,425,803
1877	19,319,279	2,238,297	3,879,433	21,366,286
1878	24,348,845	2,283,196	3,622,444	26,426,977
1879	18,432,196	2,979,702	3,331,176	18,876,869
1880	21,778,651	3,033,804	3,599,026	22,985,080
1881	24,099,953	3,846,346	4,210,582	27,149,167
1882	22,363,198	3,344,953	4,214,845	28,391,869
1883	23,418,430	3,772,887	4,928,956	31,335,923
1884	24,436,450	3,841,941	4,780,115	32,542,987

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burma	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay including Sind
	£	£	£	£
1875	22,772,229	3,042,823	6,794,938	25,294,992
1876	24,493,003	3,738,677	7,465,632	24,463,237
1877	26,699,849	3,864,544	7,007,874	27,331,945
1878	31,265,524	4,670,427	5,864,591	25,540,307
1879	29,850,034	5,346,008	6,519,489	23,073,625
1880	30,704,339	5,712,960	7,439,087	25,245,600
1881	33,508,055	6,565,236	7,317,187	28,549,207
1882	34,283,544	6,579,726	7,842,545	34,293,532
1883	34,433,048	7,039,525	8,582,488	34,526,661
1884	36,213,352	6,576,136	9,257,924	36,863,980

The amount of bullion and specie imported and exported will be seen from the following table for 1875-84 :—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	£	£	£	£
1875	2,089,236	6,051,811	215,701	1,409,608
1876	1,836,381	3,464,341	291,250	1,908,986
1877	1,443,712	9,992,408	1,236,362	2,793,536
1878	1,578,927	15,776,532	1,110,798	1,100,198
1879	1,463,050	5,593,699	2,359,223	1,623,005
1880	2,050,393	9,605,002	299,889	1,735,259
1881	3,672,058	5,316,156	16,859	1,423,582
1882	4,856,392	6,466,389	12,408	1,087,330
1883	5,095,135	8,358,021	164,263	877,794
1884	5,469,456	7,408,506	6,141	1,002,352

The following table shows the share which various countries had in the trade of India in 1882-3 :—

	Exports into India	Exports from India
	£	£
The United Kingdom	40,365,926	35,429,872
China (including Hong Kong)	2,072,037	13,160,106
Straits Settlements	1,596,692	3,638,735
United States	937,906	3,619,748
Mauritius	882,706	592,669
Ceylon	573,776	1,392,616
Persia	573,620	1,223,878
France	484,367	7,207,962
Australia	476,591	1,088,918
Italy	444,433	3,383,508
East Africa	324,785	589,052
Arabia	282,442	776,269
Austria	270,395	2,602,556
Germany	91,448	517,764
Belgium	78,434	2,151,728
Egypt	44,085	2,113,167

The following table shows the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported in 1883-4 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Cotton manufactures	25,116,849	Cotton (raw).	14,361,321
Metals	5,181,850	Opium	11,294,460
Machinery . . .	1,791,148	Seeds	10,090,198
Railway plant and rolling-stock }	1,633,695	Wheat	8,879,831
Liquors	1,389,387	Rice	8,363,280
Woollen goods .	1,218,329	Hides and skins .	4,663,734
Sugar	1,146,168	Indigo	4,640,990
Coal	1,099,604	Jute (raw) . . .	4,592,635
Silk goods . . .	1,040,650	Tea	4,083,380
Provisions . . .	1,033,931	Cotton twist . .	1,926,162
Silk (raw) . . .	969,574	Coffee	1,438,863
Apparel	869,731	Jute manufactures	1,334,143
Hardware & cutlery	814,471	Cotton goods . .	946,998
Salt	623,011	Sugar	943,218
Spices	557,109	Wool (raw) . . .	755,840
Mineral oil (kero- sene) . . . }	520,765	Silk (raw) & cocoons	637,611
		Lac	556,737
		Teakwood . . .	525,447

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
1874	31,198,446	24,080,693
1875	30,137,295	24,246,406
1876	30,025,024	22,405,420
1877	31,224,763	25,338,286
1878	27,470,473	23,276,890
1879	24,698,213	21,374,404
1880	30,117,980	30,451,314
1881	32,629,435	29,244,007
1882	39,921,127	29,059,327
1883	38,882,829	31,874,084

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton; but the quantities, and still more the value of the exports, have been greatly on the decrease within the decennial period. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the exports of raw cotton from India to Great Britain in each of the ten years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1874	3,668,928	20,325,630
1875	3,413,546	19,173,275
1876	2,448,738	5,874,704
1877	1,725,582	4,230,803
1878	1,433,104	3,513,595
1879	1,616,633	3,914,301
1880	1,841,059	4,781,541
1881	1,766,584	4,360,713
1882	3,613,766	9,063,082
1883	2,327,546	5,231,321

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1883 were wheat, 11,248,988 cwt., of the value of 5,268,217*l.*; jute, 7,371,956 cwt., of the value of 4,520,563*l.*; seeds, chiefly linseed, 2,006,036 quarters, of the value of 4,399,841*l.*; rice, 7,376,169 cwt., of the value of 2,922,390*l.*; tea, 59,252,435 lbs., of the value of 3,718,038*l.*; dye-stuffs (chiefly indigo), of the value of 2,635,238*l.*; leather, of the value of 1,790,022*l.*; untanned hides, 1,448,301*l.*; coffee, 191,154 cwt., of the value of 847,204*l.*

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are cotton goods and iron. The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 16,216,491*l.* in 1874; of 15,699,713*l.* in 1875; of 14,934,370*l.* in 1876; of 16,692,865*l.* in 1877; of 15,078,497*l.* in 1878; of 14,415,456*l.* in 1879; of 22,099,267*l.* in 1880; of 20,168,931*l.* in 1881; of 19,521,957*l.* in 1882, and of 20,280,209*l.* in 1883. Of iron the imports amounted to 1,923,820*l.* in 1877; to 1,767,526*l.* in 1878; to 1,535,901*l.* in 1879; to 2,415,309*l.* in 1880; to 1,913,511*l.* in 1881; to 2,322,986*l.* in 1882; and to 2,940,258*l.* in 1883. The value of copper imported in 1883 was 1,131,094*l.*; of machinery, 1,779,884*l.*

The commerce between India and Great Britain was divided as follows in 1883:—

	Imports from	Exports of British produce to
	£	£
Bombay and Sind .	10,413,077	12,204,407
Madras . . .	4,761,731	2,755,072
Bengal and Burma .	23,708,021	16,914,605
	38,882,829	31,874,084

In addition to the sea-borne trade as above there is a considerable frontier land-trade; the imports by this route were valued at

4,591,484*l.* in 1882, and 5,340,000*l.* in 1883, one-half from Upper Burma and Nepal. The exports were valued at 4,275,056*l.* in 1882, and 4,653,000*l.* in 1883, one-half to these countries.

The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade that entered and cleared from the ports of India in 1883 was as follows:—

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	2,126	2,686,523	2,131	2,680,247
British Indian	1,302	189,197	1,223	171,992
Native Craft	1,514	87,631	1,585	88,001
Foreign	922	575,527	912	592,766
	5,864	3,538,878	5,851	3,533,006

In 1884 the total entered were 5,812, of 3,632,305 tons; cleared, 5,850, of 3,618,298 tons.

The number of steam vessels which entered Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal in 1873 was 259, of 318,300 tons; in 1883, 711, of 1,152,440 tons; in 1884, 839, of 1,405,007 tons; cleared in 1873, 273, of 308,524 tons; in 1883, 934 of 1,433,480 tons; in 1884, 1,091, of 1,746,785 tons.

The number of vessels engaged in the interport trade in 1882–3 was 98,118 of 6,857,606 tons; in 1883–4, 103,503 of 7,407,342 tons.

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railway, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the consequences of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the whole of the lands and works will revert from the companies to the Government. In 1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is, without the intervention of guaranteed companies; and in 1879 the East Indian railway was transferred to Government, though it is still worked by the Company. In the same year several minor railways

were begun as private enterprises assisted by the Government. The guaranteed lines constitute as a rule the main arteries of communication, while the State lines serve as feeders to open up the country. The guaranteed lines are—(1) the Great Indian Peninsula; (2) the Madras; (3) the Oudh and Rohilkund; (4) the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India; (5) the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi; (6) the South Indian; (7) the Eastern Bengal. In 1853 the length of line open was $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles; in 1863, 2,519 miles; in 1873, 5,695 miles; in 1874, 6,227 miles. Since then the progress of the various classes of railways has been as follows, stated in miles :—

Years	E. Indian	Guaranteed	Assisted	State Imperial	State Provincial	Native States	Total
1875	1,503	4,192	—	540	129	155	6,519
1876	1,503	4,394	—	652	129	155	6,833
1877	1,503	4,526	—	680	458	155	7,322
1878	1,503	4,541	—	1,457	556	155	8,212
1879	1,504	4,568	8	1,607	630	175	8,492
1880	1,504	4,590	38	2,134	745	297	9,308
1881	1,504	4,590	58	2,421	874	445	9,892
1882	1,506	4,611	97	2,474	952	504	10,144
1883	1,506	4,611	97	2,573	1,026	504	10,317
1884	1,509	4,641	256	2,649	1,273	504	10,832

The total sanctioned is 12,655 miles; and remaining to be finished 1,823 miles.

The number of passengers carried on the railways of India has largely increased in the course of ten years, rising from 24,280,459 in 1874 to 65,098,953 in 1883.

The gross receipts of all the railways during the year 1883 amounted to 16,389,381*l.*, while the gross expenses in the same year were 7,961,772*l.*, equal to 48·62 per cent of the earnings.

The total amount of capital raised for the construction of railways up to the 31st March 1884 (budget estimate) amounted to 142,423,903*l.* The capital expended on guaranteed railways has been 69,735,650*l.*; the net traffic receipts, less moiety of surplus profits paid to companies, have been 64,229,856*l.*; the guaranteed interest, 89,264,609*l.*; and the loss to the State, 25,035,023*l.* The capital expended on State railways up to same date has been 33,773,108*l.*; the net traffic receipts, 4,655,159*l.*; interest on outlay, 9,429,269*l.*; loss to the State, 4,774,110*l.* The capital expended on the East Indian Railway has been 38,915,145*l.*; net traffic receipts, 11,977,030*l.*; interest and annuity, 6,615,627*l.*; gain to the State, 5,461,403*l.* Thus the total loss to the State on India railways up to date has been 24,347,730*l.*

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and developing the mineral resources of the country, has produced social

and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1883, the number of letters and postcards which passed through the post-offices of British India was 168,119,398; of newspapers 14,075,677; of parcels 1,312,228; and of packets 3,113,266; being a total of 186,620,569. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the Post-office—in each of the ten fiscal years 1874 to 1883 :—

Years ended March 31	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
1874	109,235,503	6,805	676,645	725,357
1875	116,119,231	7,344	719,587	729,191
1876	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445
1877	122,541,753	9,306	782,320	744,281
1878	128,826,080	9,681	832,666	768,088
1879	131,899,268	10,524	894,634	839,478
1880	142,977,644	10,811	985,812	914,889
1881	158,666,856	11,242	999,233	962,591
1882	171,804,992	12,009	945,325	943,598
1883	186,620,569	13,246	971,638	983,778

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback; and 4,235 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883, the mails travelled over 61,204 miles, of which total 47,655 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 3,648 miles by carts and on horseback; and 9,901 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the working expenditure of the Government telegraphs in India, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1874 to 1883 :—

Years ended March 31	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Ex- penditure	Number of messages
			£	£	
1874	32,438	15,954	250,638	411,837	745,468
1875	33,246	16,154	286,479	432,109	837,391
1876	35,626	16,634	309,040	493,160	907,369
1877	39,036	17,232	341,227	473,127	1,109,036
1878	42,011	17,600	358,430	480,895	1,357,014
1879	43,783	17,971	424,694	525,921	1,371,721
1880	52,805	20,520	505,552	451,143	1,562,461
1881	55,974	20,346	539,087	497,834	1,656,230
1882	59,442	21,050	469,208	536,201	1,613,375
1883	62,830	21,740	545,315	625,279	1,799,179

There were 324 telegraph offices on March 31, 1883.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Pie</i>	=	1 <i>Pice</i>	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
3 "	=	1 <i>Pice</i>	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Pie</i>	=	1 <i>Anna</i>	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Pence.
16 <i>Annas</i>	=	1 <i>Rupree</i>	=	2 Shillings.
15 <i>Ruprees</i>	=	1 <i>Gold Mohur</i>	=	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>

The relative value of the money of India and England fluctuates with the price of silver; thus, a Rupee is sometimes worth 2*s.* 2*d.*, and sometimes only 1*s.* 7*d.*, as it has been for several years. In the previous tables the conventional value of 2*s.* has been taken.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i>	=	82 lbs. avoirdupois.
" " Bombay	=	28 lbs.
" " Madras	=	25 lbs.
" <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	=	24·3 bushels.
" <i>Tola</i>	=	180 gr.
" <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme,' = 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois. Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.—NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Tycoon (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (Daimio) was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu Hito, born at Kioto, Nov. 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Tadaka Daijin, of the House of Fujiwara Ichijo.

According to the law of succession, as established by custom, the crown usually devolves upon the eldest son on the death of the sovereign. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô. When the direct succession fails, the vacancy is filled up from one of the four collateral imperial houses (Shi-Shin-no), who, it is maintained, are not only descended from the same ancestors, but are usually connected with each other by intermarriage. The Emperor has a fixed civil list of 1,748,785 yen, or 349,757*l.*, annually.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in legislative, executive, and judicial matters.

The Great Council (Daijo-Kwan), in which the Emperor himself presides, is the supreme executive as well as the highest legislative body. It is composed of a Prime Minister, two junior or Vice-Prime Ministers, and a number of Privy Councillors, the latter, as a rule, either heads of the several executive departments or other important bodies. At present there exists no complete severance between the legislative and executive sections of the

Government. The most important body in the Government is the Gen-Roin, or Senate, established in 1875. It deliberates on legislative matters, but its decisions are subject to confirmation by the Great, or Cabinet Council, and sanction by the Sovereign. The number of senators is unlimited (37 in 1883); they are chosen from those who have rendered signal service to the State. Another body, the Sanji-in (Council of State), created in 1881, has the function of initiating and framing bills and discussing matters transmitted by the executive departments, subject to deliberations in the Senate; it also hears and decides cases relating to administration.

The executive consists of a ministry of ten departments, viz.:—Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Finances, War, Navy, Public Instruction, Agriculture and Commerce, Public Works, Justice, and the Imperial House. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. In 1872 the governors of Fus and Kens met at Tokio to discuss chiefly questions relating to the land-tax; since then they have been summoned several times. The Imperial Decree of October 12, 1881, contained the promise that the first national assembly should meet in 1890. In 1879 city and provincial assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the Governors, and finally of the Minister of the Interior. Eligible to the assembly are all male citizens of 25 years of age, resident in the district at least three years, and paying land-tax of more than 2*l.* annually. The franchise belongs to all male citizens of 20 years, residing in the district, and paying more than 1*l.* land-tax. In 1881 the number of such electors was 1,809,610, and of those eligible 879,347. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of governors, one of them residing in each of the 47 districts (3 fus and 44 kens) into which Japan is divided. Each district is subdivided into cities (ku), and counties (gun), each with its chief (cho), who manages local affairs. A system of justice based on modern jurisprudence has been established. Above 200 courts of various grades are distributed over the country.

Religion and Education.

The religion of nearly the whole of the lower classes is Buddhism, which had 76,275 priests in 1881; Shintoism had 17,851 priests. Christianity is stated to be spreading among the people. School attendance has been made compulsory. The following are the official educational statistics for 1882:—

	Schools, &c.	Professors or Teachers			Students or Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary schools . . .	28,905	74,473	2,496	76,969	1,883,138	733,691	2,616,829
High " . . .	173	924	10	934	12,111	204	12,315
Normal " . . .	71	546	56	602	4,557	718	5,275
Universities . . .	2	135	—	135	2,035	—	2,035
Technical schools . . .	98	975	—	975	8,795	34	8,829
Other " . . .	1,026	2,026	572	2,598	44,187	13,873	58,060

Of the total universities and schools, 22 are maintained by the central government, 28,736 by the local government, and 2,296 by private individuals.

The school age is from 6 to 14 years. The total number of children of school age in 1883 was 5,750,946, and the average attendance 2,413,586, or 42·98 per cent.

In 1880 there were 3,313 new books published in Japan, and 2,592 in 1881. In 1879, 37,683,633 copies of newspapers published in the country were sold. In 1881 there were 21 public libraries, the number of visitors during the year being 107,801.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The actual revenue (ordinary and extraordinary) in 1879–80 was 12,430,350*l.*, and expenditure 12,063,515*l.*; in 1880–81 the revenue was 12,664,113*l.*, and expenditure 12,634,178*l.*; 1881–82 revenue 14,288,343*l.*, expenditure 14,269,798*l.*; in 1882–83 estimated revenue 13,362,824*l.*, expenditure the same.

The following is the budget in yen for the year ending June 30, 1884:—

Sources of Revenue	Yen	Sources of Revenue	Yen
Customs	2,600,330	Mint	397,811
Land tax	43,029,745	Mines	240,941
Tax on mines	15,878	Other works	74,486
Tax on produce of Northern provinces	864,193	Total industrial profits	1,912,415
Tax on alcoholic liquors	16,711,635	Sinking Fund	1,391,687
Tax on tobacco	974,199	Miscellaneous	382,436
Stamp duties	3,136,336	Total ord. revenue	73,943,258
Taxes on companies	1,279,544	Extraord. revenue	1,662,801
Various taxes	1,644,860		
Total taxes	70,256,720	Total revenue	75,606,059
Railways	1,160,033		15,121,211 <i>l.</i>
Telegraphs	39,144		

Branches of Expenditure	Yen	Branches of Expenditure	Yen
Public debt		Legations & Consulates	533,395
Sinking Fund	8,792,405	Inland revenue and customs	829,208
Interest and expenses .	14,599,282	Post Office	2,465,000
Civil List and appanages	1,748,785	Northern Province . .	671,287
Pensions	412,740	Police and Prisons . .	3,125,115
Council of State	632,232	Shintô Temples	151,789
Senate	185,500	Public Works	809,744
Ministry of For. Affairs	195,210	Provincial administration	5,332,609
„ the Interior	639,225	Agricultural distress . .	1,200,000
„ Finance	669,829	Various	236,217
„ War	10,105,872		
„ Marine	3,081,692	Ordinary expenses . .	61,195,778
„ Publ. Inst.	935,035	Extraordinary expenses	14,410,281
„ Agriculture & Commerce	903,297		
„ Publ. Works	468,294		
„ Justice	2,070,556		
„ Imperial Household	401,460	Total expenditure . .	75,606,059
			15,121,211½.

The public debt of Japan stood as follows in July 1883:—

	Yen
Home debt with interest	219,614,150
„ without „	8,555,196
Paper money	98,290,352
Total Home debt	326,459,698
Foreign debt	8,906,488
Total debt	335,366,186
	£67,073,237

About one-half of the home debt bears interest at 7 per cent., and the remainder at from 4 to 10 per cent.

Most of the above debts are either liabilities left by the daimios, or the results of the financial arrangement of the authorities previous to the changes of the last thirteen years.

The foreign debt of Japan was raised in England. The whole of the 9 per cent. loan of 1,000,000*l.* issued in 1870 has been paid off, and the 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000*l.*, contracted at the price of 92½ in January 1873, has been reduced to 1,781,297*l.*, which (July 1883) constitutes the entire foreign debt of Japan. As a set-off to the debt there are various reserve funds, amounting in all (July 1883) to 74,259,252 yen, or 14,851,850*l.*

Army and Navy.

After the extinction of the feudal system a new standing army was organised, and a conscription law was promulgated in 1872 and amended in 1879, by which all males of the age of twenty were made liable to serve in the active list. The term of service is three years, after which they are transferred into the first division of the reserve for three years. They then pass into the second division of the reserve for four years. By the same law a militia or *Landsturm* was organised; and every male from seventeen up to forty years of age is liable to be called to serve in times of national emergency.

In January 1883 the active army was composed as follows: infantry, 44 regiments, 32,964; cavalry, 1 regiment, 482; artillery, 7 companies, 2,657; engineers, 3 companies, 1,167; commissariat, 520; total, 37,790. The first division of the reserve amounted to 42,606, and the second division to 16,080. The auxiliary forces, consisting of men who have escaped conscription, consisted of 6,033 men. There are besides a body of gendarmes, and another of police, numbering in all 18,473.

There are a military college and military school, with 1,200 students. In 1883 the Government sanctioned an increase of the army by 12 battalions of infantry, which, with a strengthening of the other branches, added 10,000 men to the Japanese forces.

The navy of Japan consisted in 1884 of twenty-one steamers and five sailing-vessels, of which the following are armoured: one frigate, *Foo-soo*; three belted corvettes, *Hi-Jei*, *Kon-Gō*, *Riujo*; one ironclad turret-ship, *Adzuma*, besides a steel vessel, the *Tsukushi*. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate *Foo-soo*, was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, in 1876-77. The *Foo-soo* is of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15½-ton and two 5½-ton steel breech-loaders by Krupp. The second largest ships are the sister corvettes *Kong-Gō* and *Hi-Jei*, constructed in 1876-77 in England. The *Kong-Gō* has a burthen of 2,200 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4½ inches thick, extending over a portion of the length at the water-line. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. These ships were built after the designs and under the superintendence of Sir E. J. Reed. There is a third armoured corvette, the *Rio-Jio*, of smaller size, with 4 inch armour on the sides and battery, about 1,460 tons displacement and 1,000 horse power, armed with two 6½-in guns. In 1883 the Japanese Government purchased of the Chilians a swift cruiser, now the *Tsukushi*, built by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. This

vessel is a sister to the cruisers built by the same firm for China: she steams 16 knots an hour, although she is of less than 1,500 tons displacement, and carries two 25-ton breech-loading guns at the bow and stern respectively, in addition to lighter guns on the broadside. The hull is of steel, and there is no side armour, but a light protective deck covers the machinery and magazines. Besides the ships built in English dockyards, the Japanese Government have since 1875 constructed six ships in their own dockyard at Yokosha. Eleven out of the twenty-one steamers are fitted for torpedoes, and there are three first-class Yarrow torpedo-boats, together with many smaller boats, in readiness. There are now building at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., from the designs of Mr. W. H. White, two swift protected cruisers, which are the most powerful vessels of the class yet laid down. They are of about 3,600 tons displacement, will steam 18 to 18½ knots, and have the vital parts protected by a steel deck having a maximum thickness of three inches. These vessels are to be completed in 1885. A third cruiser is also building in France.

The navy is recruited by voluntary enlistment, the term of service being from five to seven years. The navy of Japan was manned in 1883 by 702 officers and 4,511 men. All the foreign naval instructors formerly employed by the naval department have now been dispensed with, except a staff of English instructors at the naval college.

Population.

The empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu, the central and most important territory; Kiusiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Yezo, to the north of Honshiu. Administratively, there exists a division into three Fu, and forty-four 'Ken,' or provinces.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 148,456 square miles, with a population of 36,700,118, namely, 18,598,998 males, and 18,101,120 females, according to official estimates of the year 1883. The number of houses was 7,611,770. The population was divided among the various classes as follows: imperial family, 39; kwazokii, or nobles, 3,204; shizoku, or knights, 1,931,824; common people, 34,765,051; total, 36,358,994. The number of foreigners was 6,187, of which the Chinese formed more than one-half.

The following table gives the statistics of the births and deaths for the five years 1877-81:—

	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1877	890,518	620,306	270,212
1878	874,833	603,277	271,556
1879	876,529	720,969	155,560
1880	883,584	603,055	280,529
1881	941,343	686,064	255,279

By a poor law promulgated in 1874, Government gives nine bushels of rice annually to every one over seventy years of age or under fifteen who cannot work, and also to foundlings till they reach the age of thirteen. There is a workhouse at Tokio, maintained by local rates. In 1881 the total number of paupers was 10,050, including 1,049 in Tokio workhouse, and the expenditure during the year ending June 30 1881, was 17,795*l*. The total number of criminal offenders sentenced in 1881 was 107,120 (including 9,470 females), of whom 98,690 were imprisoned for less than one year.

The following is a list of the principal cities, with the populations in 1882.

Tokio . . .	823,557	Wakayama . . .	57,247	Kochi . . .	42,423
Osaka . . .	293,681	Sendai . . .	55,900	Fukui . . .	39,768
Kioto . . .	239,425	Kagoshima . . .	54,316	Nagasaki . . .	39,566
Nagoya . . .	118,450	Yonezawa . . .	50,914	Shizouoka . . .	38,038
Kanagawa . . .	107,624	Toyama . . .	49,221	Nügata . . .	37,272
Hiroshima . . .	78,104	Koumamoto . . .	45,894	Hiogo . . .	36,587
Yokohama . . .	63,048	Sakai . . .	43,259	Hakodate . . .	22,088
Tokushima . . .	58,513	Hagi . . .	43,099	Kobé . . .	20,579

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobé, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate and Nügata. The following table shows the value of the foreign commerce for 1883 :—

Exports		Imports	
	Yen		Yen
Silk, raw, cocoons, &c.	17,363,000	Cotton and cotton goods . . .	9,397,000
Tea	6,106,000	Sugar, &c.	5,410,000
Rice	1,001,000	Woollen and wool-len goods . . .	2,364,000
Coal	1,337,000	Mixed textures . . .	1,189,000
Dried fish	1,063,000	Iron and steel and manufactures . . .	2,152,000
Copper	894,000	Other articles . . .	7,946,000
Camphor	707,000		
Vegetable wax . . .	390,000		
Other articles . . .	6,827,000		
Total	35,809,000	Total	28,548,000
	£7,121,800		£5,709,600

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with the following countries:—

	Exports to (1882)	Imports from (1882)
	£	£
Great Britain	996,309	2,791,209
United States	2,850,658	621,351
France	2,062,794	292,217
China	1,060,279	1,270,076
East Indies	72,058	460,900
Germany	91,725	238,678

The extent of trade with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1879	450,945	2,638,002
1880	531,621	3,290,906
1881	675,711	2,824,620
1882	720,802	2,119,151
1883	663,092	2,276,573

The staple articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1883 were raw silk, of the value of 267,798*l.*; china, of the value of 31,676*l.*; and tobacco, of the value of 24,329*l.*; oil, 29,835*l.*; drugs, 20,808*l.* The staple articles of British import into Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 1,283,146*l.*; woollen fabrics, of the value of 352,311*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 167,428*l.*, in the year 1883.

In 1883, 1,398 merchant vessels, of 1,518,272 tons, entered the various Japanese ports.

The area of Japan is divided as follows:—Rice fields, 6,469,841 acres; upland fields, 4,561,412 acres; house grounds, 858,545 acres; forests and mountains, 13,378,453 acres; uncultivated, 3,592,967 acres. Except 12,932,418 acres of forest and mountain belonging to the State, all the rest is private property. The staple agricultural products in 1881 were:—Rice, 155,629,409 bushels; wheat, 62,049,940 bushels; beans, 10,795,717 bushels. In 1880 there were 1,124,564 cattle and 1,605,543 horses. The number of men occupied in fishing in 1880 was 848,288 and women 753,118; and the number of fishing-boats 190,045.

In 1881 the mineral and metal products were as follows:—Gold, 10,063 oz.; silver, 332,968 oz.; copper, 4,632 tons; iron, 13,528 tons; coal, 881,261 tons.

The first line of railway, from Hiogo to Osaka, 25 miles long, was opened on the 12th of June 1875. At the end of June 1884 there were open for traffic 236 miles of railway.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraph. There were telegraphs of a length of 4,733 Engl. miles with 12,470 miles of wire in Japan at the beginning of 1883. The number of telegrams carried was 2,784,287, in the year 1881–2.

The post office, first established in 1871, after European models, carried 44,729,699 letters, 29,533,936 postcards, 18,671,570 newspapers, and 1,128,519 books, packets, &c. in the fiscal year 1881–2. The revenue of the post-office in 1881–2 amounted to 1,660,171 yen, or 332,034*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,471,007 yen, or 294,201*l.* There were 5,169 post offices in Japan at the end of June 1882.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Jushi Kawasé Masataka.

Secretary.—Isunasuke Ohyama.

English Secretary.—R. Stuart Lane.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett, Secretary of Legation at Tokio, 1873–76; at Washington, 1876–77; St. Petersburg, 1877–81; Constantinople, March–July, 1881; Paris, 1881–83; appointed Minister to Japan, July 1. 1883.

Secretary.—Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench.

Japanese Secretary.—

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Yen, or Dollar, of 100 *sens*, nominal value, 4*s.*; actual value, about 3*s.* 8*d.*

The gold yen, the unit of account, very slightly differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States.

Much of the internal medium of exchange is paper currency, of which there are various denominations, corresponding to those in coins; but it is at a large discount. In the latter part of 1870 the Government established the mint at Osaka, where coins of gold,

silver and copper are manufactured. Gold coins, consist of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 *yen* pieces; of the silver coinage there are 1 *yen*, 50, 20, 10 and 5 *sen* pieces. The 'trade dollar,' about equal to the Mexican dollar in weight and fineness, is also coined there. The copper coins consist of 2 *sens*, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ (or *ri*) *sen* pieces, the last said to be the smallest coin in use. All the coins are circular in shape; and the total amount issued from the mint since its foundation was, in 1880, 97,458,072 *yens*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	.	.	.	=	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chô</i>	.	.	.	=	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
„ <i>Chô</i> , land measure.	.	.	.	=	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

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PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

Reigning Shah.

Nassr-ed-Dín, born Sept. 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

Sons of the Shah.

I. Muzaffer-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1852, and has two sons, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, and Mohammed Hussein Mirza, and four daughters.

II. Zil-es-Sultan, born 1849, and has one son, Djilal-ed-Dauleh.

III. Naib-es-Sultanah.

The Shah has also several daughters.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, ‘Shah-in-shah,’ or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the Derya-i-Noor, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows :—

Aga-Mohammed	1794	|	Mohammed	1835
Feth-Ali	1797	|	Nassr-ed-Dín	1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he

claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty-one provinces. These (1883) are under ten governors, mostly members of the royal family, several being grouped under one governor. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, who administers justice.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 43,000; the Nestorians and Chaldeans at 23,000; the Jews at 19,000; and the Guebres at 8,000.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. There are 6,860,600 Shiites and 700,000 Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mujtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mujtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mootelli, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain

amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates. According to estimates, based on consular reports, the total receipts of the Government amounted, on the average of the years 1872 to 1875, to 1,900,000*l.* per annum, while the expenditure during the same period was at the rate of 1,756,000*l.* per annum. The receipts of the year 1882 amounted to 1,600,000*l.* in money, besides 280,000*l.* in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, making the total revenue equal to 1,880,000*l.* Of the total revenue 1,520,000*l.* came from direct taxes and 353,600*l.* from customs. The expenditure amounted to 1,800,000*l.*, of which 760,000*l.* was for the army, 360,000*l.* for regal court; priesthood, &c., 240,000*l.*; foreign affairs, 28,000*l.*; other departments, 60,000*l.*; education, 12,000*l.* The surplus is paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-fourth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind, mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is reported to be very small. The Government has no public debt.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 53,900 the infantry, 31,000 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia. Of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of a total of 30,000 men.

By a decree of the Shah, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life; but the decree has not been enforced to any extent.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the

chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service. In recent years the army has been under the training and organisation of European officers.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 610,000 square miles. In the south the eastern frontier line includes a considerable part of South Baluchistan and Sistán proper. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to estimates on the spot in 1881, the population of Persia numbers:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	7,653,600

The largest cities of Persia are—Teheran, with 100,000; Tauris, or Tabreez, 120,000; Meshed, 60,000; Ispahan, 60,000; Burfrash, 50,000; Urmia, 40,000; Hamadar, 30,000; Karmanshah, 30,000; Shiraz, 30,000; Resht, 25,000; and Yezd, 40,000 inhabitants. Good authorities, however, consider all these estimates much too high. The inhabitants of towns and agricultural districts constitute the pure Iranic race (Tajiks, Persians, Kurds, Lúrs, Leks, Baluchis); while other Aryan races are the Gipsies and Jats of the Indic branch, and the Armenians of the Haik branch; of Semitic stock are the Arabs, Jews and Chaldeans ('Nestorians'); of Mongol-Tartar type are the Aymaks, Hazárah, Turkomans and Kizil-Bashis. Of the nomades 260,100 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Baluchis, 234,000 Lúrs.

A great part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez. Bushire is the principal port for British trade with Persia, while that of Russia comes by Tiflis and the Caspian. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports, the former of which are estimated to have averaged 1,000,000*l.*, and the latter 500,000*l.* per annum in the years 1876 to 1880. The principal article of import into Tabreez during the five years consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture; while the chief article of export was silk, shipped for France and Great Britain. The total value of the imports by Bushire and Lingah in the Persian Gulf in 1883 was 1,144,933*l.*, according to a British Consular

Report. The value of imports of English origin in 1883 was 530,775*l.*, and from India 453,250*l.* Of the imports in 1883, 600,300*l.* was for cotton goods, 239,000*l.* metals, chiefly copper, and 127,412*l.* sugar. The total exports by these ports in 1883 was valued at 614,341*l.* Of the exports in 1883, 280,683*l.* was for opium, and 68,450*l.* for grain and pulse. Of the exports in 1883, 142,800*l.* went to England, and 140,383*l.* to India. Upwards of 100,000*l.* worth of carpets are now annually exported to Europe.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small, according to the Board of Trade returns. In each of the five years 1879 to 1883 the value of the exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows, according to the returns:—

Years	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1879	71,921	163,063
1880	81,614	226,402
1881	82,750	178,699
1882	105,712	201,322
1883	160,072	256,667

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1883 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 63,037*l.*, and wheat 69,240*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 212,861*l.*, were the staple article of British imports in 1883.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established and worked mainly by Europeans. There are 3,647 miles of telegraph lines, and 5,947 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 78 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1878 was 500,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 15,000*l.*

The first regular postal service, also established by Europeans, was opened in January 1877. Under it, mails are conveyed from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Tabreez and Teheran, and from thence to the port of Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

In November 1882 the Persian Government arranged with a syndicate of French capitalists for the construction of a railway from Resht to Teheran, 250 miles, to be continued to the Persian Gulf. Arrangements have (1883) been made to place steamers on the river Karun, which enters the head of the Persian Gulf, and to construct roads from Shuster to Teheran, thus opening up a trade route from the south.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Nazem Malcom Khan, accredited April 1, 1873.

Secretary.—Mirza Mikael Khan.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Sir Ronald Ferguson Thomson, K.C.M.G.; appointed Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General, June 27, 1879.

Secretary.—W. J. Dickson.

Oriental Secretary.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Keran* = 1,000 *Dinars*, or 20 *Shahis* = 9½*d.*

„ *Toman* = 10 *Kerans* . . . = 9*s.* 3½*d.*

In the year 1872 the first Persian mint was established at Sal-tanet Abed, near Teheran. The mint issues gold pieces of 2 toman, 1 toman, and ½-toman, and silver pieces of one and two kerans.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Maun-i-Shah* or *Batman* = 40 *Sihrs*

or 640 *Miscals* = 13½ lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Maun-i-Tabreez* = 6½ lbs.

„ *Khurvar* = 100 *Maun-i-Tabreez* . . . = 5·8 cwt.

„ *Collothun* = 3½ *Cepichas*, or 6½ *Chenicas* = 1·809 Imperial gallon.

„ *Artata* = 8 *Collothun* = 1·809 Imperial bushel.

„ *Zer* = 16 *Gerchs* = 38 inches.

[F] „ *Fersakh*, or *Parasang* = 4 miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalongkorn I. (Somdech Phra Paramindr Maha), born 21st September, 1853; the eldest son of the late King Maha Mongkut and of Queen Rambhey Bhumarabhiromya; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

I. Prince Somdech Chowfa Maha Vajirunhis, heir apparent, born June 23, 1878.

II. Princess Sudha Dibaratna, born 1877.

III. Princess Sri Vilailaxna, born July 1878.

IV. Princess Bahurat Manimaiy, born 1879.

Brothers of the King.

I. Somdech Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.

II. Somdech Chowfa Bhanurangse Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860.

III. Krom Mun Naresr Varariddhi, born May 7, 1855.

IV. Krom Mun Bijit Prijakor, born October 29, 1855.

V. Krom Mun Atisara Udomatej, born March 15, 1856.

VI. Krom Mun Bhudhares Thamringsakdi, born March 16, 1856.

VII. Krom Mun Prachaks Silapagor, born April, 1856.

VIII. Krom Mun Devawongse Varoprakar, born November 30, 1858.

There are other five brothers.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of appointing his own successor.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

According to the law of May 8, 1874, the legislative power is exercised by the king in conjunction with a Council of Ministers (Senabodi), who have charge of the departments of the War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Agriculture, the Royal House, and Finance. The Council of State consist of the ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the king, and 6 princes of the royal house. Each of the 41 provinces is administered by a governor; while there are several tributary districts administered by their own princes.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In recent years the results

of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced. Some few young Siamese have been sent to schools in England, Germany, and France.

The king's revenue may be estimated at about 2,000,000*l.* a year, of which sum the land tax produces 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, 65,000*l.*; spirits, 100,000*l.*; opium, 120,000*l.*; gambling, 100,000*l.*; customs, 120,000*l.*; tin-mines, 90,000*l.*; edible birds'-nests, 27,000*l.*; fisheries, 27,000*l.* All the taxes, with the exception of the customs duties, are farmed. There is no public debt, and paper money has not been introduced. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is a small standing army, and a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for three months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is to some extent officered by Europeans.

The fleet of war consists of four steam corvettes and twelve gun-boats, officered by Europeans, chiefly Englishmen. The organisation of the navy is modelled on that of Great Britain.

Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 21st degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 106th degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest foreign estimates give the population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese; 2,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; total about 6,000,000. Kedah, Patani, Kelautan and Tringganu in the Malay Peninsula acknowledge her superiority, as do the Lao (Shan States) of Luang Reabang, Chiengmai, Lakhou, Lampunchai, Nan and Phre.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Muang-Nua, the region of the north, and Muang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 400,000 to 600,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means ‘free,’ or ‘the kingdom of the free.’ The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is perhaps Malay, from *sajam*, ‘the brown race.’

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Throughout the whole of Siam, the natives are liable to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from one to three months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is badly cultivated. Probably not more than one-twentieth of the available land is under cultivation. Domestic slavery is in partial process of abolition. Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1883 was about 1,705,131*l.*, the staple article of export being rice to Hong Kong and Singapore. The minor exports embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them hides, sesame, pepper, sapan-wood, spices, ivory, cattle, horns, and teak. The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1883, were of the value of 956,714*l.*, the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium.

At the end of 1883, the mercantile navy of Siam numbered 44 sailing vessels and 1 steamer, of an aggregate burthen of 16,000 tons. In 1883, 384 vessels of 185,612 tons cleared the port of Bangkok, of which 199 of 119,587 tons were British.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1879 to 1883 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1879	29,666	15,759
1880	340,786	23,280
1881	34,000	20,404
1882	14,476	97,779
1883	53,939	34,235

The staple and almost only article of export from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1883 was hewn teak wood, valued at 51,682*l*. According to the Board of Trade Returns, no rice was exported from Siam to Great Britain in 1882-3; the quantity exported in 1881 was valued at 23,114*l*., and in 1880 at 338,177*l*. Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief articles in 1883 were machinery and mill-work, of the value of 9,178*l*., and iron wrought and unwrought, 2,278*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Tical</i> , or <i>Dat</i>	= 12,800 <i>couries</i> , average rate of exchange.	2 <i>s</i> . 2½ <i>d</i> .
„ <i>Dollar</i>	„ „ „ „	3 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .
4 <i>Ticals</i>	= 1 <i>tamlung</i>	
80 <i>Ticals</i>	= 1 <i>catty</i> : these two last are monies of account.	

The legal money of Siam is the *Tical*, a silver coin, with the device of the king's head impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Dollars are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 *Ticals*. In 1875, the Government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which is reported to get into extensive use among the people, taking the place of previous small Chinese gambling tokens.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Chang</i>	„ „ „ „	= 2½ lbs. avoirdupois.
50 „	„ „ „ „	= 1 hap. or 133½ „
1 <i>Niu</i>	„ „ „ „	= 0.9875 English inches.
1 <i>Koup</i>	„ „ „ „	= 9.875 „ „
1 <i>Sok</i>	„ „ „ „	= 19.75 „ „
1 <i>Wa</i>	„ „ „ „	= 79 „ „
1 <i>Sen</i>	„ „ „ „	= 131 feet 8 inches.
1 <i>Yot</i>	„ „ „ „	= 9 miles 1,715 yds. 1 ft. 8 in.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Krom Mun Naresr Varariddhi.

English Secretary.—Frederick W. Verney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Agent and Consul-General.—Ernest Mason Satow, C.M.G., appointed January 25, 1884.

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IV. AUSTRALASIA.

SUMMARY TABLES.

I. *Area and Population.*

Colonies	Area, Square Miles	Years	Population on December 31
New South Wales ...	309,175	1878	693,743
		1879	734,882
		1881	781,265
		1882	817,468
		1883	869,310
New Zealand ...	104,027	1878	432,519
		1879	463,729
		1881	534,032
		1882	563,800
		1883	540,887
Queensland ...	668,224	1878	210,510
		1879	217,851
		1881	226,968
		1882	248,255
		1883	287,475
South Australia ...	903,690	1878	248,795
		1879	259,287
		1881	286,324
		1882	293,509
		1883	304,515
Tasmania ...	26,215	1878	109,947
		1879	112,469
		1881	118,923
		1882	122,479
		1883	126,220
Victoria ...	87,884	1878	879,442
		1879	899,333
		1881	882,232
		1882	906,225
		1883	931,790
Western Australia ...	975,920	1878	28,166
		1879	28,668
		1881	30,013
		1882	30,766
		1883	31,709

IV. AUSTRALASIA.

SUMMARY TABLES.

II. *Finances.*

Colonies	Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt on December 31
		£	£	£
New South Wales	1879	4,475,059	4,570,720	14,937,419
	1880	4,904,216	4,854,706	14,903,919
	1881	7,377,786	5,890,579	16,924,019
	1882	7,410,737	6,347,810	18,721,219
	1883	6,470,341	7,791,088	21,632,459
New Zealand	1879	4,524,841	4,510,726	23,958,311
	1880	3,283,306	4,019,850	28,583,231
	1881	3,757,493	3,675,797	29,659,111
	1882	3,917,160	3,824,735	30,235,711
	1883	3,871,267	3,924,005	31,385,411
Queensland	1879	1,461,824	1,678,631	10,192,086
	1880	1,612,314	1,673,095	12,102,150
	1881	2,023,668	1,757,654	13,245,150
	1882	2,102,095	1,904,201	13,125,350
	1883	2,583,444	2,242,971	14,907,850
South Australia	1879	1,662,120	1,768,167	6,605,750
	1880	2,010,681	1,979,426	9,831,100
	1881	2,171,988	2,054,285	11,196,800
	1882	2,087,076	2,146,599	12,472,600
	1883	2,060,140	2,330,079	13,891,900
Tasmania	1879	375,367	405,838	1,787,800
	1880	448,845	427,712	1,943,700
	1881	505,872	468,613	2,003,000
	1882	551,213	502,771	2,050,600
	1883	562,189	533,036	2,385,600
Victoria	1879	4,525,998	4,855,676	20,050,753
	1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	22,060,749
	1881	5,186,011	5,108,642	22,426,502
	1882	5,592,362	5,145,764	22,103,202
	1883	5,611,253	5,651,885	24,308,175
Western Australia	1879	196,315	145,312	361,000
	1880	180,849	204,337	361,000
	1881	254,313	197,386	511,000
	1882	250,372	205,451	511,000
	1883	316,719	240,566	611,000

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members, nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of 119 members, elected by seventy-two constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, born 1817; entered the diplomatic career, 1837; Envoy and Minister to Austria, 1858–60; to Prussia, 1860–62; and to Bavaria, 1862–66; Ambassador to Prussia and the North-German Confederation, 1866–71; Ambassador to Russia, 1871–79. Appointed Governor of New South Wales, May 3, 1879; assumed office, August 4, 1879.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of nine ministers, containing the following members:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. Alexander Stuart, M.P.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. George R. Dibbs, M.P.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Henry E. Cohen, M.P.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. W. J. Trickett.

Attorney-General and Acting Colonial Secretary.—Hon. W. Bede Dalley, M.L.C., Q.C.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. F. A. Wright, M.P.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. James Norton, M.L.C.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Joseph P. Abbott, M.P.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. James Squire Farnell, M.P.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.*

The colonial naval defence force is represented by the Naval Brigade, a volunteer body, stationed partly at Sydney, partly at Newcastle, and numbering 40 officers, 2 medical officers, 1 accountant, 20 midshipmen and cadets, 2 gunnery instructors, and

276 men; total, 341. The colonial military establishment comprises both permanent and volunteer forces. The strength of the former is:—General staff, 10; artillerymen, 313; total, 323. The strength of the volunteer force is 1,789 men of all ranks. The forces, which are exclusive of those belonging to the Imperial Government, represented by the war ships on the Australian station, are under the nominal control of the Governor of New South Wales, as Commander-in-Chief, the total cost for the year 1883, including that of the training ship *Wolverene*, being 86,422*l.*, including the sums voted for fortifications and other defence works.

Religion and Education.

Of the population in 1881, 516,612 were Protestants, 207,606 Roman Catholics, 3,266 Jews; others, 1,042; unspecified, 136,971; Pagans, 9,345. Of the Protestants, 34,238 belonged to Church of England; 72,545 Presbyterians; 64,352 Methodists.

The following statement refers to 1884:—Anglican Church: churches, 507; ministers, 245; average attendance, 65,217. Presbyterians: churches, 363; ministers, 217; attendance, 34,231. Wesleyan Methodists: churches, 308; ministers, 112; attendance, 27,726. Other Protestants: 171 churches; 105 ministers; attendance, 30,489. Roman Catholics: 346 churches, 201 ministers, 64,576 attendance.

Education is under the control of the State. The amount expended by the Department of Public Instruction in 1883 was 870,571*l.* The schools immediately under the control of the Department include (1884) one training school for male and one for female teachers; 6 high schools and 1,354 public schools, with an average attendance of 148,116 scholars; 226 provisional schools, with an average attendance of 4,966 scholars; 106 half-time and house-to-house schools, with an average attendance of 2,008 scholars; and 23 evening schools, with an average attendance of 734, making a total of 155,824 scholars, with 2,987 teachers. With special schools, the totals will be 3,023 teachers and 157,217 scholars. The University of Sydney has (1884) 17 professors and 128 students, and an income in 1883 of 22,594*l.* 19*s.* There are four colleges and one grammar school, with 31 teachers and 577 students, and 588 private schools, with 1,473 teachers and 32,107 scholars, making a total of 2,315 educational institutions, 4,543 teachers, and 189,983 scholars.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, in recent years, was derived from the sale and rent of public lands, which produced more than one-half of the total annual receipts, but in 1884 these sales were partially stopped on account of a new Land Act which

came into force Jan. 1, 1885. The next important source of revenue was from customs duties, which yielded, on the average, nearly one-fourth of the total annual receipts. The only direct tax is the stamp tax.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursements for public works, were as follows in each of the five years 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879	4,524,841	4,510,726
1880	4,904,216	4,854,706
1881	6,707,963	5,890,579
1882	7,410,810	6,347,810
1883	7,675,536	7,418,536

The revenue for 1884 was estimated at 7,466,567*l.*, and expenditure, 7,278,538*l.*; for 1885, revenue 8,695,929*l.*, expenditure 8,420,575*l.*

The public debt of the colony amounted to 30,132,459*l.* on Dec. 31, 1884. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works. The expenditure on railways and telegraphs alone amounted to 17,654,079*l.* at the end of Dec. 1882.

Area and Population.

New South Wales now contains an area of 309,175 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of 28° and 37° south latitude, and 141° and 154° of east longitude.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840. According to the returns of the census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The population on April 3, 1881, was 751,468—411,149 males and 340,319 females. The increase in the ten years was 49 per cent., or 4·9 per annum. The estimated population at the end of 1883 was 869,310. The excess of immigration over emigration averaged 10,000 annually in the seven years from 1874 to 1880. In 1883, the immigrants numbered 75,575 and emigrants 34,396, leaving a net total of 41,179 immigrants. The births in the year 1883 were 31,281 and deaths 12,249, showing an excess of 19,032. The marriages were 7,405.

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered

220,427 at the census of April 3, 1881, the total comprising 99,670 inhabitants within the city, and 120,757 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1871–81 was 89,272, or 66½ per cent. The estimated population in 1884 was 250,000.

Trade and Industry.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years 1879 to 1883, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1879	14,198,847	13,086,819
1880	13,950,075	15,525,138
1881	17,409,326	16,049,503
1882	21,281,130	16,716,961
1883	20,960,157	19,886,018

Rather more than one-third of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse (inclusive of gold) of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, for each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1879	5,168,447	4,874,003
1880	6,818,886	5,287,872
1881	7,712,280	7,313,499
1882	7,549,630	8,154,536
1883	8,287,403	8,026,179

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1879	64,059,824	3,800,542
1880	76,965,651	4,722,782
1881	87,739,914	5,304,576
1882	93,636,104	4,905,440
1883	100,628,784	5,286,177

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value of 973,570*l.*; copper, of the value of 437,675*l.*; tallow, of the value of 362,137*l.*; preserved meat, of the value of 320,437*l.* The imports from Great Britain consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron, of the value of 1,083,410*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,009,239*l.*, and cotton goods, of the value of 810,104*l.* in 1883.

The total area leased for pastoral purposes in 1883 was 229,320 square miles. The extent of agricultural holdings was 33,352,998 acres, and the land in cultivation, 789,082 acres. Under wheat are 289,757 acres, yielding 4,345,437 bushels in 1884, and under maize, 123,634 acres, yielding 4,538,604 bushels. Under sugar-cane, in 1884, were 7,583 acres, yielding 35,220,640 lbs. of sugar. The vine is also largely cultivated. Of wine, 589,604 gallons were made in 1884.

In October 1884, New South Wales had 34,000,000 sheep; 1,646,753 horned cattle; 326,964 horses; and 189,050 pigs.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. There were 59 mines in 1884, employing 5,481 men; the quantity raised in 1883 was 2,521,457 tons, valued at 1,201,941*l.*

The gold produce of the colony in 1883 was 122,256 ounces, valued at 341,124*l.*

The colony likewise possesses valuable copper and tin mines, the former producing 6,442 tons of copper in 1883, valued at 368,409*l.*; of tin 6,897 tons were raised, valued at 341,124*l.* Considerable deposits of argentiferous ore have been found in the colony.

In 1883 there were 1,320 miles of railway open for traffic, and 597 miles under construction. The whole of the lines open were built by the Government, at an expenditure of 16,905,014*l.* The earnings in 1883 amounted to 1,931,464*l.*, and expenses 1,177,788*l.*

Of telegraphs there were in the colony 17,272 miles of wire in 1883, constructed at a cost of 569,315*l.*, with 368 stations. The paid messages transmitted in 1883 numbered 2,107,288. The Post-office of the colony transmitted 35,462,400 letters, 19,577,300 newspapers, and 1,648,900 packets in the year 1883.

At the close of 1883 there were 13 banks in the colony, with paid-up capital of 10,256,500*l.*; liabilities, 26,154,560*l.*; assets, 33,392,652*l.*; notes in circulation, 1,757,073*l.*

Agent-Général of New South Wales in Great Britain.—Sir Saul Samuel. K.C.M.G., appointed August 1880.

Secretary.—Samuel Yardley.

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, namely, Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly,' consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of fifty members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of ninety-five members, elected by the people for three years. The members of the House of Representatives include four aborigines, or Maoris, elected by the natives. The qualifications of electors are as follow:—
 (a) Residence in the colony and electoral district for six months immediately preceding registration by white males 21 years of age;
 (b) Possessors of a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.*; (c) Every male Maori, 21 years of age, whose name is on a ratepayer's roll, or has a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.* In 1883 there were 45,080 European, and 613 Maori freehold electors; 74,466 residential electors, and 242 Maori ratepayers. There are two kinds of local divisions, counties and boroughs, each of which has a certain amount of local self-government, and a rating power to a limited extent.

The executive is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Drummond Servois, R.E., C.B., G.C.M.G., born in 1821; joined the Royal Engineers in 1839; 1856–75 on the staff at the War Office; Governor of Straits Settlements, 1875–77; Governor of South Australia, 1877–82; appointed Governor of New Zealand, November, 1882.

The Governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* and of 2,500*l.* allowance. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, consisting of about seven members.

The following is a list of the present Ministry :—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, also	
Commissioner of Customs	Hon. H. A. Atkinson.
Minister of Lands and for Immigration	Hon. Wm. Rolleston.
Minister of Native Affairs	Hon. John Bryce.
Colonial Secretary and Minister of	
Education	Hon. Thomas Dick.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. E. Mitchelson.
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice	Hon. E. T. Conolly.
Postmaster-General and Commissioner	
of Telegraphs	Hon. R. Oliver.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Four second-class torpedo boats are (December 1884) being built in England for the defence of the colony. The volunteer force of the colony had a strength of 5,732 officers and men in 1884; there is, besides, an armed constabulary of 1,059 officers and men.

Church and Education.

There is no State Church and no State aid given to any Church. When the class settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally formed the bodies in connection with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland obtained certain endowments, which they still retain.

According to the census of 1881, 41·50 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maories) belonged to the Church of England, 23·09 were Presbyterians, 9·52 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 387,767, and Roman Catholics 68,984, or 14·08 per cent. of the population. There are 1,536 Jews, 4,936 Pagans, and 13,978 objected to state their religion.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a Royal Charter. It awards a number of scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. In addition to four institutions of minor importance there are three affiliated colleges, viz:—Otago University at Dunedin, with 8 professorial chairs and 4 lectureships; Canterbury College at

Christchurch, with 6 professorial chairs and 1 lectureship; and University College at Auckland, with 4 professorial chairs. There are (December 1883) 25 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 64 teachers and 2,209 pupils. The colonial primary school system is administered by an education department under a minister, 12 education boards, and 798 school committees. There are 943 public primary schools with 2,291 teachers, and 92,476 pupils; 257 private schools with 625 teachers and 11,255 scholars; 10 reformatory schools and orphanages with 1,525 inmates, and 250 children boarded out with foster parents; 66 native schools, with 116 teachers and 1,923 scholars; and a deaf and dumb institution with 3 teachers and 32 pupils. In 1883-84 the amount expended from the Colonial Treasury on education of all kinds was 376,336*l*. The Otago and Canterbury University Colleges are munificently endowed. Education is obligatory, and at the public primary schools is free and secular.

In 1881 the proportion above five years who could not read nor write (exclusive of Maories and Chinese) was 7.91.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony may be divided into ordinary and territorial revenues. The chief source of the ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports, 1,396,686*l*. in 1883-4, receipts from railways, 963,118*l*. in 1883-4, stamp duties, 471,858*l*., property tax, 268,774*l*., telegraphs, 92,871*l*., and excise on beer, 57,016*l*. All property in excess of 500*l*. held by one person is subject to property tax. The average per head of taxation in 1883 was 3*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*. (exclusive of Maories). The territorial revenue includes receipts from sales of crown lands, from depasturing licenses and assessments, and also from mining licenses and the duty on gold exported from the colony. The following table exhibits the ordinary and territorial revenues of the colony for the past five financial periods:—

Financial Year ending in	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
1880 ¹	1,977,321	191,657	2,168,978
1881	3,087,083	483,129	3,570,212
1882	3,347,308	558,024	3,905,332
1883	3,470,250	272,305	3,742,555
1884	3,493,659	232,545	3,726,204

According to official statement, in the financial period ending March 31, 1880, the expenditure, exclusive of that out of loans,

¹ For nine months only.

exceeded the revenue by an amount of 961,455*l.*; in 1880-81 the revenue yielded a surplus over the expenditure of 26,706*l.*, in 1881-2 a surplus of 203,683*l.*, in 1882-3, 35,549*l.* In the year ending March 31, 1884, the total revenue of the Consolidated Fund was 3,493,659*l.*, which, with a balance of 35,549*l.* brought forward, gave a total amounting to 3,529,508*l.* against an expenditure of 3,681,320*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 152,112*l.* The chief items of expenditure were for public debt, 1,565,872*l.*, public works, 674,873*l.*, education, 312,979*l.*, posts, 246,327*l.*, defence, 199,349*l.*

The estimated expenditure out of revenue for 1884-5 amounts to 3,775,152*l.*, and the revenue, including balances brought forward, to 3,835,500*l.*, leaving an anticipated surplus of 60,348*l.*

There has been for years past a large special expenditure out of loan moneys for purposes of public works. The most important of these is a complete system of railways, but large sums have also been expended on the construction of roads, on immigration and public buildings, &c. The average amount spent annually on public works of all kinds for the last five years has been a little over 1,400,000*l.*, and the total from 1870 to March 31, 1884, 20,463,607*l.*

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 27,422,611*l.* in 1880; in 1882 it was 29,946,711*l.*, and in March 1884 it was 32,367,711*l.* A portion of the debt is to be repaid gradually by a sinking fund, which is raised by an annual charge on the ordinary revenue. The accrued sinking fund at that date amounted to 2,792,808*l.*, and the net debt to 29,574,903*l.* The total net debt per head of the population, exclusive of Maories, on March 31, 1884, was 54*l.* 13*s.*

About one-third of the total liabilities of the colony are made up of loans granted by the legislature under the 'Immigration and Public Works Loan Acts' of 1870, 1873, and 1874. The total amount of these loans was upwards of 9,000,000*l.* at the end of 1882. Under the first of these Loan Acts, which created the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, sanctioned by 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., and secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand.

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of two principal islands, known as the North and the Middle Islands. Besides these there are several small outlying islands, the chief being the Stewart or South Island and the Chatham Isles. The whole

group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad, and its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,027 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,736 square miles, and the Middle Island 55,224, while Stewart's Island has an area of about 1,300 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,577,280, and up to the end of 1883 17,430,021 acres had been alienated from the Crown.

The following table gives the population of New Zealand at various dates according to census returns, exclusive of aborigines:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1851	—	—	26,707
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413
1861	61,063	37,959	99,022
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158
1867	131,806	86,678	218,484
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260
1874	170,981	128,533	299,514
1878	230,998	183,414	414,412
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933

In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into 52 counties and boroughs. The first census of the colony by counties was taken March 3, 1878, and included Chinese and half-castes and persons on shipboard. Of the total population, 247,617 belonged to counties, and 163,028 to boroughs, which by the Counties Act are not included in counties. The number of Chinese was 4,382, of whom only eight were females.

The census of April 3, 1881, gave the total population of 534,032, including 44,099 Maories (24,370 males, 19,729 females). This includes 5,004 Chinese, of whom only nine were females. The average density of the population was 4.693 per square mile, and of the population outside towns 2.89. Of the total white population in 1881, 489,769 were British-born subjects. The population on January 1, 1884 was (exclusive of Maories) 540,877 (294,665 males, and 246,212 females), and on June 30, 596,604.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1879	18,070	5,583	3,404
1880	19,341	5,437	3,181
1881	18,732	5,491	3,277
1882	19,009	5,701	3,600
1883	19,202	6,061	3,612

In 1883 there were 524 illegitimate births, or 2·8 per cent. of the total births. The total number of persons convicted of crime before the supreme and district courts in 1883 was 231. Of the total population in 1881, 64·85 per cent. are returned as domestic (wives, children, servants, &c.); 11·154 as agricultural; 13·148 industrial; 4·307 commercial; 2·096 professional.

At the census of 1881 there were four towns with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Dunedin, 24,372, with suburbs, 42,802; Auckland, 16,664, with suburbs, 39,966; Wellington, 20,563; and Christchurch, 15,213, with suburbs, 30,719 inhabitants. All the towns largely increased in number of inhabitants between the enumerations of 1874 and 1881.

It appears that in 1858 there were a total of 43,595 Maories in the whole colony. Although the Maories have greatly decreased in numbers since the settlement of Europeans, their number now (44,099) is slightly greater than in 1858.

The total number of immigrants and of emigrants, and the surplus of immigrants over emigrants into the colony, was as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immi- grants over Emi- grants. Number
1879	23,597	5,234	18,723
1880	15,154	7,923	7,231
1881	9,688	8,072	1,616
1882	10,945	7,456	3,489
1883	19,215	9,186	10,029

The population of New Zealand is increasing more rapidly than that of any of the other Australasian colonies, both by natural increment and immigration.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly ten-fold in the twenty years from 1859 to 1878. In 1880 the imports, which previously amounted to more than eight millions, fell to six millions, but rose again in 1882 to 8,600,000*l.* The exports rose to 6,858,000*l.* in 1882.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1879	8,374,585	5,743,126
1880	6,162,011	6,352,692
1881	7,457,045	6,060,866
1882	8,609,270	6,658,008
1883	7,974,038	7,095,999

Of the total imports in 1883, 65 per cent. were from the United Kingdom, 19 per cent. from the Australian Colonies, 5 per cent. from the United States, 2 per cent. from India, and 4 per cent. from Mauritius. Of the exports, 75 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 16 per cent. to the Australian Colonies, 6 per cent. to the United States. The duty levied on imports amounted to 1,414,181*l.* in 1883. The leading imports in 1883 were iron and steel goods 1,184,688*l.*, apparel of all kinds 1,973,307*l.*, sugar 638,057*l.*, wines, beer, and spirits 401,700*l.*, tea 230,424*l.* The leading export is wool, 68,149,430 lbs, valued in New Zealand at 3,014,211*l.* in 1883; other native exports are grain and pulse and flour 1,351,651*l.* in 1883 (mainly oats and wheat); skins (mainly sheep and rabbit) 166,132*l.*; gum 236,606*l.*; tallow 233,557*l.*; timber, 149,256*l.*; frozen meat, 118,328*l.*

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1879	4,501,082	3,550,026
1880	5,205,087	2,913,767
1881	5,125,859	3,718,308
1882	4,698,899	4,340,375
1883	5,764,757	3,869,351

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and value of which in England were as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1879	60,437,190	3,330,076
1880	60,964,640	3,503,675
1881	59,368,832	3,477,993
1882	63,653,295	3,175,415
1883	70,836,766	3,452,011

Next to wool, the most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1883 were grain and flour, of the value of 1,055,299*l.*, gum, of the value of 215,067*l.*, and tallow and stearine of the value of 271,623*l.* Among the other exports are fresh mutton, amounting in value to 15,640*l.* in 1882, and 207,069*l.* in 1883; preserved meat, 81,822*l.*; and leather of the value of 74,776*l.* in 1883.

The British imports comprise mainly iron, of the value of 570,954*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 536,979*l.*; woollens, of the value of 288,159*l.*; and cottons, of the value of 330,157*l.* in 1883.

In 1883, 805 vessels of 494,926 tons entered the ports of New Zealand, and 851 of 507,565 tons cleared. All but 78 vessels of the former and 81 of the latter belonged to Britain and her colonies.

Agricultural and stock-raising are the two most important industries of the Colony. The total extent of occupied holdings over one acre in 1881 was 26,845,466, of which 10,309,170 acres were freehold, and 11,638,569 acres rented from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and number of acres held in freehold and leasehold, exclusive of Crown lands held for pastoral purposes:—

	No. of Holdings	Freehold	Leasehold
		Acres	Acres
Over . . 1 to . . 10 acres	7,680	19,949	14,724
" . . 10 " . . 50 "	6,498	128,430	68,774
" . . 50 " . . 100 "	4,462	237,768	108,734
" . . 100 " . . 200 "	5,066	520,035	264,984
" . . 200 " . . 320 "	2,453	435,524	107,190
" . . 320 " . . 640 "	2,258	734,565	280,813
" . . 640 " . . 1,000 "	828	462,158	209,963
" . . 1,000 " . . 5,000 "	1,097	1,698,787	608,620
" . . 5,000 " . . 10,000 "	185	1,048,404	351,429
" . . 10,000 " . . 20,000 "	169	1,754,822	613,626
" . . 20,000 " . . 50,000 "	111	2,153,658	1,130,629
" . . 50,000 " . . 100,000 "	18	831,609	462,134
" . . 100,000 acres	7	283,461	606,107
Total	30,832	10,309,170	4,827,727

The total acreage under crops (including sown grass and 184,198 acres broken up but not under crops) in New Zealand, 1884, was 6,072,949, of which 673,567 were under grain crops, wheat and oats. The bulk of this acreage (78 per cent.) is under grass. The production of wheat in 1884 was 9,827,136 bushels, and of oats 9,231,339 bushels.

The live stock of the colony consisted, in April 1881, of 161,736 horses; 698,637 cattle; 12,985,085 sheep (13,834,075 in 1883); 200,083 pigs; and 1,563,216 head of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years was in sheep. They numbered 1,523,324 in 1858; 2,761,383 in 1861; 4,937,273 in 1864; 8,418,579 in 1867; 9,700,629 in 1871, and 11,704,853 in March 1874.

Extensive gold fields were discovered in the spring of 1857. The gold exports amounted to 355,322 ounces, valued at 1,407,770*l.*, in 1875; to 371,685 ounces, valued at 1,496,080*l.*, in 1877; to 230,893 ounces, valued at 921,664*l.*, in 1882; and to 222,899 ounces, valued at 892,445*l.* in 1883. The total value of the gold exported from the colony up to March 31, 1884, was 40,707,074*l.*

The bulk of the gold mining is on Government land.

There were 99 coal mines in New Zealand in 1883; the produce for 1883 being 421,764 tons.

The construction of a comprehensive system of railways connecting the chief towns of the colony was commenced, at the expense of the Government, in the autumn of 1872. On Dec. 31, 1883, there were 469 miles open for traffic in the North Island, and 926 in the South Island, besides 91 miles of private lines—1,486 miles in all. For the year ending March 31, 1884, the surplus receipts were 305,314*l.* The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines to March 31, 1884, had amounted to 12,057,972*l.* The profits were equivalent to an interest on the gross outlay on railways opened of 2*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* per cent. for the year ending March 31, 1884. This rate is smaller than the profit for previous years owing to a lowering of tariff. The whole of the above railways are to cost, when completed, with their equipments, about 16,000,000*l.*

On January 1, 1884, the colony had 4,074 miles of telegraph lines, and 10,037 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched was 1,599,400, of which total over a million and a quarter were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams amounted to 81,401*l.* The total number of telegraph offices in the colony was 289.

The post office in the year 1883 received 33,588,408 letters and 13,030,563 newspapers. The total revenue of the post office amounted to 172,664*l.* in 1883.

Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty-four members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises fifty-five members, returned from forty-two electoral districts, for five years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of house property of 10*l.* annual value, or leasehold of 10*l.* annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1883 there were 60,025 registered electors.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., born 1828; entered as student in the Inner Temple 1851; Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, 1862; Governor of Newfoundland, 1864–69; Governor of British Columbia, 1869–72; Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, 1872–3; Governor of South Australia, 1873–7; Governor of Jamaica, 1877–83; appointed Governor of Queensland, April 1883.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of six ministers, consisting of the following members:

Premier and Colonial Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. James Robert Dickson.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Charles Stewart Mein.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Arthur Rutledge.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. William Miles.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Charles Boydell Dutton.

Without Portfolios.— { Hon. Richard Bingham Sheridan.
 { Hon. James Francis Garrick.

Each of the ministers who holds a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum in addition. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

There is a volunteer force of between 500 and 600 officers and men, and two gunboats and one small torpedo-boat are for the defence of the colony.

Church and Education.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain, free of taxation. The following are the proportions the various religious denominations bore to the total population at the last census taken in 1881:—Church of England, 34·62; Church of Rome, 25·47; Presbyterians, 10·59; other Protestant churches, 19·48; other religions, 9·07.

Education is compulsory, but no steps have been taken to enforce the law. There are seven grammar or middle-class schools, with 35 teachers and 557 pupils in 1884. These receive Government grants under certain conditions. In 1883 there were 387 public elementary schools, with 1,027 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 24,247 pupils. There are besides 87 private schools, with 306 teachers and an average daily attendance of 5,966 in 1883. Elementary education is entirely free, the cost to the colony for the year 1883 being 119,597*l*. At the census of 1881, 29·44 per cent. of the total population could not read nor write, and in 1883, 6·88 per cent. persons married signed by marks.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income of the colony nearly doubled in the decennial period 1868 to 1877, while the disbursements increased at the same rate. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the five years from 1880 to 1884:—

Financial years ending 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879-1880	1,612,313	1,673,695
1880-1881	2,023,668	1,757,653
1881-1882	2,102,094	1,883,692
1882-1883	2,383,859	2,317,675 ¹
1883-1884	2,566,358	2,511,651

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1883-4:—Customs, 866,474*l*.; excise, 34,441*l*.; stamp duty, 88,165*l*.; licenses, 46,401*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 254,424*l*.; other rents and sale of land, 365,536*l*. From railways, 582,641*l*. From posts and telegraphs, 155,994*l*.

¹ Includes a sum of 245,040*l*. transferred to surplus revenue.

The chief items of expenditure during 1883-4 were as under:—Interest on public debt, 677,050*l.*; endowments to municipalities, 43,324*l.*; endowments to divisional boards, 98,889*l.*; police, 400,914*l.*; public instruction, 154,015*l.*; colonial treasurer's department, 156,033*l.*; secretary of public lands department, 101,654*l.*; cost of working railways, 409,505*l.*; posts and telegraphs department, 252,644*l.* The total expenditure on public works from loans was 1,665,823*l.*, of which the following are the principal items—On immigration, 294,289*l.*; on electric telegraphs, 44,853*l.*; on railways, 1,103,198*l.*; on harbours and rivers, 123,112*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1884-5 is 2,748,500*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 2,703,359*l.* The rateable value of the alienated land of the colony in 1883 was approximately 26,124,466*l.* This includes the value of land in process of alienation under deferred payments, and of lands leased for pastoral purposes, 3,053,113*l.*

The public debt of the colony amounted, on June 30, 1884, to the sum of 16,570,850*l.*

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,224 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor, Sir G. Bowen. Of the total area of the colony, 6,583,571 acres, or 2 per cent., have been alienated by the Government up to 1883, yielding a return of 4,532,019*l.* The greatest area which can be selected by an individual with a view to purchase from the Crown is 1,280 acres.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to 18,544. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 in 1860; to 34,367 in 1861; to 45,077 in 1862; to 107,427 in 1868, to 125,146 in 1871, while on May 1, 1876, there was a total population of European descent of 173,283, of whom 105,009 were males, and 68,274 females. The census of April 3, 1881, gave the population as 213,525—125,325 males, 88,200 females. The number included 11,229 Chinese, of whom only 23 were females, principally engaged in the gold mines; and 6,348 'Polynesians,' 5,975 of whom were males. No return is

made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at 20,585—10,719 males and 9,866 females. The estimated population on June 30, 1884, was 301,577.

Queensland is divided into 17 municipalities, 5 boroughs, 2 shires, and 85 divisions. The municipalities have local government somewhat similar to that which prevails in England. The largest municipality as regards population is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 36,109 on Dec. 31, 1882. The three next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with an estimated population of 7,435; Maryborough, with 10,700; and Ipswich, with 6,100 inhabitants in 1882.

The immigration into the colony has been mainly from the United Kingdom, and more recently to a considerable extent from China and the Pacific Islands. The immigration and emigration have been as follows during the five years 1879-83:—

Years	IMMIGRATION			EMIGRATION		
	Total	Chinese	Polynesian	Total	Chinese	Polynesian
1879	11,828	481	2,182	11,150	1,389	1,354
1880	13,396	168	1,997	10,349	969	1,564
1881	16,223	247	2,652	9,209	741	1,052
1882	27,000	949	3,141	9,957	941	1,204
1883	46,330	2,951	5,276	11,959	1,114	1,117

The bulk of the population are natives of the United Kingdom or the Australian colonies, there being, at the census of 1881, 36,695 of other nationalities. Of the total population 39 per cent. were born in Queensland, 18 per cent. in England, 5 per cent. in Scotland, 13 per cent. in Ireland. The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for 1879-83:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1879	7,870	3,207	1,604
1880	8,196	3,017	1,547
1881	8,220	3,320	1,703
1882	8,518	4,274	2,034
1883	9,890	5,041	2,392

Of the births, 362 or 3.66 per cent. in 1883 were illegitimate.

In 1883, 97 persons were tried before the higher courts, and 72 convicted.

At the census of 1881 it was found that 33,267 persons were directly occupied with agriculture, 33,117 in industry, 10,742 in commerce, 4,325 in professions, and 122,438 were classed as domestic (wives, children, servants, &c.).

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years from 1879 to 1883, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1879	3,080,889	3,434,034
1880	3,087,296	3,448,160
1881	4,063,625	3,540,366
1882	6,318,463	3,534,452
1883	6,233,351	5,276,608

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. The leading exports besides gold are wool, valued at 2,277,878*l.* in 1883; hides and skins, 155,998*l.*; sugar, 539,238*l.*; and tin. The leading imports are textiles and apparel, metal goods, liquors, provisions, grain, and flour. The subjoined tabular statement gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1879	897,348	694,840
1880	963,103	893,082
1881	1,124,948	1,284,138
1882	1,341,974	2,013,045
1883	1,536,524	2,429,203

The staple article of export from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 816,158*l.* in 1879, 839,130*l.* in 1880, 881,255*l.* in 1881, 1,087,811*l.* in 1882, and 1,302,762*l.* in 1883. The only other notable articles of export to Great Britain are preserved meat, of the value of 60,896*l.*, and tallow, valued 79,542*l.* in 1883. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1883, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 248,042*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 606,326*l.*; cottons, of the value of 193,602*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 104,899*l.*

In 1883, 936 vessels of 455,985 tons entered, and 867 of 426,506 tons cleared, the ports of the colony; of the former, 913 vessels of 445,028 tons were British, and of the latter, 847 of

415,360 tons. This does not include, as was the case in former years, vessels entering and clearing more than one port.

There are 7 banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1883:—Notes in circulation, 596,896*l.*; deposits, 6,162,951*l.*; coin and bullion, 1,135,900*l.*; advances, 8,353,127*l.*

About one-half the area is under forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 486,763 square miles, or 311,528,320 acres, yielding in 1883 a rent of 238,057*l.*; the number of runs was 9,243. The live stock in 1883 numbered 236,154 horses, 4,246,141 cattle, 11,507,475 sheep, and 51,009 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1883 was 167,476 acres, and of this 157,243 acres were under crop. The leading grain crop is maize. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful: in 1883 there were 47,897 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres under this crop; of this the produce of 26,667 acres yielded 36,767 tons of sugar, valued at 997,029*l.* In 1883, 316 acres were under cotton, yielding 70,020 lbs. of clean cotton, valued at 2,976*l.*

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 104,269 tons in 1883, valued at 44,927*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858, the produce of which in the year 1877 amounted to 373,266 ounces, valued at 1,306,431*l.*; in 1882 it was only 230,090 ounces, valued at 829,655*l.*; in 1883, 193,994 ounces were exported, valued at 698,138*l.* Tin, copper, and lead are also mined to some extent, the value of the tin raised (55,619 tons) in 1883 being 588,012*l.*

At the end of 1883 there were 1,038 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 454 miles more in course of construction or authorised. The railways are all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction up to the end of 1883 has been 7,431,142*l.* The revenue from railways during 1883 was 548,116*l.*, and the expenditure in working them 291,347*l.*

The post-office of the colony in the year 1883 carried 7,260,079 letters, 5,868,575 newspapers, and 650,685 packets. There were 538 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1883. The post-office revenue was 75,647*l.* and the expenditure 167,457*l.*

At the end of 1883 there were in the colony 6,654 miles of telegraph lines, and 10,617 miles of wire, with 201 stations. The number of messages sent was 917,695 in the year 1883, and 190,745 received from places outside the colony. The receipts of the Department during that year were 70,583*l.*, and the working expenses 76,262*l.*

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain. The Hon. James Francis Garrick, Q.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former (according to a law which came into force 1881) is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists (1884) of fifty-two members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 58,561 registered electors in 1883. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; born 1832; Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1866–70; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 1870–3; Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873–4; Governor of Western Australia, 1874–7; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1877–80; again Governor of Western Australia, 1880–2. Appointed Governor of South Australia, November 1882.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry

is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. Colton.

Attorney-General.—Hon. C. C. Kingston.

Treasurer.—Hon. W. B. Rounsevell.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. J. Coles.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. T. Playford.

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. C. Baker.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

A vessel of the cruiser type is being built in England for the defence of the colony.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1875 to 1884, were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1875	1,143,312	1,176,413
1876	1,320,205	1,323,337
1877	1,441,401	1,443,653
1878	1,592,634	1,620,309
1879	1,662,497	1,847,255
1880	2,027,963	1,923,605
1881	2,171,987	2,054,285
1882	2,242,086	2,132,617
1883	2,092,286	2,225,380
1884	2,009,484	2,370,242

The revenue for 1885 is estimated at 2,214,277*l.*, and expenditure 2,370,869*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, and the sale of Crown lands, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. The customs duties and the sale of Crown lands produce together about one-half of the total revenue, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on July 1, 1884, to 15,511,000*l.* The whole of the existing debt was raised for reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.

The real property of the colony in 1883 was valued at 50,000,000*l.*, and personal property at 20,000,000*l.*

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population in 1844 was 17,366, in 1861 it was 126,830, in 1871, 185,626, and in 1881, 279,865; 149,530 males and 130,335 females. The increase in 1871-81 was 94,239, or 57 per cent.—5·7 per cent. per annum.

The enumerations here given, except the two last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females. Of the population in 1881, 2,734 were Chinese (adult males).

As regards religion, the census returns of 1881 stated the most numerous body to be that of the Church of England, counting 75,812 members, next to it coming 42,628 Roman Catholics, and 42,103 Wesleyan Methodists.

On December 31, 1883, the population was estimated at 304,515—160,589 males, 143,926 females. During 1883 there were

registered 11,173 births, 4,435 deaths, and 2,539 marriages. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, was, in 1881, 38,479, exclusive of suburbs. Immigrants, 1883, 19,830; emigrants, 15,562.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1879 to 1883 was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1879	5,014,150	4,762,727
1880	5,581,497	5,574,505
1881	5,224,063	4,407,757
1882	6,707,788	5,359,890
1883	6,310,055	4,883,461

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. The three staple articles of export are wool, wheat and flour, and copper ore. The total exports of wool in 1883 amounted to 2,406,768*l.*; the exports of wheat and flour to 1,030,496*l.*; and the exports of copper to 234,780*l.*

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1879	3,059,174	2,207,450
1880	3,642,587	2,446,488
1881	3,193,342	2,300,874
1882	3,056,239	3,058,469
1883	2,511,205	2,559,034

The staple export article from the colony to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 2,158,932*l.* in 1879, of 2,165,858*l.* in 1880, of 2,345,231*l.* in 1881, of 2,303,789*l.* in 1882, and of 2,007,301*l.* in 1883. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are wheat and flour and copper. The corn and flour exports

were of the value of 464,049*l.* in 1879, of 1,025,077*l.* in 1880, of 496,741*l.* in 1881, of 402,355*l.* in 1882, and of 107,619*l.* in 1883. The exports of copper amounted to 188,997*l.* in 1882, and 219,315*l.* in 1883. The imports of British produce in 1883 comprised iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 522,164*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 350,901*l.*; cotton fabrics, of the value of 216,122*l.*; woollen fabrics, of the value of 199,836*l.*; machinery, 114,029*l.*

Of the total area (578,361,600 acres), 10,601,900 acres were alienated at the end of 1883—448,210 acres being in the Northern Territory. The total land enclosed amounts to 51,774,450 acres, of which 2,754,560 acres were under cultivation in 1883-4. Of this 1,846,151 acres were under wheat, 366,934 under hay, 5,172 under orchards, 4,280 vineyards, and 453,637 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,964 bushels, and in 1883-4, 14,649,230 bushels. In 1883, 430,520 gallons of wine were produced, of which 90,242 gallons were exported. The live stock in 1884 numbered 164,360 horses, 319,620 cattle, and 6,677,067 sheep. Of the total area 223,092 square miles are held under pastoral leases. In 1882, the number of leases was 1,742.

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, besides which there exist iron ores of great richness. The value of the copper ore produced in 1883 was 140,545*l.*; and of copper 234,780*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced 402,450*l.*

The colony had 990 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of railway open for traffic in December 1883, and 225 miles of lines in course of construction. There are two principal lines of railway—namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and the North Line, connecting Adelaide with the chief copper mines.

The colony had 5,278 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of telegraph in operation at the end of 1883, with 8,824 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian Government, running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

In 1883 there were 541 post-offices in the colony; and during 1883 there passed through them 12,381,600 letters and packets, and 6,029,426 newspapers.

Agent-General of South Australia in Great Britain.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 30*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 200*l.*, or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. Each member is elected for six years. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 7*l.* per annum, or freeholders of property 50*l.* in value, barrister or solicitor on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. The Assembly is elected for five years. The legislative authority rests in both Houses; while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Major-General Sir G. Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G., born 1840; entered the Royal Artillery, 1857; chief secretary to the Government of Malta, 1868–69; Acting Governor of the Bahamas, 1871–73; Administrator of Lagos, 1873; Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1874–76; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1876–80; temporary Administrator of Cape of Good Hope, 1880–1. Appointed Governor of Tasmania, August, 1880: assumed office Dec. 7, 1881.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four members, as follows:—

Premier and Chief Secretary.—Hon. Adye Douglas.

Treasurer.—William H. Burgess.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John S. Dodds.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Nicholas J. Brown.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 900*l.* per annum. The position of Premier has a salary of 200*l.* per annum attached in addition. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

The volunteer rifle regiments number 322 officers and men; there are three batteries of artillery, with 248 officers and men. There are four batteries on the river Derwent and one on the Tamar.

Church and Education.

More than half of the population belong to the Church of England, and about 22 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church. There are

also Presbyterians, Methodists and Wesleyans, and a few Jews. There are five superior schools or colleges in the colony, and 183 public elementary schools with 14,241 scholars on roll, with numerous private schools. Education is compulsory. The higher education is under a Council, who hold examinations and grant degrees; elementary education is under a board. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools and from the higher schools to English universities. At the census of 1881 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 31,080, or 27 per cent. of the population.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs, including bonding rents and excise duties. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879	375,570	481,216
1880	442,158	415,196
1881	505,006	463,684
1882	550,865	500,801
1883	562,189	533,036

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1884 was estimated at 542,100*l.* and the expenditure 569,415*l.*; the actual surplus was expected to amount to 11,355*l.*

The revenue for 1885 is estimated at 573,467*l.*, and expenditure 556,569*l.*

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, July 1884, to 2,385,600*l.* The entire debt, consisting chiefly of 6 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised for the construction of public works.

Area and Population.

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great

Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

The census of February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—52,853 males, 46,475 females; total, 99,328. The population at the census of April 3, 1881, was 115,705—61,162 males and 54,543 females. These figures show an increase on the previous census of 16,377, or 14·32 per cent. Of the total population 79,991 were natives of Tasmania, 28,243 natives of the United Kingdom, 3,987 natives of other Australasian colonies, 844 Chinese, 782 German. The estimated population on December 31, 1883, was 126,220. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

During 1883 there were 4,249 births, 2,122 deaths, and 1,120 marriages.

The number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1879	10,578	9,932
1880	10,411	10,025
1881	12,579	11,163
1882	12,822	11,403
1883	14,240	12,636

The movement of population is almost entirely between the Australian colonies and Tasmania.

Of the population in 1881, 19,408 were directly engaged in agriculture, 14,484 in industry, including mining, 3,884 in commerce.

The population of the capital, Hobart, was 21,118 in 1881, and of Launceston 12,752.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the five years 1879 to 1883:—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1879	1,267,475	1,301,097
1880	1,369,223	1,511,931
1881	1,431,144	1,555,576
1882	1,670,872	1,587,389
1883	1,832,637	1,731,599

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

The exports are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, hides and skins, gold, preserved fruit, and bark. The value of wool exported in 1883 was 450,367*l.*; of tin 376,446*l.*, of gold 173,561*l.*, of preserved fruit 96,069*l.*, and of green fruit 80,155*l.*

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1879	557,651	265,238
1880	542,589	243,816
1881	527,908	283,761
1882	403,217	421,924
1883	411,244	502,601

The staple article of export from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 448,176*l.* in 1879, to 436,049*l.* in 1880, to 413,784*l.* in 1881, to 342,652*l.* in 1882, and to 349,104*l.* in 1883.

In 1881 tin of the value of 64,657*l.* was exported to Great Britain, in 1882 of the value of 18,357*l.*, and in 1883 18,770*l.* The principal imports from Great Britain are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 79,085*l.* in 1883; iron, wrought and unwrought, 51,199*l.*; cottons, 43,253*l.*; woollens, 35,731*l.*

In 1883, 1,141 vessels of 418,011 tons entered and cleared Tasmanian ports. The number of registered vessels belonging to Tasmania in 1883 was 192 vessels of 16,304 tons, 20 of which are steamers of 4,637 tons.

In 1884 there were 393,993 acres under cultivation. Of the total area 4,292,757 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; while 1,902,414 acres have been leased as sheep runs. The principal crops are wheat, oats, and barley; hops are also largely grown, and great quantities of fruit, much of which is preserved and exported.

There were in the colony 26,840 horses, 130,525 head of cattle, 1,831,069 sheep and lambs, and 55,774 pigs, on December 31, 1883.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore and tin, and there are large beds of coal. Gold to the amount of 46,577 oz., valued at 176,442*l.*, was raised in 1883.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February,

1871. At the end of 1883 there were open for traffic 167 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Deloraine; and lines, 207 miles in length, were in course of construction in 1884.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through the settled part of the colony. At the end of 1883 the number of miles of line in operation was 1,273, and 1,543 miles of wire; the number of stations 99. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 235,697 in the year 1883. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 42,161 messages in 1883. The revenue of the Government telegraph system was 9,203*l.*, and the expenditure 9,199*l.* in the year 1883.

The number of letters carried by the post office in the year 1883 was 3,579,251; of packets, 318,980; of newspapers, 2,718,010; and post cards, 43,033. The post office revenue in 1883 was 23,516*l.*, and the expenditure 33,841*l.* There were 222 post offices in 1883, 358 officers, 1,968 miles of post roads, and 701,438 miles travelled.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of forty-two members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of eighty-six members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. According to an Act which came into force in 1881 members must be in the possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. In addition to this no electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. One-third of the members of the Legislative Council must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in six years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Persons convicted of felony are also excluded.

The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was increased by the action of the Act of 1881 from 31,858 to 105,483 (1883-4); the number of electors for the Legislative Assembly was 196,611 in 1883. Of the former all but 1,151, and of the latter all but 30,660 are ratepayers.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Victoria.—Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.; attached to the Earl of Elgin's mission to China, 1857-1860; was for some time Governor of the Isle of Man; Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1882. Appointed Governor of Victoria, April 10, 1884; assumed the government, July 15, 1884.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of ten ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. James Service.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. Graham Berry.

Attorney-General.—Hon. George Briscoe Kerferd.

Minister of Mines and Agriculture.—Hon. Jonas Felix Levien.

Solicitor-General and Commissioner of Public Works and Water Supply.—Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. Albert Lee Tucker.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. George David Langridge.

Minister of Railways and of Public Instruction.—Hon. Duncan Gillies.

Minister of Defence.—Hon. Frederick Thomas Sargood.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. James Campbell.

Hon. Nathaniel Thornley, M.L.C., without office.

The Premier and Chief Secretary have each a salary of 1,800*l.*, and the other ministers from 1,400*l.* to 1,650*l.* At least four out of the ten ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

For purposes of local administration the colony is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former ought not to be of a greater area than 9 square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter called shires are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1883 there were 59 urban and 119 rural municipalities, $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of the whole area of the Colony being included within their limits.

A large and powerful torpedo boat and two gunboats were launched in England in 1883 for the defence of the colony, while another two torpedo boats are being built. There are besides an ironclad, the *Cerberus*, of 2,100 tons, and a wooden vessel, the *Nelson*, with heavy armament and engines of 500 horse-power. The strength of the naval force was 336 officers and men in 1883. The approaches to Melbourne are protected by batteries. The colony possesses a volunteer force consisting of cavalry, artillery, rifles, engineers, torpedo and signal corps. The strength of the force in 1882 was 3,001 officers and men. There are a military and a naval commissioner appointed by the Home Government at the expense of the Colony. In 1883–4, 80,110*l.* were spent on military and naval defences, and 188,000*l.* in the estimates of 1883–4. The land and naval forces are (1884) being remodelled, but no particulars are as yet available.

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this

amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the last census about 73 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 24 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following are the numbers of each of the principal divisions:—Episcopalians, 311,291; Presbyterians, 132,591; Methodists, 108,393; other Protestants, 66,117; Roman Catholics, 197,157; Jews, 4,330; Pagans (principally Chinese), 11,159; others (including unspecified), 31,308.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of three kinds, viz., the University with its two affiliated colleges, State schools, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, which was assented to on January 22, 1853, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Act, which was amended in 1880, provides for its endowment by the payment of 9,000*l.* annually out of the general revenue. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a Royal Charter empowering it to grant degrees in all faculties except divinity.

Affiliated to the University are two colleges—Trinity and Ormond—in connection with the Church of England and Presbyterian Church respectively. From the opening of the University to the end of 1883, 1,911 students matriculated, and 860 degrees were conferred. In 1883 the students who matriculated numbered 128, the graduates numbered 73, and there were 385 students attending lectures.

The present system of public instruction, which has been in existence since January 1, 1873, is strictly secular; it is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 6 and 15, with certain exceptions, and it is free, no fees being charged for teaching the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1882 there were 1,762 State schools, with a total enrolment of 222,945 scholars, instructed by 4,162 teachers. The average attendance was 118,279, or 53 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. It was estimated that, in 1881, about 96 per cent. of the children at school age living in the colony were being educated during some portion of the year, and that 80 per cent. of these were at the State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1881, 92½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 3½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1882–3 the total cost of public instruction, &c., was 598,970*l.* Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. No State assistance has been given to such bodies of late years, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government. There were, in 1884, 670 private schools in

Victoria, with 1,638 teachers and attended by 35,773 scholars. These numbers include 182 schools, 555 teachers, and 21,019 scholars in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The revenue of Victoria may be divided into three heads, viz., that derived from taxation, land revenue, public works (chiefly railways and water supply). Taxation consists chiefly of customs and excise duties, with an annual revenue of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; a land tax yielding 120,000*l.*; and probate and succession duties, duties on bank notes, and other stamp duties, over 200,000*l.*; also revenue from port and harbour dues, and business licenses. In 1882-3 the total amount raised by taxation was 2,334,255*l.*, which gives a proportion of 2*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per head of the population.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the five financial years, ending June 30, from 1880 to 1884, were as follows:—

Years Ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029
1881	5,186,011	5,108,642
1882	5,592,362	5,145,764
1883	5,602,067	5,686,357
1884	5,934,240	5,786,913

Of the revenue in 1883-4, 1,769,107*l.* came from customs, 446,347*l.* from excise and inland revenue, 719,312*l.* from land, 2,227,577*l.* from public works, 216,679*l.* from posts and telegraphs. The revenue for 1884-5 is estimated (including balance and recoups), at 5,963,720*l.*, and the expenditure at 6,257,881*l.*

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted at the end of June 1884, to 28,325,112*l.* Of this sum, the greater part was borrowed for the construction of railways, and the rest for water supply, docks, State school buildings, and other public works.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1883 was 95,610,959*l.*, and the annual value 7,692,706*l.*

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14

Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ th part of the whole area of Australia. The colony is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 109 to 236,778 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838 . . .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
„ 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
„ 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,887	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·7
June 30, 1884 (estimated)	501,569	444,134	945,703	88·5

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on April 3, 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	439,754	409,684	849,438
Chinese	11,869	259	12,128
Aborigines	460	320	780
Total	452,083	410,263	862,346

During the last decade there has been a large decrease in the number of the Chinese and aborigines.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for the five years from 1879-83:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1879	26,839	12,120	4,986
1880	26,148	11,652	5,286
1881	27,145	13,302	5,896
1882	26,747	13,634	6,309
1883	27,541	13,006	6,771

In 1883, 1,292 births or 4·7 per cent. of the whole were illegitimate.

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense partly or wholly of the State. In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
1879	44,384	39,212
1880	56,955	45,294
1881	59,066	51,744
1882	59,494	48,528
1883	66,592	55,562

At the date of the last census 96 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 499,199, or 58 per cent. of the population; natives of the Australian colonies, 39,861; of England and Wales, 147,453; of Ireland, 86,733; of Scotland, 48,153.

Of the total population in 1881, 108,919 were directly engaged in agriculture; in pastoral pursuits, 13,731; commercial, 23,559; mining, 36,066; in 'entertaining or clothing,' 41,712; contractors, artisans and mechanics, 46,883; domestic servants, 24,723; 'public business,' 9,901.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. In 1871 the town population numbered 361,356, and in 1881, 434,467.

Inclusive of the suburbs the populations of the principal towns were as follows in 1881 :— Melbourne, with suburbs, 282,947 (December 1883, 304,409), nearly one-third of the population of the colony; Ballarat, 41,087; Sandhurst, 38,420; Geelong, 20,682; Castlemaine, 8,600.

The average density of the population was 9·8 per square mile in 1881.

In 1883, 662 persons were tried for serious crimes and 350 were convicted.

Trade and Commerce.

The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883, were as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1879	15,035,538	12,454,170
1880	14,556,894	15,954,559
1881	16,718,521	16,252,103
1882	18,748,081	16,193,579
1883	17,743,846	16,398,863

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, timber, iron and steel, coal and tea.

The staple articles of export from the colony are wool, gold, and grain and flour. The total exports of wool amounted to 98,467,369 lbs., valued at 5,810,148*l.* in 1881, to 108,028,601 lbs., valued at 5,902,574*l.* in 1882, and to 109,616,710 lbs., valued at 6,054,613*l.* in 1883. The export of gold coin and bullion was 3,705,337*l.* in 1882, and 3,916,539*l.* in 1883. The export of grain and flour was of the value of 966,487*l.* in 1882, and 674,129*l.* in 1883. Among the minor articles of export from the colony are leather and skins, tallow and preserved and salted provisions.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	£	£
1879	7,571,384	4,506,934
1880	8,178,044	4,963,160
1881	9,016,786	6,235,629
1882	7,840,275	7,146,892
1883	7,103,038	6,497,747

The staple article of exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1879	93,655,501	6,614,471
1880	94,512,721	6,507,765
1881	108,806,613	7,295,271
1882	104,389,103	6,125,787
1883	98,827,990	5,815,416

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are grain and flour of the value of 266,623*l.*; tallow, of the value of 145,562*l.*; leather, of the value of 357,146*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 72,184*l.*, in 1883.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,023,659*l.*; woollen goods, of the value of 688,036*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 606,022*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 859,043*l.*, in the year 1883

At the end of 1883 Victoria had 12 banks, with notes in circulation 1,426,685*l.*, deposits 24,059,169*l.*, the total liabilities being 25,856,709*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 2,245,472*l.*; landed property, 988,214*l.*; total debts due to banks, 26,994,137*l.*; total assets, 31,742,507*l.*

In 1882 there entered the ports of the colony 2,023 vessels of 1,464,752 tons, of which 1,838 of 1,280,233 were British; and cleared 2,064 vessels of 1,499,579 tons, of which 1,878 of 1,313,630 tons were British.

Since the discovery of gold, in 1851, large quantities have been exported from Victoria. In the ten years from 1852 to 1861 the exports of gold amounted to upwards of two millions of ounces in weight per annum, but subsequently there was a gradual decline, till the year 1867, when the exports fell to under a million and a half ounces. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883:—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1879	758,947	3,035,788
1880	829,121	3,316,484
1881	858,850	3,674,104
1882	898,536	3,594,144
1883	810,047	3,240,188

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1883 is estimated at 52,214,150 ozs., of an aggregate value of 208,856,600*l.* The number of miners at work on the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1883, was 31,621, of whom 6,387 were Chinese.

Of the total area of Victoria, about 22,000,000 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder only about 8,000,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; mountain forests occupy 12,000,000 acres; land covered with smaller scrub, 11,500,000 acres; State forests, 900,000 acres; timber and other reserves, over 900,000 acres; auriferous land, nearly 1,000,000

acres; and roads, over 1,000,000 acres. There were 2,215,923 acres of land in cultivation in the colony in March 1884. Of this extent 1,104,392 acres were under wheat, 188,161 acres under oats, 46,832 acres under barley, 40,195 acres under potatoes, 302,957 acres under hay. In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered 286,866 acres, vines covered 7,326 acres, and gardens and orchards occupied an extent of over 20,000 acres. The produce of wheat was 15,570,245 bushels, or 14 bushels to the acre; that of oats, 4,717,624, or 25 bushels to the acre; that of barley, 1,069,803, or 23 bushels to the acre; that of potatoes, 161,088 tons, or 4 tons to the acre; and that of hay, 433,143 tons, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre. The total area under cultivation has more than doubled, and the area of wheat nearly trebled in the last ten years.

In the year ended March 31, 1884, there were in the colony 286,779 horses, 1,297,546 head of cattle, 10,739,021 sheep, and 233,525 pigs.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1883 was 2,612, of which 1,248 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 16,612; the number of hands employed was 45,698; and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant was valued at 8,519,486*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 1,562 miles of railway completed at the end of 1883. Besides these, 130 miles were in progress. The completed lines are distributed as follows:—

System	Length of Line
	Miles
Northern	501
Western	497
North-Eastern	360
Eastern	188
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	16
Total	1,562

The total cost of the whole of the lines, exclusive of stores and materials on hand at the end of 1883, was close upon 22,000,000*l*., being about an average of 14,100*l*. per mile for the miles open. On this the net revenue paid 3·34 per cent. The borrowed capital amounted to 17,621,400*l*. at the end of 1882, and on this the net interest amounted to 932,640*l*. The gross earnings in the year 1883 were 1,898,000*l*; the expenditure 1,082,000*l*., or 61·68 per cent.;

and the profits on working, 816,000*l*. The weight of goods carried in 1882 was 1,626,829 tons, and of live stock 57,384 tons. The train mileage in 1883 was about 5,700,000 miles, and the earnings per train mile were 7*s*., and per average line mile open 1,370*l*. The proportions of passenger and goods traffic to the total revenue were 47 and 53 per cent. respectively.

There were 3,660 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 7,271 miles of wire, open at the end of 1883. The number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1883 was 1,474,971. The revenue from telegraphs was 81.264*l*. in the year 1883. At the end of the year 1883 there were 365 telegraph stations.

The post office of the Colony forwarded 30,962,167 letters, 5,401,330 packets, and 13,982,222 newspapers in the year 1883. There were 1,295 post offices on the 31st December, 1883. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was 330,909*l*. in the year 1883.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Robert Murray Smith. C.M.G.; appointed February 1, 1882.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE administration of Western Australia is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of 8 nominated and 16 elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of 1,000*l*.

Governor of Western Australia.—Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. ; entered the Colonial Service 1875 as Colonial Secretary of Natal ; Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, 1877, and Lieutenant-Governor 1881–2. Appointed Governor of Western Australia, December, 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l*. per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, including the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Director of Public Works.

There was in 1883 a volunteer force in the colony of 535 officers and men ; but no regular military.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the five years from 1879 to 1883 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1879	196,315	145,312
1880	180,849	204,337
1881	254,313	197,386
1882	250,372	218,017
1883	284,363	240,566

The revenue for 1884 was estimated at 270,000*l*. and the expenditure at 289,246*l*.

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licenses and leases of

crown lands, mining and other licenses, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 6,000*l.* for 1884. Western Australia had a public debt of 607,791*l.* at the end of 1883, the total including a loan of 200,000*l.* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., raised in 1879 for the construction of a railway, and another of 150,000*l.* in 1881. Also a further loan of 254,000*l.* has been authorised for completion of Eastern Railway, making a total public debt of 861,791*l.* in 1884.

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 975,920 English square miles, including islands. It is divided into 14 districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837—namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on the 31st March 1870, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony.

At the end of 1878, the estimated population of the colony was 28,166, according to the returns of births and deaths; and the results of the census of April 3, 1881, gave a total population of 29,708—17,062 males and 12,646 females. This shows an increase since 1870 of 4,923, or 19·86—1·8 per cent. per annum. These populations do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 2,346 aborigines in service in the colony in 1881. Of the total population in 1881, 20,410 were returned as unmarried, and 17,773 as being natives of West Australia. Perth, the capital, had 5,044 inhabitants in 1881, Fremantle 3,641. In 1883 there were 1,058 births and 560 deaths, giving a surplus of 498. There were 1,507 arrivals and 1,071 departures; excess of arrivals over departures, 436; the total gain during the year being 934; the total mean population being on December 31, 1883, 31,233.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of April 3, 1881 :—

Religious divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	16,263	54·74
Roman Catholics	8,413	28·32
Wesleyans	2,084	7·01
Independents	1,262	4·25
Presbyterians	1,004	3·38
Other religions	329	1·11
Not specified	209	0·69

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1881, 9·93 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years; still there were only 58,111 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1883, out of a total of 624,588,800 acres. The live stock consisted, in 1883, of 32,884 horses, 64,558 cattle, and 1,315,155 sheep. At the census of 1881, 4,763 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 2,607 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

In 1883, of the cultivated area, 24,768 acres were under wheat, 5,547 under barley, 1,917 under oats, and 20,295 under hay. The total area alienated in the colony up to the end of 1883 was 1,719,500 acres.

In 1879 upwards of 20,000,000 acres of well-watered country were discovered along the river courses of the north and north-east of the territory, affording not only good pasturage, but adapted to the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and rice. Efforts are being made to utilise this territory.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the five years from 1879 to 1883, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1879	407,099	447,913
1880	353,669	499,183
1881	404,831	502,769
1882	508,755	583,055
1883	516,846	447,010

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the five years from 1879 to 1883 :—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1879	187,233	172,245
1880	246,085	159,602
1881	262,436	160,189
1882	246,641	189,196
1883	254,033	211,171

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and of lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of 150,039*l.* in 1877, of 146,202*l.* in 1878, of 157,589*l.* in 1879, of 179,833*l.* in 1880, of 221,389*l.* in 1881, of 186,015*l.* in 1882, and of 192,036*l.* in 1883. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 5,927*l.* in 1882, and 6,637*l.* in 1883. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities.

In 1883, 219 vessels of 194,273 tons entered, and 212 of 194,829 tons cleared the ports of the colony.

There were 55 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1883 and 68 miles under construction.

In 1883 there were 1,609 miles of telegraph line within the colony, with 29 stations; and from Albany the wire extends to South Australia. There is also in course of construction a line of 750 miles, extending from Geraldton to Port Cossack on the North West coast, which it is probable will be united by submarine cable with the telegraph system of the world.

In 1883 there passed through the post office 1,180,650 letters, 916,274 newspapers, and 108,682 packets.

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V. OCEANIA.

HAWAII.

(HAWAII-NEI.)

Reigning King, Constitution, and Government.

Kalakaua I., born November 16, 1836, son of the Chiefess Keohokalole and Kapaakea, is of pure Hawaiian blood, and akin to the ancient royal family, was elected king by the Parliament on Feb. 12, 1874, on the death of Lunalilo I.; crowned February, 1883; married to Queen *Kapiolani*, born December 31, 1834. The heir to the throne is the Princess *Lydia Kamakeha Liliuokalani*, the eldest sister of the king, born September 2, 1838; married to His Excellency John O. Dominis, governor of Oahu.

Under **Kaméhaméha I.** the Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, were united into one kingdom. The second king of the name and his queen died in England, 1823. Under **Kaméhaméha III.** the integrity of the kingdom was recognised by England, France, and the United States, and subsequently by other Governments. This king gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, which was revised and extended in 1852, and on his death in 1854 was succeeded by his nephew, **Kaméhaméha IV.**, the husband of Queen Emma, who died in 1863. His brother, **Kaméhaméha V.**, succeeded, and proclaimed a revised constitution, August 20, 1864. On his death in 1872, without issue, Prince Lunalilo was chosen, on whose death in 1874 the present king was elected.

The Government is a limited monarchy; there is a house of Nobles, consisting of members appointed by the king; and a house of 28 Representatives. The two houses sit together, forming, with the king's Ministers, the Legislative Assembly. Electors must be able to read and write, have land of the value of 30*l.*, or an income of 12*l.* Representatives are elected for two years. There is a Ministry or Cabinet, consisting of a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Premier), of the Interior, Finance, and an Attorney-General. There is also a Privy Council, and a Governor for each of the principal islands. In general, the Government is modelled after that of the old constitutional monarchies.

There is an army of 60 men and several volunteer corps.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Population.

The budget is voted for a biennial period. The revenue for each of the periods 1876-78 was 230,342*l.*; 1878-80, 340,747*l.*; 1880-82, 356,016*l.*; 1882-4, 490*l.*, 637*l.*. The expenditure for each of the periods 1876-78 was 222,094*l.*; 1878-80, 295,139*l.*; 1880-82, 439,200*l.*; 1882-4, 643,281*l.*. Estimated revenue, 1884-6, 467,374*l.*; expenditure, 771,351*l.*; deficit, 303,977*l.*. The revenue is largely derived from Customs and internal taxes, while the largest item of expenditure is for the interior. The debt on April 1, 1880, was officially stated to be 77,780*l.*; and an unofficial report gives it as 59,840*l.* on April 1, 1882. The interest varies from 6 to 9 per cent.

The total area of the islands is 6,677 square miles. According to the census of 1878 the population was 57,985—34,103 males and 23,882 females. Of the population 44,088 were natives, 5,916 Chinese, 4,561 whites (1,276 Americans, 883 English, 436 Portuguese, 272 Germans, 81 French), and 3,420 half-castes. The native population is closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand. At the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands, upwards of a century ago, the population numbered probably 200,000. Since then the natives have rapidly decreased, and since the census of 1878 there has been a considerable diminution. The foreign element is, however, increasing; the population in 1882 was estimated at 66,895, including 12,804 Chinese. There was an immigration of upwards of 6,166 Portuguese from the Azores in the two years ending March 31, 1884. The total arrivals in 1883 were 11,194; departures, 3,535. Hawaii is the largest island, but the capital, Honolulu (7,000 inhabitants), is in the island Oahu.

All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. The king belongs to the Church of England, of which there is a bishop at Honolulu; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1882-84 being 19,170*l.* yearly.

Commerce and Industry.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone are also exported. The value of the exports in 1883 was 1,624,240*l.*, and imports, 1,124,848*l.*. The Customs' receipts in 1883 were 115,416*l.*. The principal imports are textiles and clothing, provisions, hardware, and machinery.

The number of vessels which entered in 1883 was 267, of 183,316 tons, and cleared 263, of 189,494 tons, besides 18 whalers. Of the former, 195 vessels were American, and 42 British.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In the inter-island traffic 12 steamers and a great number of schooners are constantly engaged. In 1883 there were 64 vessels belonging to the islands of 11,588 tons. There are about 32 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii and Maui. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui and Hawaii, and nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In 1883-4 the total number of letters, &c., transmitted and received by the post office was 1,505,571.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAWAII IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.—**Mauley Hopkins.**

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAWAII.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—**Major Wodehouse.**

Currency.

Hitherto, gold and silver coins of all nations have passed current in the Hawaiian Islands as legal tender, either at their real or nominal value; but from Dec. 1, 1884, only gold coins of the United States are legal tender for more than 10 dollars, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts. Paper money is not in use, except in the form of treasury certificates for coin deposited there.

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RESOURCES of the COMPANY as at 1st April, 1884:—

I. Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	0	0
Subscribed Capital	2,500,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital	625,000	0	0
II. Fire Fund—Reserve	£1,170,000	0	0
Premium Reserve	369,248	9	11
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	52,986	15	3
	£1,592,235	5	2
III. Life Fund—Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	£3,340,918	11	2
" " Annuity Branch	500,275	17	11
	£3,841,194	9	1
IV. Revenue for the year 1883—			
From the Life Department—			
Life Premiums and Interest	£471,407	15	7
Annuity Prices, Premiums and Interest	79,899	14	1
	£551,307	9	8
From Fire Department—			
Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,186,865	9	3
	£1,738,172	18	11

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

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TABLE showing the total Amount payable under a Policy for £1,000 (including the additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the premium due in the year 1885.

Date of Policy		Sum payable including Additions.	
From		£	s.
25th Jan. 1817 to	24th April 1817	3795	0
" 24th April 1817 to	16th April 1818	3695	0
" 18th April 1818 to	4th Feb. 1819	3595	0
" 5th Feb. 1819 to	3rd Jan. 1820	3495	0
" 7th Jan. 1820 to	22nd Dec. 1820	3395	0
" 23rd Dec. 1820 to	30th Nov. 1821	3295	0
" 1st Dec. 1821 to	7th Mar. 1823	3195	0
" 7th Mar. 1823 to	24th May 1824	3095	0
" 25th May 1824 to	8th Mar. 1825	2995	0
" 9th Mar. 1825 to	3rd Nov. 1826	2920	0
" 7th Nov. 1826 to	15th July 1828	2845	0
" 21st July 1828 to	1st Mar. 1830	2770	0
" 3rd Mar. 1830 to	24th Nov. 1831	2695	0
" 24th Nov. 1831 to	1st Aug. 1833	2620	0
" 1st Aug. 1833 to	18th June 1835	2545	0
" 19th June 1835 to	21st July 1837	2470	0
" 21st July 1837 to	22nd Jan. 1839	2395	0
" 24th Jan. 1839 to	10th Dec. 1840	2320	0
" 15th Dec. 1840 to	2nd Nov. 1842	2245	0
" 12th Nov. 1842 to	18th June 1845	2190	0
" 19th June 1845 to	2nd Mar. 1847	2135	0
" 3rd Mar. 1847 to	14th Nov. 1848	2080	0
" 14th Nov. 1848 to	19th Nov. 1850	2025	0
" 19th Nov. 1850 to	26th July 1853	1970	0
" 26th July 1853 to	31st Dec. 1855	1915	0
" 1st Jan. 1856 to	31st Dec. 1856	1860	0
" 1st Jan. 1857 to	31st Dec. 1857	1805	0
" 1st Jan. 1858 to	31st Dec. 1858	1750	0
" 1st Jan. 1859 to	31st Dec. 1859	1695	0
" 1st Jan. 1860 to	31st Dec. 1860	1657	10
" 1st Jan. 1861 to	31st Dec. 1861	1620	0
" 1st Jan. 1862 to	31st Dec. 1862	1582	10
" 1st Jan. 1863 to	31st Dec. 1863	1545	0
" 1st Jan. 1864 to	31st Dec. 1864	1507	10
" 1st Jan. 1865 to	31st Dec. 1865	1470	0
" 1st Jan. 1866 to	31st Dec. 1866	1432	10
" 1st Jan. 1867 to	31st Dec. 1867	1395	0
" 1st Jan. 1868 to	31st Dec. 1868	1357	10
" 1st Jan. 1869 to	31st Dec. 1869	1320	0
" 1st Jan. 1870 to	31st Dec. 1870	1300	0
" 1st Jan. 1871 to	31st Dec. 1871	1280	0
" 1st Jan. 1872 to	31st Dec. 1872	1260	0
" 1st Jan. 1873 to	31st Dec. 1873	1240	0
" 1st Jan. 1874 to	31st Dec. 1874	1220	0
" 1st Jan. 1875 to	31st Dec. 1875	1180	0
" 1st Jan. 1876 to	31st Dec. 1876	1140	0
" 1st Jan. 1877 to	31st Dec. 1877	1100	0
" 1st Jan. 1878 to	31st Dec. 1878	1060	0
" 1st Jan. 1879 to	31st Dec. 1879	1020	0

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Sums Assured, £6,083,094.

Total Income, £233,210.

Assets, £1,871,757. Expenses of Management, £7,882.

The Reserve retained by the Society in respect of its Liabilities under Policies has been calculated according to the HIGHEST STANDARD, viz., the Tables of the Institute of Actuaries, interest being taken at 3 per cent., and all the loading on premiums reserved.

NINE-TENTHS of the Total Profits are divided among the Assured. Considerably more than One-tenth of the Profits is derived from Policies which do not participate in Profits, so that the Assured have larger Bonuses than if they formed a Mutual Insurance Company, and received the whole of the Profits derived from their own Policies.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 18, 1889, the sum of £1,239,650 was set aside as the value of the Society's Liabilities under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, and £244,409 was ordered to be divided as Bonus; leaving a Balance of undivided Profit of £52,407.

Nine-tenths of the sum divided was allotted among holders of Policies for £2,865,571.

TABLE of the TOTAL ADDITIONS made up to December 31, 1879, to POLICIES of £1,000 each.

Age at Entry	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID			
	Thirty-five	Twenty-five	Fifteen	Five
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	*804 0 0	554 0 0	283 0 0	76 0 0
30	*917 10 0	*615 0 0	303 10 0	84 10 0
40	*1,051 0 0	*703 0 0	342 0 0	91 0 0
50	*1,228 10 0	*837 10 0	406 0 0	108 0 0
60	—	*1,117 10 0	*540 0 0	145 10 0

In the cases marked * the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policy-holders would still be entitled to share in future profits.

JOHN M. CLABON, *Chairman*.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

Moderate Premiums. Large Profits. Undoubted Security.

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THE BANK undertakes for its Customers, Free of Charge, the Custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and valuables; the Collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

ABSTRACT OF THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET—MARCH 1884.

Amount at Credit of Current and Deposit Accounts	£2,884,773
Investments in the English Funds and other Convertible Securities, and Cash in hand	£2,713,960
Permanent Guarantee Fund, invested in Consols	£60,000
Amount of Assets in excess of Liabilities	£166,867
Number of Current and Deposit Accounts	38,169

The BIRKBECK BANK accepts neither personal security for advances nor discounts bills for customers, except with collateral security, so that it enjoys an immunity from losses unknown to either joint-stock or private banks.

The Bank has no Branches or Agents.

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March 31st, 1884.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, *Manager.*

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Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

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Of the Share Capital the sum of £448,275 has been paid up. Funds in hand exceed £3,300,000.

Claims under Life Policies are payable upon proof of death and title being furnished to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Accounts, pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870,' can be had on application personally or by letter.

Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.

1 & 2 THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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Open to the Clergy and their Lay Relatives.

(For Qualification, see below.)

Attention is particularly requested to the following points respecting this Society, as being of special importance to Clergymen and their Lay relatives desiring to assure their lives:—

1. **SECURITY.**—The security offered by this Society for the due fulfilment of its engagements consists of Funds, amounting to £3,148,166, created from Premiums accumulated at compound interest, together with an Annual Income derived from Premiums and interest on these funds of £343,271. The average rate of interest on the Society's Investments at the close of the year 1883-4 was £4. 3s. Od. per cent. The investments comprise Mortgages of Freehold Estates in England and Wales, of long Leaseholds in the cities of London and Westminster, of Rates under Acts of Parliament, and of Life Interests and Reversions; Railway, Gas, and Waterworks Debenture Stocks; and Loans on the Society's Policies within the surrender values.

2. **BONUS.**—This Society being purely mutual, has no Proprietors, and consequently no Proprietors' Fund upon which to pay interest. All the Profits are the property of the Assured Members. The total Profits realized and divided since the establishment of the Society amount to £1,619,812, of which £437,347 was distributed at the last Quinquennial Bonus among 7,882 Policies. Of these, 1,070 were then, by means of Bonus, not only altogether released from the payment of Annual Premiums, but had, in almost every case, additions made to the sums originally assured.

3. **PREMIUMS.**—The Rates of Premium for which assurances may be effected in this Society are less than those charged by the great majority of Life Assurance Offices. One-fifth of the Annual Premium may remain a charge upon the Policy, to be paid wholly or in part at each Quinquennial Division of Profits. Assurances upon life are granted for any amount not exceeding £7,500.

4. **MANAGEMENT.**—This Society neither employs Agents nor allows Commission for the introduction of new business. The expenses of management on all accounts were in the past financial year only £4. 5s. 9d. per cent. of the Total Revenue, and £6. 14s. per cent. of the Premium Revenue. So that for £6. 14s. out of every £100 received for Premiums—which is not much more than the usual allowance paid by other Offices for Commission alone—the whole business of this Society is conducted.

NO LIABILITY INCURRED BY THE INSURED.

The business of the Society is chiefly with a class of persons in which the average duration of life is allowed to be beyond that ordinarily found in the community at large. The experience of the duration of Life among the Members has hitherto been very favourable.

STEWART HELDER, *Actuary.*

MATTHEW HODGSON, *Secretary.*

QUALIFICATION.

The following may make an Assurance upon his or her own Life, and also for his or her own benefit upon the life of any other person, provided He or She may have an interest in such Life to the amount of the capital sum to be assured:—

1. Any Clergyman of the respective Churches of England and Ireland, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland.
2. Any Wife, Widow, Child or Grandchild, or any Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew or Niece of any such Clergyman.
3. Any Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew or Niece of the Wife or Widow of any such Clergyman.
4. The Wife or Widow of any Son, or the Husband or Widower of any Daughter, of any such Clergyman.
5. Any Director or other person holding any office in the Society.

Any person not thus qualified may make Assurances upon Life, if the persons upon whose lives such Assurances are to be made, are themselves qualified.

Applications for Assurances, &c. &c., may be made personally at the Office, 1 and 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster, or by letter addressed to the Secretary.

THE ECONOMIC

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No. 6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

The lowest rates of Premium on the **Mutual System** for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Number of Policies in Force	10,367
Sums Assured, with Bonus Additions	£9,237,255
Security—Accumulated Fund	3,619,661
Annual Income	377,042
Total Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	7,173,361
Total Bonuses declared to 1893 inclusive	4,153,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the **Mutual** principle, the Assured share the whole of the profits. Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1884.

Assets	£3,619,661
Liabilities	3,050,831
Surplus	£568,830

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. For Fire & Life Assurance at Home & Abroad.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1883).

Fire Premiums	£520,000
Life Premiums	184,000
Interest	124,000
Accumulated Funds	£2,890,000

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Company offers the advantages of perfect Security, with great Economy in management and Moderate Rates of Premium. The total expenses in the year 1883 were slightly under 7½ per cent. of the Income from Premiums and Interest, or excluding Commission paid to Agents, less than 4 per cent.

In the Participation Branch the whole of the ascertained surplus at each valuation belongs to the Assured. The amount for the Quinquennium ending 31st December, 1880, was sufficient to provide a Bonus of £1. 10s. per cent. per annum upon the sum Assured. or £7. 10s. per cent. for the whole Quinquennium, besides leaving £46,311 to be carried forward.

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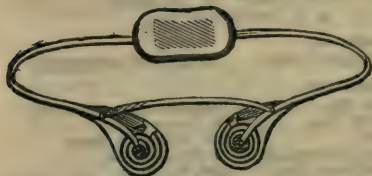
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